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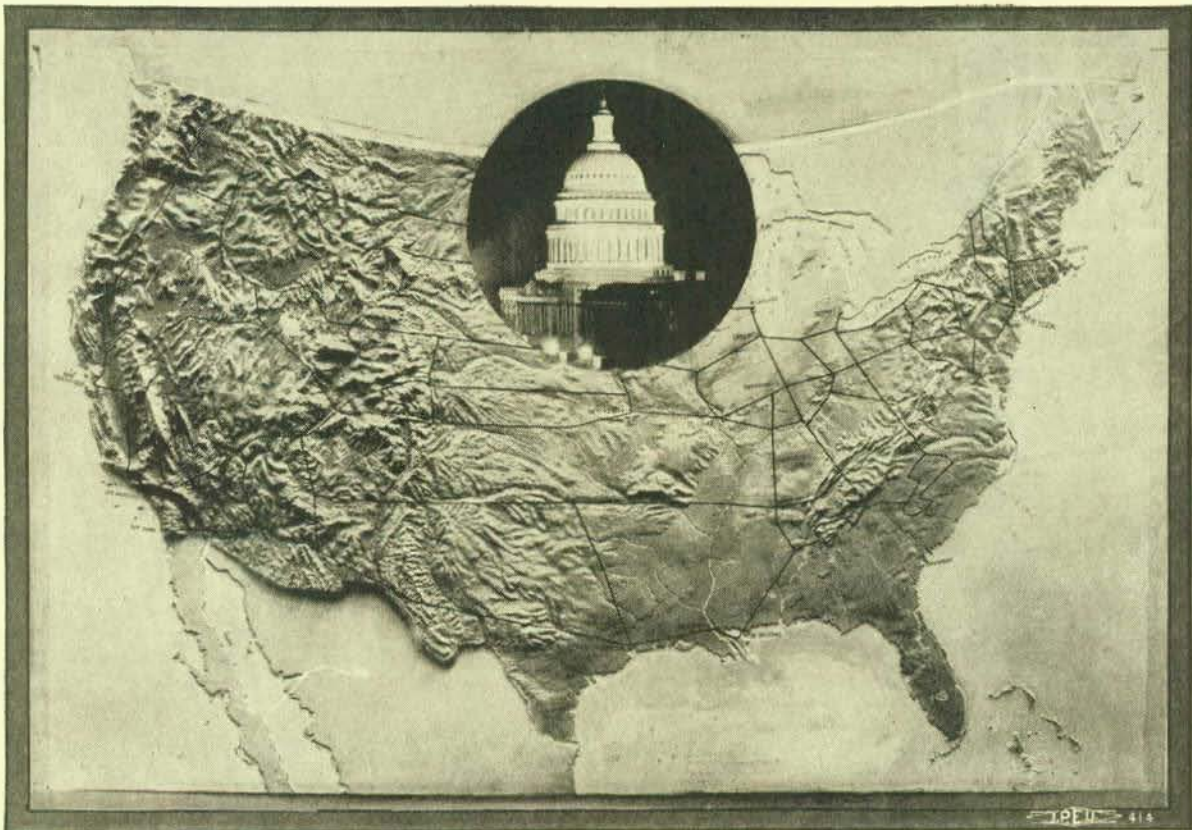
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1929

NO. 5



LABOR AND AMERICA'S NEW ECONOMIC MAP

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE DEVELOPS

First there was no life insurance.

Then there was life insurance, but no low cost group life insurance.

Then in 1912 there was group life insurance for the employees of one employer, and since then the idea has spread so rapidly that group life insurance as a part of one's employment is almost a commonplace.

Still there was no group life insurance for labor organizations.

"Then came the dawn," as the movies say, and there was group life insurance for labor organizations, and in a labor company, the Union Cooperative Insurance Association.

State legislatures are now waking up to this development in life insurance, and are liberalizing their laws to make it possible for labor organizations to obtain protection for their members. Some states are still lagging behind, and still forbid this; some which previously made this protection impossible have withdrawn the ban; others which made it possible in a limited form are removing some objectionable features.

There is still much work to be done before every state law will permit the writing of a liberal policy such as the one issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association.

Electrical Workers are doing their part in this liberalization process. The April Journal told about the assistance given by the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers in amending the Massachusetts law to eliminate the drastic clause which confined the protection only to those "actively engaged in the same occupation."

* * * *

PERHAPS YOUR LOCAL OR YOUR STATE ASSOCIATION CAN HELP IN THIS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS, IN YOUR STATE.

* * * *

For copies of the new booklet, "Group Life Insurance That Gives Perpetual Protection," address

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

Home Office: 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
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Magazine Chat

Editor Keating of "Labor" told the Radio Commission some startling facts. He presented indisputable figures to show that the whole trend in the news daily field is toward consolidation. The one paper town is becoming a habit. The one paper town means controlled news and editorial policies. It means—if not editing in behalf of privilege—editing in behalf of profits.

The condition of course, calls for better and better labor journalism. It challenges the labor press. It challenges unionists to stand behind their own publication. It means that the labor press has a great obligation, and a great opportunity. If daily papers are going to serve this or that group of business interests, the labor press must serve the community.

It seems to us that the correspondence of our press secretaries gets better and better. Every day, in every way—well, they are not Coué pollyannas, either. They see their problems clearly and with courage.

We hope that our readers will not pass by the report in this issue on the Report of the President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes. We know there is a tendency to slight the long article, pass it by, because it hurts the eyes, or taxes the weary brain, or gives a pain in the neck. But boys, this report is as important as bread and butter. It deals with bread-and-butter questions and you better glance through it anyhow.

If you are looking for some sign posts through the muddy roads of a troubled economic era—read this report.

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**"I do not know how the people will feel about me, but
I shall carry my love for them to the grave."**

La Follette's dying words.

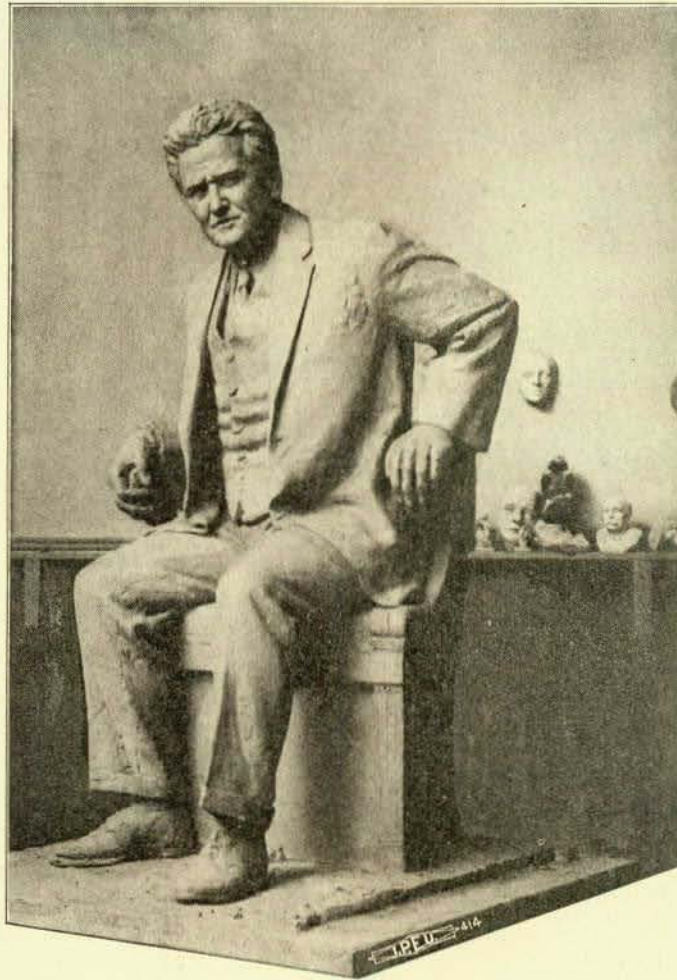


Photo by Bernes, Marouteau & Co., Paris.

BOB IMMORTALIZED

Wisconsin brought its most illustrious son—immortalized by Jo Davidson in marble—back to Washington April 24. There in Statuary Hall, Fighting Bob's great character and life was reappraised by labor and progressive groups. He will live as long as democratic government is valued, they said.



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Vol. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1929

No. 5

Mr. Average Citizen, Meet the New America

JOHN DOE is an average American citizen. A wage-earner. More likely than not he dislikes labor unions. He lives in a small apartment, or in a fourth or a half of a small frame house; owns a second-hand car; reads the local newspaper and the Saturday Evening Post, and likes to hear the Raving Quartette sing "Sweet Adeline" over the radio. He is not interested in economics. Every now and then he bumps his head against an economic fact. He sees the old corner grocery store disappear, and watches the flashy new chain store take its place. He notes a drop in automobile prices. He wishes he had money to gamble on Wall Street. He knew a man once who had seen the Westinghouse robot smoke a cigarette. He knows there is a lot of unemployment, and that the farmers are broke. But in the main, he is innocent of the shuttling economic changes that are taking place so rapidly all about him.

His neighbor, Richard Roe, belongs to the union. He reads the union paper, and he listens to addresses at union meetings once a week. He thinks John Doe is a lamb for staying out of the union; and he often tells Doe that he is living in a fool's Paradise. Roe knows that pretty much all of life is economic. His fights for the union have taught him that. He knows that good pay invariably helps the town. He wants more pay, not because he is materialistic, but because he is not. Money is the only thing that can get him what he wants, and what he wants most for his daughter, Nellie, is a better life than he himself had. Richard Roe knows to some extent to what degree American industry has become the product of mechanized processes, and he is aware that the old days are no more. He is not certain that he himself, his family, or his union are getting a fair share out of the products of their labors, but he rather suspects they are not. He believes firmly in organization, not merely because he is sold on unions, but because he sees organization all about him—doctors, lawyers, bankers, architects. He knows there is a chronic state of unemployment. He knows, too, something about labor's theories of high wages, shared prosperity based on productivity, and industrial democracy. But he has not had time or opportunity to survey industry as a whole, and he is a little confused by it all but not more confused than 99 out of every 100 other thoughtful citizens.

It will be welcome news to Richard Roe that the President of the United States, and the President of the American Federation of Labor, and a dozen other gentlemen had him in mind when they recently made a survey of the recent economic changes in the United States. He will be glad for any opportunity to get his bearings in an age where speed, more speed is the battle cry.

"What is this report on recent economic changes in the United States?" he asks. He really has John Doe in mind, the poor boob.

This report is an extension of the work of Mr. Hoover's unemployment conference of 1921, and of his committee appointed to investigate "business cycles and unemploy-

Labor had representation on President Hoover's Committee selected to study changes in America's economic life. Contained in its report, released May 15, is vivid, startling, material of intimate meaning and importance to every trade unionist. To the question "Where Are We Going?" can now be answered; toward either industrial autocracy or industrial democracy, it depends on Mr. Average Citizen.

ment." The present report is more exhaustive, far-reaching and incisive. It has been called a "moving picture of economic changes."

Released May 15, 1,000 printed pages in length, it covers every aspect of American life—and is destined to become a rich mine of information and an authoritative source quoted everywhere.

"But," John Doe asks, "How does it concern me? Those bigwigs down in Washington are not interested in me."

"No," replies Richard, "of course, they're not. Nor in me. But, believe me, I am interested in them. They've got grandstand seats from which they can watch the business parade. From where I sit at this tiny knot-hole, I can't see much. If they are going to tip me off about anything that's going on, believe me, I'm going to listen."

"Well, Dick," John said, "come over some evening when you've got 15 minutes to spare, and tell me all about it."

Richard Roe despaired.

It is not hard to imagine Richard Roe waiting for the union JOURNAL to arrive, and to see him poring over its report on the committee findings. He will not be interested in all of it, but it is conceivable that he will be interested in a great deal of it, for like most of us, where our treasure is, there our interest lies. For example, Richard Roe reads that Dean Dexter S. Kimball, one of the writers of this report, a professor of Engineering at Cornell University, makes this startling statement:

"Except for the building trades, there is a continuing tendency for handicraft to disappear. But even in the building trades new methods are making themselves felt."

Now Richard Roe is an electrical worker, and this finding of fact, he can readily see has important bearing on his economic status, his present and his future. So he says, "Let's go into this report more carefully. It all looks good to me."

He scans the committee: Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, chairman; William Green, President of the American

Federation of Labor. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General; Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; John J. Raskob, Owen Young, Renick W. Dunlap, John Lawrence, Max Mason, Adolph C. Miller, Lewis E. Pierson, A. W. Shaw, Louis J. Taber, Daniel Willard, George McFadden, Clarence N. Woolley, Edward Eyre Hunt, secretary.

"Well, Bill Green's name on that list ought to guarantee these findings," Richard Roe concludes and reads on.

Do We Live Better?

Part I of the report has the heading "Changes in Consumption and the Standard of Living." It is written by Dr. Leo Wolman, Research Director Almagamated Clothing Workers. It has some important findings.

Dr. Wolman concerns himself with the relation of the cost of living to health and mortality. "The relation between infant mortality and economic insufficiency may not have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt," he declares, "but its existence is generally conceded by students of the subject." (Editor's Note: The relation of this fact to labor's contention that wages should be sufficient is apparent.) As one aspect of our increased consumption, he finds "an unmistakable and substantial rise from 1923 on" in the quality of new residential construction. More and more expensive houses have been built since 1920.

He finds the outstanding development in consumption to be the introduction of radio.

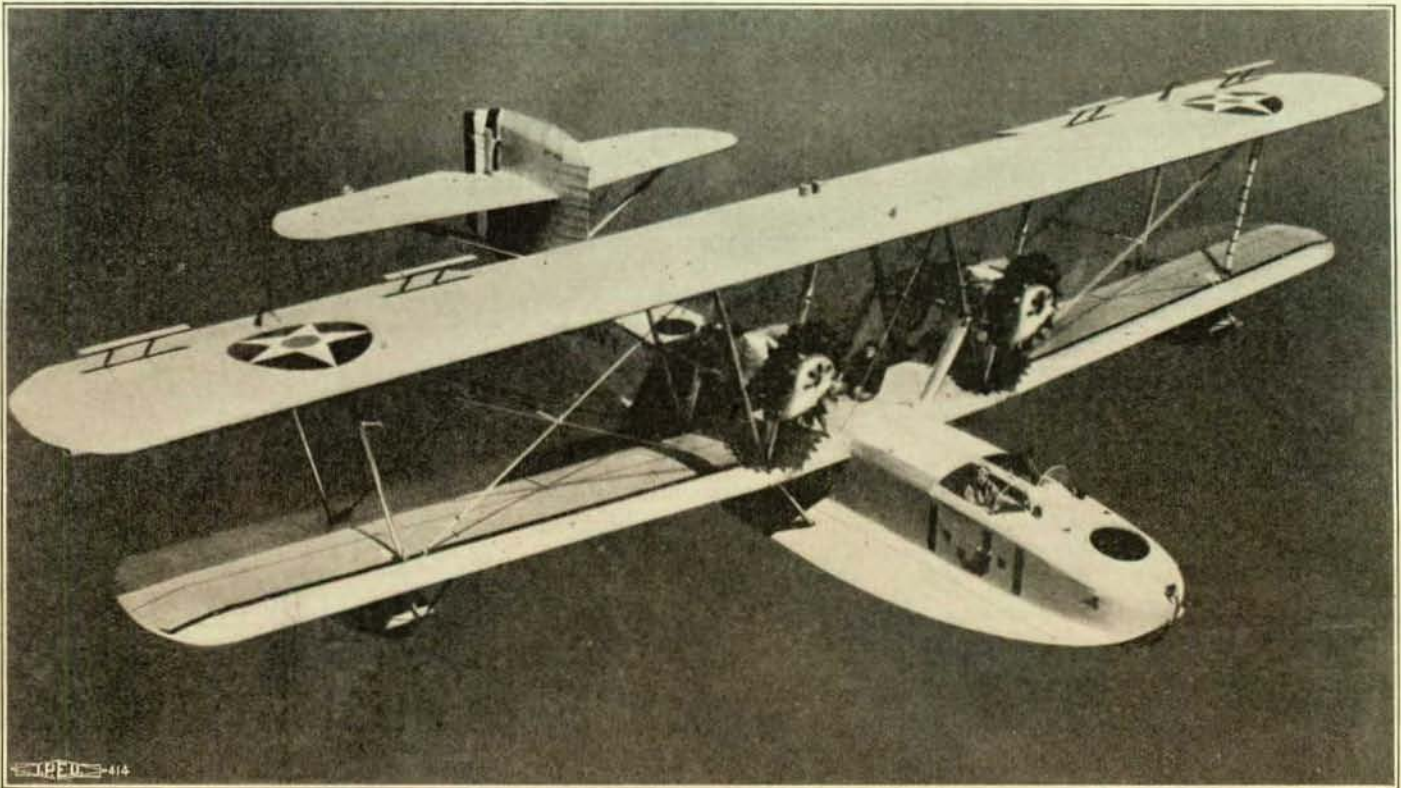
"From a negligible figure of less than \$800,000 in 1914, from only \$8,000,000 in 1919 and \$11,000,000 in 1921, the value of radio apparatus produced increased to \$54,000,000 in 1923, and \$177,000,000 in 1925.

"Nearly 3,000,000 loud speakers and a million and a third head sets were produced in 1925. Output of complete receiving sets was about 2,500,000 in 1925 as compared with less than half a million in 1923."

Another interesting angle to this important question of consumption is presented by a study of America's water consumption:

"Water consumption," says the survey, "appears to be not only an interesting index of the sanitary standard of living in the United States, but the comparative data throw considerable light on the variation in sanitary standards in the United States and Europe."

"Although the statistics of the per capita daily consumption of water are hard to subject to refined interpretation because they vary with the degree of control over the water supply, either through the use of meters or through the scarcity of water, and because it is generally not possible to separate the domestic from the industrial consumption, the disparities between American and foreign conditions are so marked as to command attention."



NEW INDUSTRIES ARISE AND BRING NEW PROBLEMS

Navy Official Photo.

Tables are submitted showing that in the year 1927 the per capita daily consumption of water in Baltimore was 129 gallons; in Chicago, 292.8; in Cleveland 127.9; in Detroit, 126; in New York, 142, and in Philadelphia, 168. In the same year the per capita consumption in Berlin was 37.8 gallons; in Hamburg, 37; in London, 43.4; in Manchester, 42.3 and in Paris, 47.2. Figures for 1926 indicated a per capita daily consumption in Amsterdam of 30 gallons and in Rotterdam, 35.

More boys and girls are going to school.

Roughly, \$2,500,000,000 of the total spent on private and public education in 1925-26 represents free education, the survey data show. In that year universities and professional schools spent \$407,400,000 of which \$101,499,000 was returned to them in the form of tuition fees. Of the \$190,589,000 spent by private, elementary and high schools, it is estimated that from a third to a fourth was not covered by tuition receipts.

The per capita expenditure in 1926 for pupils in the public elementary schools was \$63.31; in public high schools, \$195.74 and in universities and colleges \$423.

Total expenditures increased by 250 per cent between 1913-14 and 1925-26.

Almost half of this increase was for free elementary schools. At the same time enrollment in elementary schools rose from 17,934,000 in 1913-14 to 20,984,000 in 1925-26, or about 17 per cent.

One item in the rapid increase in the total expenditures of recent years has been the increase in the amount expended for grounds, and buildings and contents. Annual capital outlay per pupil in average daily attendance amounted only to \$7 from 1916 to 1918; by 1925 this amount had increased to \$21.86 and in 1926 stood at \$20.47.

The striking increase in expenditure for education according to investigators, took place in the appropriations for public high school education. These increased ten-fold from \$68,911,000 in 1913-14 to \$697,912,000

in 1925-26, while the total enrollment increased by more than 200 per cent, that is, from 1,218,000 to 3,757,000.

The number of college and university students likewise grew with great rapidity from 325,219 to 822,895 during the same period. It is estimated that expenditure for free college and university education increased in little more than a decade by nearly 350 per cent.

Figures show a big jump in expenditures after 1918. For public elementary schools, including kindergartens, \$599,383,000 was expended while in 1921-22 expenditures mounted to \$1,163,374,000; in 1925-26 they had increased to \$1,328,396,000. Public high school expenditures jumped from \$162,876,000 in 1917-18 to \$417,297,000 in 1921-22, reaching \$697,912,000 in 1925-26. For universities, colleges, and professional schools the figures are: \$137,055,000 for 1917-18, \$272,815,000 for 1921-22, and \$407,400,000 in 1925-26.

A reading of this section of the report leaves no doubt that the American standard of living has risen, and America's power to absorb goods increased.

Is Craft Disappearing?

Part II is headed "New and Old Industries" and is written by Dean Dexter S. Kimball, College of Engineering, Cornell University. It contains some of the more dramatic findings of the committee.

The world isn't what it used to be. In 1900, blacksmithing employed 5,800 men. In the 1925 census, blacksmithing was not listed as a craft. In 1900, 62,540 men were engaged in carriage making. In 1925, 4,833 were so engaged. These and an array of other figures, lead Dean Kimball to the following striking conclusions:

"There is a continuing tendency for handicraft to disappear in favor of factory processes except in such industries as the

building trades. However, even in these callings new methods such as electric welding are making themselves felt.

"In all factory work there is a tendency to extend transfer of skill and division of labor, not only in actual production but on the managerial side which is becoming mechanized at a rapid rate. This tends again to break up the trades and callings into small functions which can be performed by people of less skill and training.

"The last quarter of a century has seen a great increase in new industries the result of scientific discovery and of mechanical development. These are well illustrated by the telephone, radio, automobile, rayon, refrigerators, electric welding, chemical and electrical industries. These are of more than passing importance, for many of them have grown into great enterprises employing many thousands of men and producing new products in vast quantities that have found ready markets. These new enterprises really constitute the most remarkable phase of modern industry, and their true economic significance probably holds the clue to our industrial and economic future.

"There is increasing tendency, therefore, toward mass production, particularly in the case of these new products with the object of reducing the price and extending the market. The principle is being applied not only to articles of real worth, but also to many products of doubtful economic value. No doubt the amount of goods that are made "to sell" is perhaps too large. This tendency naturally increases the size of manufacturing plants and this is reflected in the constant increase in the relative number of plants that are owned corporately.

"Modern productive methods tend to be more highly functionalized under four groupings, namely, management, design, tool-making and actual productive operation.

"The design of the product and also of the general methods of production and plant layout has become a calling of its own, separated from the actual production itself. In a similar manner, the actual tools of pro-

duction are provided by machine tool builders and builders of special machinery almost apart from actual production.

"Lastly, the actual production in large quantity-production plants is performed largely by the 'operator' type of workers, that is, a worker who by special adaptation has been taught to operate a tool or process in which there is a high degree of transfer of skill. Automobiles, typewriters, shoes, sewing machines, etc., are not produced by skilled mechanics, but by semi-skilled operators to whom the field of manufacturing has been 'extended' by these new methods.

"Modern industry develops in two ways, first by the growth and extension of old industries, and second by the development of entirely new industries producing new products. The old industries tend constantly to change in character internally through the use of improved and new methods and further division of labor. They tend to partake less of handicraft and to employ more transfer of skill. As a consequence the output per man constantly increases and this coupled with changes due to the introduction of time-saving apparatus tends to unemployment without reference to good or bad times."

(Editor's Note: The contention of this JOURNAL during the last two years, that the wide-spread use of automatic machinery, had given labor a smaller stake in industry is borne out by Dean Kimball's findings.)

"Transfer of skill and its effects are not so well understood. The principle is interest in the use of tools of every kind. Whenever the tool is improved less skill is required upon the part of the operator to produce a given result. The true significance of the Industrial Revolution was that it carried transfer of skill to such a degree as to make the worker an adjunct to the tool, whereas formerly the tool was an adjunct to the skill of the worker. Modern industry differs from handicraft primarily in this particular. Yet, strictly speaking, there is no such thing as an automatic machine since all require human attention, and the terms automatic and semi-automatic are comparative only."

He finds that in 1849 capital investment per worker was \$560. In 1919, \$5,000.

"The industrial worker is being separated further and further from the possibilities of personal ownership of the tools of industry, and is becoming increasingly dependent upon capital and management for the opportunity to earn his daily bread."

In 1914 horsepower per industrial worker was 3.3; in 1925, 4.3. The output per worker in 1900 was \$1,600, and in 1919, \$7,500.

(Editor's Note: Dean Kimball's findings support the contention that machines and scientific management are throwing men out of work.)

"The old industries tend constantly to change character internally through the use of improved and new methods and further division of labor. They tend to partake less of handicraft and to employ more transfer of skill. As a consequence, the output per man constantly increases and this, coupled with the changes due to the introduction of time-saving apparatus, tends to unemployment without reference to good or bad times."

Other conclusions of Kimball's are:

Improved transportation and communication have speeded up the whole industrial mechanism.

The rapid growth of power has made industry more mobile.

The problem of industrial production has been solved, and "we have passed from a seller's market to a buyer's market."

Average efficiency of industrial plants has room for increase.

New industries and callings have arisen.

Organized industrial research has greatly improved.

Are Workers Disappearing?

Part III is headed "Technical Changes in Manufacturing Industries" and is written by L. P. Alford, Vice President American Engineering Council. It bears on the problem of unemployment.

"During the period of greatly increasing productivity, there has been a decrease in the number of workers employed." Wages have increased from 1899 to 1919, 8.78 per cent; from 1919 to 1925, 11.4 per cent. Hours have decreased from 51.5 hours per week in 1914, to 48.2 hours per week in 1926."

A table showing average weekly wage rates from 1914 to 1926 is illuminating:

1914 — \$12.54	1923 — \$21.54
1920 — 20.37	1924 — 26.28
1921 — 23.60	1925 — 26.93
1922 — 24.04	1926 — 27.06

Use of electric motor power has greatly increased. In 1899, electric motor power was only 1.8 per cent of the whole; in 1927, 45 per cent. In 1927, total prime movers in industry were 39,040,563 horsepower, and in that year electric motor power supplied 30,360,026 of this amount.

There has been elimination of waste. Diesel engines have increased in use. Production in factories depends on proper artificial lighting.

(Editor's Note: Startling tables are given to show that production is in ratio to foot-candle power used.)

Safety depends on artificial lighting indirectly. Plants having high productivity have fewer accidents.

"The lessening supply of crude laborers owing to the restriction of immigration, reduction of working hours, uncertain industries, and the greatly increased cost of unskilled labor have compelled the installation of machinery and equipment to do work formerly performed by muscular work."

Why Mergers?

Part IV is entitled "The Changing Structure of Industry." It is the work of Dr. Willard L. Thorp, of Amherst.

Dr. Thorp finds that small business firms still thrive if their products are such as can not be standardized, and if they cater to differing tastes of consumers. The salient

feature of industrial change is the onward sweep of combination.

"The present mergers are unlike those of the great combination period at the end of the 19th century. In the earlier instances the incentives were usually either the formation of a monopoly or profits of some promoter. The present mergers often appear to be quickly followed by new financing, thus implying that the desire for additional capital was an important motive. While bankers still play an important part in the picture, the desire for monopoly is less apparent. A further incentive, in certain industries, has come from modern marketing methods, in which the concern which is large enough to undertake national advertising has a definite advantage over its smaller rivals."

Richard Roe, thus far, has been only mildly interested. Some of the facts cited seem to him obvious; all of them seem only indirectly related to his job. But when he comes to the section on construction—that is different.

Is Building Changing?

Part V entitled "Construction and Economic Conditions" is entrusted to Dr. John M. Gries, Chief, Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Department of Commerce.

(Editor's Note: Dr. Gries assigns the growth of efficiency to better management, but it is apparent to Richard Roe, and other unionists, that efficiency is also due to craftsmen involved. Richard Roe knows that in a highly organized industry like construction, increased efficiency is also due to skill of workers.)

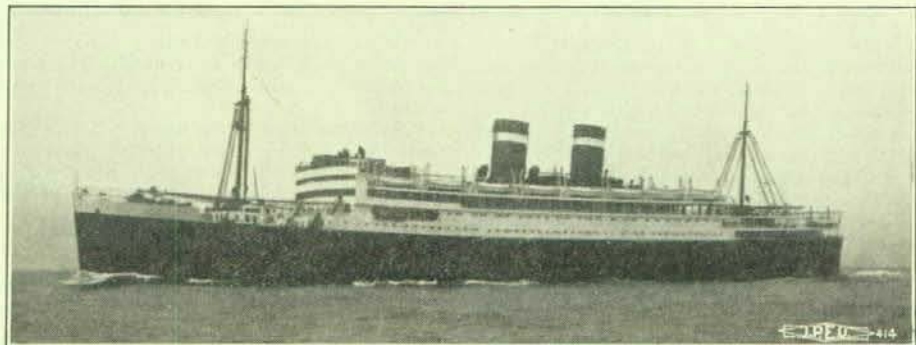
"There has been a wide-spread application of good methods of construction. Better management in the case of large building is reflected in the decreased time required; perhaps 30 or 40 per cent less than before the war."

Dr. Gries finds that increased wages have not been reflected in increased cost of builders. "The reasons assigned are the use of labor-saving equipment, less time lost on account of poor management, occasional use of laborers for unskilled work formerly performed by more highly paid craftsmen, the tendency to furnish materials more completely before they arrive at the site, and the use of more expensive materials at some points."

Dr. Gries' section attaches itself to Dean Kimball's discussion at one point, the trend to mechanization in the building trades.

"Labor-saving machinery has been made more adaptable and reliable, and is more widely used. Development of the gas engine has had a wide-spread influence. Gas engines have made possible a much wider use of compressed air furnished by small portable motor-driven units, and they, and electricity, are displacing steam in power shovels. The

(Continued on page 274)



PANAMA PACIFIC LINER VIRGINIA, COMPLETELY ELECTRIFIED

Like Columbus, We Must Discover America Anew

Passage to India,
Struggles of many a captain, tales of many a
—sailor dead—
Over my mood stealing and spreading they
come,
Like clouds and cloudlets in the unreached
sky,
Along all history down the slopes
As a riverlet running, sinking now, and now
again to surface rising.
A ceaseless thought, a varied train—to soul,
to thee, thy sight, they rise,
The plans, the voyages again, the expeditions;
Again Vasco de Gama sails forth,
Again the knowledge gained, the mariner's
compass,
Lands formed and nations born—these born,
America,
For purpose vast, man's long probation filled;
Thou rindure of the world at last accom-
plished * * *

Passage to more than India—
Are tiny wings plumed indeed for
such far flights? * * *
Have we not stood here, like trees
in the ground, long enough?
Have we not groveled here long
enough, eating and drinking
like mere brutes?
Have we not darkened and dazed
ourselves with books long
enough?
Sail forth—steer for the deep
waters only—
Reckless, O Soul, exploring, I with
thee and thou with me,
For we are bound where mariner
has not yet dared to go;
And we will risk the ships, our-
selves, and all.

THUS the good, grey poet expresses the unconscious feeling of destiny in America. It may seem a little grandiose and unreal to us as we come in from the job and casually pick up the official JOURNAL to pass an idle moment before dinner. But in a very real sense, Whitman's dream of a new discovery of a new America, of a "passage to more than India" is coming true on a material plane. In one sense all of us, like Columbus, must discover America anew. The shuttling changes, the kaleidoscopic readjustments in industry, the passage from a farm society to an urban industrial society, are hurrying us into a new America. Anyone scanning the report on the Recent Economic Changes, appearing in this issue, must be made conscious of the rapidity of movement away from one kind of life into another. Men are speaking now about the new industrial revolution, new, not because it is different in character but because of the accelerated rate of change. Even the best of us must look sharp, or we will be left behind in the procession.

Charles Beard, the historian, writing in the Yale Record takes a voyage (figuratively speaking), viewing all the countries and cultures of the world. His conclusion is that most of our ideas—if not all—all our pet delusions, favorite philosophies—need re-examination:

"The grand conclusion that emerges from it is that the fundamental stock of ideas and political institutions inherited by the twentieth century was created in the image of handicrafts and agriculture—petty production and marginal subsistence—and has little if any relevance to fact patterns and immense potentialities brought into the world by science and the machine. Our job is to clean house and open the windows to a new day."

Where are we going?

We are on our way, of course, but to what destination? This is an exhilarating challenge to every American in the present industrial order.

Strong words these, and sharp advice. They will hurt the feelings of many of us.

On a more practical plane, the Department of Commerce of the United States, recently took a look into the future. In its "Commercial Standards Monthly" for April, it quotes Adolph Zukor, with approval. Zukor

speed it up. They help productive industry, by giving workers something new to work for.

"True; 'My business is different.' But our customers are alike. Your consumer and mine is the same man. He will make similar demands of every dealer.

"If a business gets in line with future trends, it is often carried forward by the trend without much additional effort of individuals.

"Certainly it requires much more strenuous personal effort by executives to get back into the trend after falling out of it or falling behind. Nor does every one find out soon enough how to get back into step. Many heads fall by the wayside during efforts to recover lost ground, especially if the loss could have been avoided by foresight."

This is most alluring. It seems to promise better things for all of us. If it hurries us along a little breathlessly, and somewhat against our will, still we are not loath to see to what open ports machine civilization is piloting us. Though Zukor is addressing himself to big business men, his forecast has meaning for labor. Labor must not misread the trends. It must prepare to adapt itself to the new America.



OUT OF THE NIGHT

seeks to look ahead into the future of America. He predicts:

"The United States will increase as a national market. National wealth has grown steadily and rapidly. It will continue to grow. Somebody will own the additional wealth. Somebody will buy additional goods.

"More people than now will possess any stated level of purchasing power.

"Practically every citizen will buy more than he does now. We will be a leisure people.

"We will have more time to consume and pay more attention to consuming.

"The accent will shift from production, this country's forte in the past, to consumption. But production will be greater in volume than ever, more skillful and more economical.

"We will have an esthetic market. People will buy physical possessions with much better taste for form and color.

"Color and form, harmony and fine design, will be indispensable to selling. The day of the artist in industry is at hand. The market will be more sophisticated and more educated.

"The same improvements, to a lesser extent, will characterize foreign markets. Manufacturers and dealers must catch up with these trends and keep with them or, better, anticipate them by just enough to retain leadership.

"Leisure does not mean less production. It means more. For the people who are to enjoy luxuries will work more intensely to obtain the money to buy them. These time-consuming commodities fill an economic gap. They keep the cycle of industry going, and

Radio Being Tried to Create Life

Short radio waves, like those now used experimentally by radio amateurs, are being tried in a new role; for the creation of stimulation of sub-germs that are only half-alive. That these experiments are in progress was disclosed by the distinguished British biologist, Professor F. W.

Twort, during a recent conference at the rooms of the Royal Society, in London, to discuss the supposed invisible germs held responsible for diseases like influenza as well as for many diseases of plants. Himself a pioneer in the discovery of these tiniest of all living creatures, Professor Twort believes that they are close to the border line between dead matter and living matter. Less than a hundredth the size of an ordinary germ, these sub-germs are scarcely larger, he computes, than the molecules of chemical substances like protein or starch or rubber. The theory of evolution implies, he told the London conference, that there must have existed sometime, if not today, half-living creatures smaller and simpler than bacteria, representing what might be called a "missing link" between dead matter and life. Scientific ignorance of such half-life may be due, he believes, to the lack of suitable laboratory methods for creating or cultivating such creatures, not to their absence from the world. It is possible, he believes, that electric radiation resembling radio waves may be the necessary missing factor for the life and creation of these half-living creatures, just as light rays are necessary to the life of most plants. That is why the experiments have been begun with radio waves of 21 to 31 meters wavelength, which experiments were stated to be already very promising.

If men spent union-earned money for union-label goods and service as cheerfully as they accept the benefits secured through organized effort, strikes and lockouts would be unheard of.

Bell Dummy Company Unmasked in Michigan

THE high court of the state of Michigan has just rendered a decision (filed March 30) of far-reaching significance to the entire nation. It involves the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and its subsidiary, the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, and is considered basic in all future contests between the telephone public and the telephone monopoly. It may be described as the first major victory that the public has won against the Bell monopoly in a decade. It has excited interest in particular in Boston, New York and Ontario, Canada, where bitter litigation as between the public and the monopoly is now in progress or imminent. In the main the Michigan Supreme Court answered these questions:

May the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (the Bell Monopoly) do business in Michigan using its subsidiary the Michigan Bell Telephone Company as a blind?

May the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (the Bell Monopoly) collect through this blind four and one-half, now four per cent of the gross income earned in Michigan?

May the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (the Bell Monopoly) compute telephone rates in Michigan with the four per cent profits of the parent company as part of the rate base?

To these questions the Supreme Court answered "No."

"The Michigan Company is no more engaged in conducting and carrying on a telephone business than is the ordinary station agent engaged in conducting and carrying on the railroad business of the employer. The agent must use reason and intelligence, and has a certain discretion, but it would be remarkable were his 'lines' as closely defined as are those of the Michigan Company. The original purpose of having in this state a separate corporate entity has been stated and quoted.

"When a corporation is so organized and controlled and its affairs so conducted as to make it a mere instrumentality or agent or adjunct of another corporation, its separate existence as a distinct corporate entity will be ignored and the two corporations will be regarded in legal contemplation as one unit."

Again,

"That the Michigan Company is a mere agent or instrumentality of the American Company is established. We think it is also apparent that the purpose of the separate entity is to avoid full investigation and control by the Public Utilities Commission of the state to the injury of the public. The difference in entity going out, the contract goes with it. The American Company can not contract with itself."

This strong language castigating the practices of the Bell Telephone monopoly is preceded by a frank statement that "this suit is an attack on the so-called four and one-half per cent (later four per cent) contract.

It is believed that the position taken by the Michigan Court on the grounds that "the American Company can not contract with itself" will lay open the way for future attacks on the policy of the Bell Company

Though the recent decision of the Michigan Supreme Court involving the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has not been bruited about in the press, it is destined to become epoch-marking in the fight of the public against the monopoly.

of buying millions of dollars of equipment a year from itself through its 100 per cent-owned dummy, the Western Electric.

The attack on the four per cent interest has been made in nearly all litigation as between the public and the telephone monopoly. The four per cent charge is made as a license charge in lieu of rental on all telephone instruments. Gross operating revenues of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company in 1927 were \$33,178,013, of which amount \$1,495,010 was paid to itself as a concealed profit under the license contract scheme.

Under the ruling of the Supreme Court all this will be ended. The court definitely states that the telephone company shall be "ousted of right to have credit in a compilation of rates for payments to the American Company."

The decision was sweeping, only one judge dissenting.

Fight in New York

The fight between the Bell Company and the state of New York has taken a new development. A special master recently allowed a valuation so high that telephone rates in the state would be increased by about \$22,000,000 a year. This report of the special master was attacked in federal court. According to the New York Times, the following exceptions, among others, were made:

"The defendants except to the inclusion by the master of costs which would have been incurred by the plaintiff if it had not been largely financed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. They assert that the plaintiff had paid charges made by the parent company and that these have been reflected in its operating accounts. The master is charged with having failed to find and state that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which owns the common stock of the plaintiff, has received dividends of eight per cent upon this stock since it was issued, and that in 1922, when the plaintiff launched a large issue of six and one-half per cent of preferred stock, it was oversubscribed eight times. It is claimed by the defendants that these facts could have been set forth by the master. Attention is also called to the fact that the plaintiff pays a fixed annual fee to the parent concern.

"Objection is made to the finding of the master that from 1924 to 1928, inclusive, the net return to the plaintiff from its intrastate operation ranged from two per cent in 1924 to four and one-half per cent in 1928. The bill says that the finding is contrary to the evidence and that the figures have 'been based on erroneous theories of valuation, an improper rate of return, an insufficient deduction from gross operating expenses, and from a failure to prove a proper separation of the plaintiff's property, revenues and expenses, an inclusion in values

of properties not used and useful in the service of the public and the recognition of unprecedented, unacceptable and bizarre elements of values.'

"The defendants except to the 'failure of the master to find that over 80 per cent of the plaintiff's property has been built, connected up and cut into service during the post-war period and that therefore the book costs of that period fairly represent reproduction costs; and that such failure is contrary to the evidence and results in a failure to comply with the order of the court to fully find the facts.'

"What is considered an especially strong exception to the report relates to the alleged failure of the master to find that the largest factors in determining the life of the company's property are obsolescence inadequacy in this city ranging between \$9,500,000 and \$10,000,000 as of July 1, 1924, but that no allowance for inadequacy was made. Exception is also made in the failure of the master to find that depreciation charges to operating expenses in the city from 1924 to 1927, exceeded actual realized losses by from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually.

"The deduction by the master of \$580,000 for 1924 and \$870,000 for 1926 from the claims of the plaintiff for lands and buildings is excepted to on the ground that it was insufficient and that he gave insufficient weight to the commercial value of lands and buildings. The allowance of approximately \$35,000,000 for 'going value' is excepted to on the ground that substantially all the elements entering into this amount 'were paid in operating expenses, and that the master having considered such as operating expenses in arriving at his reported determination of net operating income, he has made the same allowance twice and in so doing inevitably built up an excessive valuation in violation of the law.'

Universes Gather In Groups

Even universes seem not to like being lonely. In the vast depths of space outside the solar system astronomers have discovered more and more distant groups of stars called nebulas. Many of these are spirals, like giant pinwheels, many of them so vast that light rays, moving at the enormous speed of over 186,000 miles a second need thousands of years to travel from one side of one of these spirals to the other side. These spirals are sometimes called "island universes," for each of them is apparently a more or less close cluster of stars with relatively empty space between the clusters, like islands in an empty sea. Our own sun, it is believed, is one of the stars in such an island universe, although one larger than the average and which we cannot see well since we are inside it looking out instead of outside it looking at its whole. In one direction in the sky, in the constellations named Virgo and Coma, astronomers have discovered nearly three thousand of these pinwheel-like "island universes," lying at different distances from the earth like a vast archipelago. But that is not all. Professor Harlow Shapley and Miss Adelaide Ames of the Harvard Observatory have discovered that these distant universes are not distributed uniformly in space like evenly-scattered islands but are clustered into groups; as though even universes which are uncounted billions of miles across and even greater distances apart preferred to congregate into celestial towns or cities, shunning the empty country between.

Green Personally Furthers South Organization

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, brought 150 labor leaders to their feet, in a burst of enthusiasm, marking the opening of the Southern Organization Campaign of the American Federation of Labor. President Green was speaking before the National Convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau, Washington, D. C. (April). This meeting was surcharged with excitement, due to the announcement of the sensational kidnapping of Edward F. McGrady, President Green's personal representative at Elizabethton, Tennessee, and Alfred Hoffman, organizer for the United Textile Workers. Immediately following this address, President Green himself took train for Elizabethton and spoke before a large mass meeting of workers in the mill city, where the American Glanzstoff Corporation and American Bemberg Corporation plans have recently been unionized. At the conclusion of his address, he moved to bring the kidnapers of McGrady and Hoffman to justice in the courts.

The foregoing facts indicate the rapidity with which events are moving in the south. Less than a year ago, at the New Orleans Convention, the American Federation announced plans for pushing organization in the rapidly industrialized south. Since then it has become apparent that there is a good deal of ferment in the industrialized states, especially Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama. Though this unrest has been attributed by opponents of unionism to agitation, and even to plotting by northern mill owners, the majority of observers declare that it is dependent upon bad conditions, low wages and autocratic control of southern mills and shops. These conditions and changes are being noted:

Wages are very low, ranging from \$6 and \$8 for women, to from \$10 to \$12, and from \$10 to \$18 for men.

Nine and ten hour days prevail.

Night shifts of 11 hours are usual.

Children are allowed to work. Whole families are employed in many places.

The workers in Tennessee are demanding higher wages.

The workers in North Carolina are fighting wage reductions.

In South Carolina, the sweat-shop conditions, and the stop-watch system are being opposed.

Spirit Runs High

Vivid stories of the high spirit of strikes in Tennessee are filtering through the press. When McGrady and Hoffman, kidnapped leaders, returned to Elizabethton, they were guarded by 20 young mountaineers with long rifles. The mill workers about Elizabethton are of native American stock, simple, proud, sincere and honest, capable of self-protection, and devoted to causes. They are direct descendants of revolutionary leaders who were the terrors of British regiments. They seem to have been struck by the justice and value of labor unionism, and are responding to its challenge unreservedly. The fact that a large union exists at Elizabethton today refutes the notion that these mountaineers can not be organized.

In his address at Elizabethton, President Green said, in part:

"The full strength of five million organized workers is back of you. The full strength of the American Federation of Labor will be mustered in every proper effort to organize the wage earners of the south so that their wages, their hours of work, their living standards, may be brought up to those of the

Industrial ferment in the land of cotton sweeps to the surface in strikes in widely separated areas. Mill workers said to be adverse to organization now catch the vision of unionism, and organize. The American Federation of Labor takes aggressive measures.

north. Your real estate men have promised industrialists free land, they have promised free power, they have promised no taxes. They made the mistake of telling employers there was cheap labor, simple minded mountain labor. It was a phantom promise. Your action and your presence here are the answer to that promise.

"We have decided that the kidnapers are to be prosecuted on every possible charge, civil and criminal, state and federal. President Ayman and Secretary Birthright of the Tennessee Federation will engage counsel in the name of the State Federation. Everything possible will be done to push this action as fast and as vigorously as possible.

Age-old Rights Defended

"It requires something like this kidnapping to arouse the indignation of every American. We propose now to see that every right and protection under the laws of our land are secured. When your rights are attacked millions will rise up in your defense. When others lose their heads Labor stands serene and self controlled. Always the battle goes on somewhere, today it is on this salient in Tennessee. We regard this as a challenge, not only to you but to our whole movement. Brother McGrady was here as my personal representative. When they kidnapped him they insulted the entire American labor movement and when they did that it was the

duty of its chief executive to come here in person to meet the challenge as I am doing this afternoon.

"This incident is not closed. The labor movement purposes to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to justice. The moral strength and the resources of the American Federation of Labor will be mobilized to that end. We're going to find out if in Tennessee crimes of that kind can go unpunished.

"We are the barrier against which the forces of greed and autocracy continually throw themselves. We are fighting for the most precious things in life. We are fighting for human rights and human freedom."

"We don't want to hurt the mills," Mr. Green went on. "We want to help the mills, business and every one." And then he gave the mountaineers, new to unionism, a clear, logical talk on what a union is and what it means as has never been heard in the south. Men and women, boys and girls, sat in a sweltering mass and listened, while other scores stood outside and heard the message through a loud speaker built by a native wizard of Stony Creek.

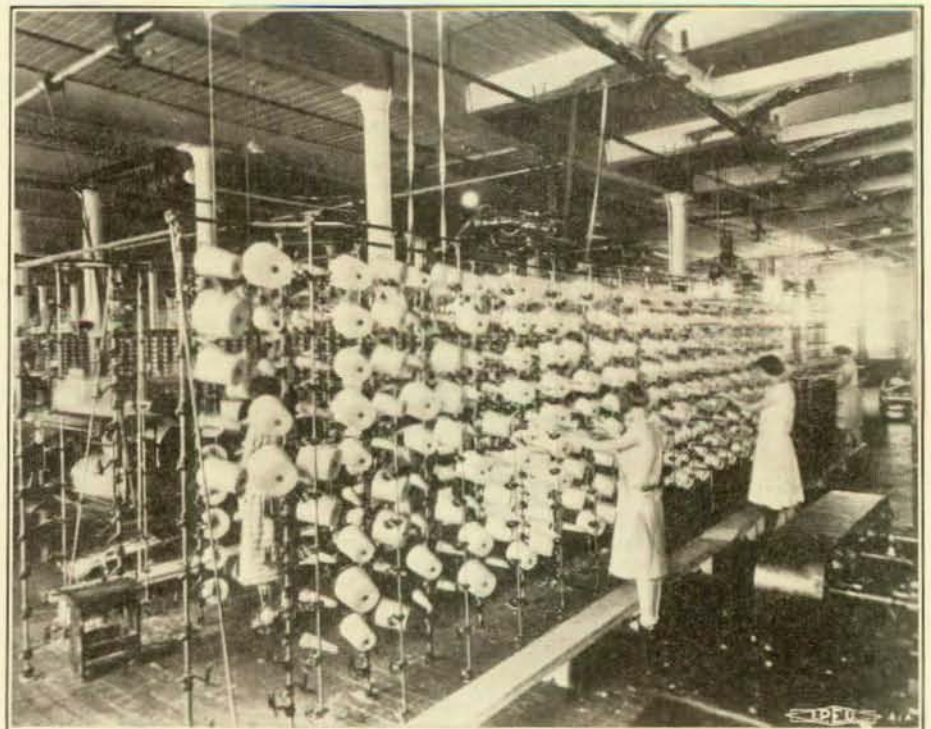
The story of the strike and its dramatic aftermath, and a description of the strikers' morale is told by a correspondent of the International Labor News Service.

"These mountaineer workers have a conception of rights and fairness that is unincumbered by the involvements of law. Their code is rigid. They are clannish but they are emphatically not feudists. In Stony Creek, home of most of this body guard, the murder rate is perhaps the lowest in the United States.

"Incidentally, McGrady and Hoffman both assure me, there were two preachers in the mob by which they were deported. And there were two policemen in the same miserable company, one wearing a civilian overcoat over his uniform.

Obey the Law

"Incidents of the strike illustrate still
(Continued on page 277)



IN THE SOUTHERN MILL

Courtesy U. S. Dept. of Labor

South's Problems Faced at Workers' Own School

By LOUISE LEONARD, Director, Southern Summer School for Women Workers

WHILE there is much that is "new under the sun" in the technology of modern industry so far as the social effects of swift industrial changes are concerned, economic history is repeating itself in the southern states. As in England a hundred years ago and in New England fifty years ago, the textile industry was the first one to develop following the introduction of machinery and the first workers have been drawn from farms and small rural communities; in a third respect also, the south is not unique in that a great number of women have been drawn into the factories, and as in England and in New England in similar stages they are an exploited group dragging down the standards of men workers. Although these mills have been drawing workers from the mountains and lowland farms for the past thirty years, an analysis of the population of a typical mill village in South Carolina in 1926 reveals a large majority of rural born inhabitants.

The products of steel mills, furniture factories, tobacco factories, of mines and quarries are not to be overlooked, yet Dixie is still "the land of cotton" and the changes in the production and manufacture of cotton are the gauge of the economic development in that section. The growth of this industry is greatly enhanced by the movement of the northern mills southward. This movement which began thirty years ago has gathered momentum until it is almost impossible to keep up with the rapid changes. From 1925 to 1927, \$100,000,000 of New England money were invested in cotton mills in the south. The southern states now make annually almost two billion dollars worth of manufactured goods, ten times its output in 1900. This section produces 58 per cent of the world's raw cotton, has 57 per cent of the country's active spindles and consumes 65 per cent of the cotton used in all American mills. In fact there are now installed in southern mills almost as many spindles as in the entire United States in 1900.

Three years ago a committee of southerners, many of them workers who have attended workers' schools in the north and all persons with the above facts in mind, started the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, the third session of which will be held at Burnsville, N. C., July 11 to August 24, 1929. This is one of the four summer schools in the country, the others being at Bryn Mawr College, Wisconsin University and at Barnard College.

Girls From Farms

In 1927 and 1928 the Southern Summer School has attracted worker-students from eight southern states and from the typical industries employing women, that is, textiles, garment making and tobacco. Each year study of the past experience of the students

Running looms in cotton mills or operating packing machines in cigarette factories do not give girls knowledge of their industries or of their fellow workers, or the value of organization. The Southern Summer School for Women Workers at Burnsville, N. C., is supplementing mill experience with needed industrial knowledge.



ONE OF THE HALLS



GROUP OF WORKER STUDENTS AT THE SOUTHERN SUMMER SCHOOL

has revealed that all but 20 per cent of the girls have either lived on farms or their parents have come from an agricultural life.

Requirements are that students must be from 18 to 35 years of age, must have had at least two years experience in industry; they must be in good health, and preferably have had sixth grade schooling.

The purpose of the school is to give women in industry an opportunity through study and discussion to develop a deeper appreciation

of life; and a clearer understanding of their part and responsibility as industrial workers. In order to realize this purpose, a well trained staff, experienced in teaching workers, plans the course around a study of the modern worker, his relation to industry and to the whole community. Supplementary reading, and a minimum of presentation of economic history and theory by the teacher supply background for the discussion which occupies most of the class period. Such discussion brings out descriptions of industry in which students themselves are engaged and the problems with which they are faced. From other students each girl learns much and gets such a view of southern industry as a whole, as she never could get from the vantage point of running looms in a cotton mill or operating a packing machine in a cigarette factory. Gradually she sees herself as a part of a great mass of workers having the problems of an exploited group—long daily hours, low wages, night work, etc. She begins to think for herself about the opportunity of a worker in the South today to function in this mass of workers. She begins to realize what collective action of workers has meant in other periods of history in securing legislation, trade union organizations, etc., and often she concludes that workers in the south must also work as a group.

English composition is closely related to the study of economics, the object being to teach girls who have left school long since to read and get the point of a paragraph and to organize material for simple writing or clear presentation in a speech. From many cities and towns comes testimony of

men in the labor movement, of women who are members of clubs and members of other organizations to the effect that ex-students of the Southern Summer School know how to make simple, logical talks in public.

Health Conserved

The importance of workers' health is recognized in a course under a health director which includes an hour a day of group exer-

(Continued on page 277)

American Labor In An International Setting

THE Institute of Economics, a research institution, Washington, D. C., considers labor and internationalism a subject of enough importance to devote a special study to it. Accordingly, it dispatched Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin, an economist, journalist and historian, to Europe to make a survey of the various instruments of internationalism built up by various factions of the labor movement. Dr. Lorwin speaks a number of languages, has had long familiarity with European capitals, was a correspondent for Chicago and New York newspapers, has brought zeal, scholarship and intelligence to his task. The result is a 600-page volume entitled "Labor and Internationalism," published this month by Macmillan.

We have read with some care the pages of this book, with the view of telling electrical workers and other trade unionists in America what is in it of value and interest to them. At the outset, we are once again impressed by the wide gap between the American and European labor movement. This difference is not merely in "ideology" but, in a profounder sense, in outlook, tactics, aims and ideals. More, in nationalistic temperament. The sectarian differences, the fine-spun theological discriminations of the European groups must fall upon the ear of the American unionist, outside of New York at least, with an alien note. This, we do not believe is because of low depravity on the part of the American unionist, or on the part of the European unionist, but because of wide-flung differences of economic experience and background. For instance, in discussing a labor congress meeting in 1890, Dr. Lorwin says, "the congress also adopted a resolution to support the movement for an eight-hour day which the American Federation of Labor was carrying on in the United States." The American Federation of Labor had not sent a delegate to this international congress. And this congress and subsequent congresses were engaged primarily with abstract discussions. They were theoretical, more interested in building up and maintaining a "theology" than in working out practical programs. This, we take it, defines the principal difference between the European and American movements. One is speculative first and practical afterwards. The other is utilitarian. Dr. Lorwin reports that the second international could not "achieve inner unity." This was likely due to the fact that men were interested in abstract distinctions rather than in practical progress. Theology separates men. Human welfare campaigns unite. The fact that the same schisms do not exist in America as in Europe is no doubt due to the fact that American unionists are caught up in enthusiasm for practical plans for improving their economic lot, rather than in evolving nice distinctions of ideology. "The second international remained from 1904 to 1914 a loose federation of conflicting tendencies and organizations."

American Relations Recounted

Chapter V recounts the relation of the American to the European movement. In 1890 Mr. Gompers wanted to hold an international congress of trade unions at the World's Fair, Chicago, but the plan was finally dropped due to indifference of European groups. From this point on, Gompers began to define sharply the difference between the European and American movements. In 1894 he inaugurated an exchange of fraternal delegates with the

Many questions peculiar to the labor movement are finding their way in between covers of books. How these questions are being viewed by historians and students and the new trends which are being manifested are of interest to unionists everywhere.

British Congress. From 1889 to 1898 the American labor movement paid little heed to European problems, due to intensive organization work at home.

"After 1904, however, the A. F. of L. began to be drawn into more definite and regular relations with the labor movements of Europe. This was due to three influences: The increasing immigration of skilled and unskilled labor into America and the failure of the A. F. of L. to obtain restrictive immigration laws; the growth of the purely trade union internationals described in the preceding chapter; and the growing interest everywhere in the problem of maintaining peace. Gompers developed a special interest in the peace movement and brought the subject within the realm of interest of the A. F. of L. Already in 1899, as a result of the Spanish-American War, he made the first references in his annual report to international peace as the 'mission of organized labor.' In his report to the convention of 1900, he claimed that 'the preservation of the peace of the world devolved more and more upon organized labor,' while at the convention of 1904, he claimed that it had been his aim 'to stimulate to the fullest the very best spirit and conception of Brotherhood among the workers of the world.' Speaking for the A. F. of L., Gompers welcomed the establishment of The Hague Court and the arbitration treaties between the United States and several foreign governments.

"Under these influences and spurred on by Gompers, the A. F. of L. took a more active interest after 1904 in matters of international labor relations. First among the measures which were recommended to American trade unionists for establishing amicable relations with labor abroad was the free interchange of union cards. At the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1905, Gompers expressed his gratification that American unions were accepting for membership, without initiation fees, workers coming from abroad, and declared that 'this principle should become general and reciprocal' as it could do more 'than all else to establish the Brotherhood and solidarity of the toilers everywhere.' The convention instructed the executive council to enter into communication with unions at home and abroad for the purpose of encouraging the practice. Though, on account of its form of organization, the A. F. of L. could not force its affiliated unions, it continued to urge upon them a 'policy of liberality and fraternity' in this regard."

In 1909 Gompers wrote "The labor movement of the United States is one peculiarly its own and conforming to American conditions." This brought sharp differences of opinion in subsequent meetings of international delegates, where American labor was represented. How the war came and plunged all international movements into nationalistic campaigns is told clearly by Dr. Lor-

win and leaves the opinion that the gap between the two movements has never since been spanned.

Pan-American Viewed

A chapter is devoted to Gompers' relation to the South American labor movement. "The opening of the Panama Canal in 1915 and the beginning of wider business connections made American labor conscious of the new situation. In view of the stand which the A. F. of L. had taken in 1914 and of the new role which it had mapped out for itself in international affairs, it felt impelled to demand a larger share also in the consideration of Pan-American relations. When the Pan-American Financial Conference was called in Washington, in May, 1915, Gompers protested to the secretary of the treasury against the failure to include labor representatives in the conference, but to no avail. Deeply disappointed, Gompers put forth the idea of a Pan-American organization of workers in opposition to that of employers. At the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. in 1915, he carried the convention on this point, and the executive council of the A. F. of L. was instructed to enter into correspondence with the Latin American labor unions, to devise plans for the exchange of fraternal delegates, and to invite representatives of Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, etc., to a great Pan-American labor convention to be held in Washington to consider the economic problems confronting these countries as a result of 'the fraternization and combinations between Wall Street and South American capitalists.'"

What is taking place since the war is vividly recounted by the author. The final chapters of this study are the most valuable inasmuch as they serve as a handbook on trade union affairs. Here is an answer to many practical questions as to the machinery of trade secretariats, educational and youth movements, and practical programs. It would seem that the European and American movements in growing farther apart are growing nearer together, that is, becoming more alike.

Dr. Lorwin leaves no doubt that the aim of the communists is world revolution. They are not primarily interested in unionism but in bolshevist politics. They seek to "be at the head of the trade unions, to direct them, to make of them a field of communist activity, an instrument of class struggle, in order that millions of workers who have not as yet come to an understanding of communism may come to it."

Dr. Lorwin points the trend.

"In brief, all the international labor organizations are entering a period of lesser activity and influence. For the time being, the international ties of labor are being weakened by the breakdowns and failures of the past 10 years and by the general waning of faith in international good-will caused by post-war economic nationalism. The trend in all countries is towards what may be called the 'nationalization of labor,' that is, the incorporation of labor in one way or another into the national economic organism, in order to increase national efficiency in the battle for a larger share of world markets and of world power."

This book is a pioneer of its kind. It is written in clear, vivid prose, is tremendously erudite, and, in so far as we can judge, strictly impartial.

Union label consistency is to the trade union movement what oil is to machinery.

Radio and Education Linked by American Federation

TWO events of significance during the last month point the direction workers' education is taking in this country. The first was the national convention of the Workers' Education Bureau held at Washington in April, and the second was the A. F. of L. drive to secure proper space on the ether for WCFL, labor's own broadcast station, Chicago.

In the educational platform endorsed by 150 delegates to the Workers' Education Bureau Convention, radio as a means of popular education was stressed. To carry out the conception, the evening meetings of the convention, with L. P. Jacks, British educator, as principal speaker, were broadcast over WRC.

The drive for a proper wavelength for WCFL brought 150 labor leaders to the national capital late in April. Three days of constant testifying revealed the need of giving the only radio station in the United States controlled by organized labor a place on the air in which it could adequately function. Frank Morrison, Victor Olander, Matthew Woll, James P. Noonan, Edward Keating and many other labor officials bore down with telling arguments in the hearing before the Federal Radio Commission.

Action taken by the convention of the Workers' Education Association completed the drive begun two years ago to make the Bureau the official education arm of the American Federation of Labor.

Five changes were made in the constitution. The first amendment provided that labor colleges to be eligible for affiliation should be approved by both central labor unions and state federations of labor, and not be antagonistic to the bona fide labor movement. The amendment was adopted unanimously.

The second amendment to be adopted provided for a more democratic system of selecting the members of the executive committee by the election of eight of the members at large. It brought forth a most spirited debate. This proposal was argued back and forth by a half-dozen speakers on the theory that it would prevent representation of workers' education enterprises although it was stated clearly that there was no attempt made to discriminate against labor colleges. When the recommendation by Chairman Woll was put to vote it prevailed by a large majority. This amendment concluded the morning session.

The third proposal dealt with the filling of vacancies and was to change the system of calling conventions by providing that the executive committee might canvass the affiliated membership yearly to determine whether they might desire to have conventions held every two years. It was likewise opposed but with another amendment providing for a larger measure of representation of national and international unions at conventions of the bureau, was carried by an overwhelming majority. The amendment provided that representation should be of national and international unions one vote for each 4,000 members. Representation of the American Federation of Labor State Federations of Labor, Central and Local Unions was unchanged. The representation of the workers' education enterprises, however, was reduced so that there was a minimum of one representative for every 100 students or major fraction thereof and a requirement that they have been in affiliation for one year and be deemed a permanent institution.

The election of officers was held, which resulted in the unanimous election of:

President, Thomas E. Burke; secretary,

Spencer Miller, Jr., and the following six members; Thomas Kennedy, Fannia Cohn, Elmer Milliman, Paul W. Fuller, John L. Kerchen and Harry Russell.

In addition to the above there are three representatives of the American Federation

Dr. Simpson, head of the Meteorological Office.

"Meteorological Office,
"Air Ministry,
"Adastral House, Kingsway,
"London, W. C. a.
"26th March, 1929.

"Dear Sir:

"Dr. Simpson has asked me to write to thank you for the photograph of lightning which you sent with your letter of March 6, 1929. He is very glad to have this excellent photograph and has added it to the collection in the Meteorological Office.

"Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) "DOROTHY CHAMBERS."

Brother Yocum has informed the Journal how his remarkable photograph was taken.

"This picture was taken by putting a 3-A Kodak on a tripod on a dark night, opening up the shutter in front of the lens and waiting until the flash of a streak of lightning would expose itself on the film, then closing the shutter.

"The rareness of this picture is due to the fact that the lightning flashed directly in front of the way the Kodak happened to be pointed, showing the completed discharge with all its branches. I have never been able to get one so good since. This one was taken on a farm one mile north of West Brooklyn, Ill., in June, 1914.

"The kodak was 60 feet south of radio pole in picture, which is 20 feet out of ground. My father counted 19 seconds from the time we saw the flash until we heard the thunder. As sound travels about 1,100 feet per second, the flash was over four miles away. Using the proportion 60 feet, 20 feet to 4 miles, the height of streak in line with top of pole (or approximately 7,000 feet) the largeness of streak can be realized.

"The small branches came to join the large bolt going to ground. Some came from clouds nearly around, or below the horizon. The apparent ball in streak, by close observation and enlargements made of picture is the projection of a large crooked streak coming from way behind toward kodak."



VIEW OF MUNICIPAL PIER, STATION WCFL, CHICAGO, ILL.

of Labor, Matthew Woll, Victor Olander and George W. Perkins. At a meeting of the executive committee, which was held following the adjournment of the convention, Thomas Kennedy was elected treasurer and Matthew Woll, chairman of the executive committee.

Member Deposits Photograph in British Air Office

Brother J. F. Yocum, San Diego, as forecast in the March Journal has the distinction of contributing to a famous British collection one of the most perfect photographs of lightning ever taken. This collection is being made by the Air Ministry.

Brother Yocum has had this letter from



NOTABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF LIGHTNING

Machine Smokes Cigarettes

American celebrities who eke out their incomes by endorsing cigarettes blindfolded may lose their jobs to scientific Robots made of glass tubes and pumps and delicate thermometers, if a recent London example spreads to this side of the Atlantic. To prove that a well-known brand of English cigarettes gives a "cooler" smoke than competing brands its manufacturers are advertising the results of tests made with a new instrument christened the "tobacco eudiometer," said to have been invented by Dr. Stanley Smith. The device smokes a cigarette artificially, the necessary air being drawn through the tobacco-filled tube of paper by means of an air pump instead of by the human lungs. The smoke thus produced enters a small, heat-insulated glass chamber, where it comes in contact with the bulb of a delicate thermometer. Watching this thermometer while Dr. Smith's machine puffed on unconcernedly on samples of one brand of cigarettes after another, the consulting scientists employed by the manufacturers were able to prove that their particular product really did produce a smoke cloud 11.8 per cent cooler, on the average, than the smoke of other tested brands. What British smokers will do about it remains to be seen.

I Planted Flowers for Fun and Made Money

By EUGENE W. PORTER, L. U. No. 413, Santa Barbara, Calif.

I WAS asked recently what had caused the Grand Canyon to be dug. Not knowing the correct answer, I was informed that a Scotchman had accidentally dropped a nickel in a gopher hole.

The Grand Canyon is rich in pre-historic relics, buried there for ages gone by, and for one interested in gathering such relics it would have been soft pickings to follow up the old Scotchman during his frantic efforts to retrieve the lost nickel.

For many years past, I have followed an interesting hobby of collecting Indian relics, such as arrow heads, wampum (Indian money), trader beads, abalone fish hooks, bowls, pedestals, etc.

Through this hobby, I have had many interesting trips which included week-end journeys to the islands located about 30 miles seaward from Santa Barbara, as well as many trips along the coast and in the mountains. San Maguel Island was of especial in-



FIRST DAYS' PICKING

terest, as there Cabrillo, the discoverer of Santa Barbara is supposed to be buried and the location of his burial place is of vital interest to Santa Barbarans. He, as all other explorers of that age (about four centuries ago), came in quest of land, health and wealth, and found them all.

Treasure Chest Found

This hobby brought me in touch with many interesting people and through it I formed acquaintances that have turned into life-long friendships. On one particular trip with a new acquaintance, I was fortunate in seeing him dig up an old iron chest that had, many years ago, been buried. It was constructed of iron peculiar to that age and contained a store of beads, rings, Spanish coins, gags, trinkets which, in my estimation, were worthless. However, the old boy had, as he put it, found one end of the rainbow so he was quite highly elated at his find.

I acquired quite an interesting accumulation of these relics, and finally they became a burden, and I deposited them in various museums—Golden Gate Museum, Museum of Natural Arts of Santa Barbara, and a museum at Pasadena.

We are all interested in spare time, or we are going to be. The five-day week is here, and the six-hour day is just around the corner. Timely, therefore, is Brother Porter's adventure in profitable leisure.

It seems to me that almost everyone can find time for a hobby. Without something of that sort it would appear that one had a considerable lot of time on hand to wear away, which might be applied to something at least interesting, if not useful. With the eight-hour workday and the five-day week, surely some sort of a hobby is quite essential to happiness.

Every man is interested in something and is good for occupations other than that which he is performing for a living. A man never knows his possibilities, until he tries something new. Perhaps a hobby will turn out to be a work that was really his calling in the beginning, and perhaps a more pleasant task. Old age is surely creeping up, and an accident or sickness may occur to his detriment, which may disqualify him at his trade. If his hobby is one that can be commercialized, then the hands of time have turned back several years in his favor. Something interesting for him; better yet, something that the wife and family, or even friends might enjoy, will wipe away the "shop" from the mind and prove to be a real tonic.

Stimulates Study

It will create a desire for study, investigation, etc., and bring you into contact with interesting people, things, and places, that otherwise you would never have known were in existence. It is an education and a benefit to yourself as well as to others, and will make many a long day short. It is a world of satisfaction to sit and ponder over the successful steps and recall the many obstacles you have overcome to gain each goal.

Now, while collecting old relics is interesting and a good "week-ender" for one craving exercise, there are other hobbies just as interesting and really more profitable that can be enjoyed by the entire family and every day in the week.

Several years ago, back in Kansas, I grew roses as a hobby. I had a very large collection, one plant of about everything you would find listed in a good rose catalog, besides a number of new ones I had hybridized and created myself. These I sold to a nurseryman for a good sum when I came to California.

Shortly after arriving in Santa Barbara I made the acquaintance of a friend, who later was the instigator of my present hobby of growing sweet peas and gladiolus.

This particular friend was prospecting for oil down in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, which kept him away from his home most of the year. Being away so much, his home needed someone to look after it, so he persuaded me to do so, in his absence.

Ideal Climate

In Santa Barbara, there are several altitudes and climates. To the north and east are mountains, the foothills of which form a part of the city called the Riviera. The

climate there is warm and dry. To the south and west is a high flat tableland called "La Mesa." Our home is located on the Mesa. The climate here is more foggy, but warmer than in the city, which makes it a very desirable place to grow flowers. The Japanese gardeners were not long in finding this location and are working it overtime.

In taking care of the place, usually after working hours and on week-ends, I watched the Japs at their work of growing flowers, and being a flower fanatic, I decided to take a try at it myself.

The front part of the yard as well as the sides had shrubbery and grass in fair condition, but the rear of the house and the larger part of two acres were a mass of virgin vegetation—weeds—small weeds—tall weeds—weeds galore. One could hardly crawl through them; it was almost a young forest. There were gophers, ground squirrels, snakes, toads and other vermin that had an under-



THE "MRS." HELPS PICK 'EM

ground system that would back the Hindenburg line off the map. They had to all be eliminated if I was to raise flowers. It took me many evenings and week-ends to battle with these, but with the aid of a few cyanide pills, fire and a rusty hoe, I finally succeeded in cleaning out a patch about the size of a city lot. I bought gladiolus bulbs from the Japs, planted them and thought I would let it go at that. Seeing these grow and come into bloom only created a desire for more. They were gorgeous.

I proceeded to clear more ground and the first thing I knew, I had started something that required additional help. Neighbors began to sit up and take notice, then other visitors, and then came demand for the flowers.

First, Gave Them Away

The first season I passed the flowers out freely to many friends and neighbors, and also kept the hospitals supplied with many armloads of gladiolus and other flowers. This proved interesting and I received much satisfaction from seeing others enjoy them, but it finally occurred to me that I was rais-

(Continued on page 278)

Getting Up Full Steam for 1929 Convention

EVENTS leading up to the holding of the 20th biennial convention are moving fast and furiously. Indications are manifested everywhere that usually full and enthusiastic convention will open at Miami September 9. A summary of developments are:

Secretary Bugniazet has sent the official call to the 1,000 locals in United States, Canada and Panama.

Secretary Bugniazet announces progress in the study of total disability benefits, looking toward incorporation of this feature in insurance laws of the Brotherhood.

The Miami local convention committee has opened its headquarters (Box 5082, Miami) in charge of Brother W. V. Evans.

The special train committee—noted feature of convention doings—has opened its headquarters at 130 North Wells Street, Chicago. It is in charge of Brother Paulsen, chairman, and Brother Manning, secretary.

Delegations are already being named by locals.

The following statement has been made by Secretary Bugniazet:

"The call for the coming convention to be held Monday, September 9, 1929, in Miami, has now been sent to all local unions with credentials.

"We hope the delegates elected will receive from their local unions the accompanying letter with the call, advising them as to hotel arrangements.

"We urge that all delegates who are representatives of their local unions at the coming convention get in touch with Mr. W. V. Evans, Box 5082, Miami, Fla., advising him as to the reservation they desire.

"We expect a very large convention, if the activities in all local unions are any criterion, as the information filtering into the office conveys that all local unions are arranging to send a full quota of delegates to represent them.

Benefit Association

"Notice has been sent to all local lodges of the change by Congress in the laws governing fraternal benefit associations, which has widened the scope of beneficiaries that can be legally named.

"We have been endeavoring to have the secretaries of all local lodges get all members to name a proper beneficiary, and we are meeting with very good results. But there are still some members, so we are advised by local lodge secretaries, that for some reason or other refuse to name a beneficiary.

"This is to advise all members that in addition to the scope of beneficiaries in our previous laws, several others have been added, and that a member can now legally name his estate. All members should immediately make out their applications and name their beneficiary. This does not affect the member's

insurance standing, as the beneficiary receives in the event of the death of a member the amount in accordance with the years of standing a member has at the time of his death, and the date on the benefit certificate does not mean anything, but only shows date of issuance.

"Members who persist in not making out applications are only causing controversy, trouble and expense for those they leave after they have passed away, and it is a hardship that is absolutely unnecessary on those we should be interested in properly protecting, not only in life but in death.

"Therefore, we hope for the co-operation of the total membership, and that those who

"A questionnaire was sent to all local unions on January 15, 1929.

"On March 19, 1929, we sent a follow-up letter to four hundred local unions.

"We have received quite a few responses, but there still are many local unions which have not answered or given us any information.

"If the officers are unable to get this information, naturally they will be unable to report back to the coming convention with any degree of certainty what the organization can do for their totally disabled members.

"We, therefore, urge all members in order that they will

take up the question at the local union meeting and inquire whether the local has sent the information requested, and if not to see that it is immediately forwarded, as the material must be all compiled and the actuaries must go over the same so as to be sure of the cost for the maintenance of such a benefit, so in the event of a law being drafted to protect such members there will be sufficient funds to take care of all emergencies.

"We ask the co-operation of all members on this matter."

To All Local Unions:

Greetings:

As the time draws near for the 20th Biennial Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to convene at Miami, Fla., it behooves us as union men to take into consideration conditions on the railroads leading towards Miami.

On quite a number of railroads shop crafts are organized and recognized by managements to the extent of having agreements, others are not organized or have what is known as company unions.

Local Union No. 732, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is one of the organizations who have agreements with railroads through its System Federation No. 39. All our members are employed on one of the railroads that are fair to the shop crafts, the Seaboard Air Line Railway—the key road into Miami.

The shop crafts on the Seaboard have had agreements with the management since 1910, and today have one of the best contracts in the country. Naturally, we feel that organized labor, especially those organizations whose membership include railroad shopmen, should patronize railroads that are fair to organized labor.

For this reason, Local Union No. 732 asks all delegates to travel over the Seaboard Air Line Railway as far as possible, and to patronize all other railroads fair to organized labor whenever they can. The Seaboard Air Line Railway operates some of the finest trains in the country. It is over this line that the famous "Orange Blossom Special" operates between New York, Washington and Florida.

(Continued on page 277)



Courtesy B. & O. Railroad

ALL ABOARD FOR THE GREATEST CONVENTION

have not made out their benefit application will immediately do so and not force any drastic action by having us drop such members on account of non-compliance with the laws of the organization.

Total Disability Survey

"The last convention authorized the officers to compile data on the question of the International paying total disability benefits to members who have been totally disabled.

READ

Be sure to read Brother R. H. Colvin's entertaining letter about the convention in the correspondence columns.

New Jersey State Group Wins Legal Victory

R. D. LEWIS, Secretary, New Jersey State Association of Electrical Workers, has sent in the recent decision of the New Jersey State Supreme Court—of vital interest to every electrical worker. The State Supreme Court upholds the right of municipalities to license electricians. In the course of the decision high tribute is paid the electrical craft.

CHESTER E. BECKER, PROSECUTOR, VS. HAROLD E. PICKERSGILL, RECORDER, AND THE CITY OF PERTH AMBOY, RESPONDENTS

Submitted May 11, 1928—Decided December 13, 1928

1. Under the provisions of the Home Rule Act (Pamph. L. 1917, p. 358, ch. 152, as amended by Pamph. L. 1918, p. 958), municipalities have authority to pass ordinances to license and regulate the carrying on of the business of an electrician in a municipality.

2. An ordinance designed to regulate the business of an electrician, which provides for an examination and licensing of a person designing to conduct that business, and which provides for the payment of a license fee by the successful applicant, and imposes a penalty upon a person who carries on the business without first having obtained a license, is one designed to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the community, because of the danger which would arise from an ignorant or incompetent person doing such work.

3. Under the provisions of section 2 of Pamph. L. 1917, p. 359, a municipality has the power to tax for revenue by exacting fees for the issuance of licenses to carry on a business.

4. An ordinance designed to prevent injuries to the safety, health or general welfare of the public, by requiring licenses to carry on such businesses as may be injurious in one of those respects, is a valid exercise of the police power, and does not infringe upon the constitutional rights of an individual who may be affected thereby.

On certiorari.

Before Justices Trenchard, Kallsch and Lloyd.

For the prosecutor, Leo S. Lowenkopf.

For the respondents, Harry S. Medinets.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Kallsch, J. The prosecutor, by writ of certiorari, sued out of his court, seeks to review the validity of a conviction and judgment entered thereon against him in the recorder's court of the city of Perth Amboy, on March 6, 1928, on a complaint charging the prosecutor with a violation of section 2 of an ordinance of the city of Perth Amboy, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the examination and registration of master electricians and journeyman electricians and fix the fees for such registrations and to provide penalties for the failure to comply with the provision thereof."

The particular violation charged against the prosecutor, and of which charge he was convicted, is that he engaged in the business of a master electrician in the city of Perth Amboy, without first having passed an examination and registered as a master electrician, as provided in and under the provisions of said ordinance.

The essential facts, as stipulated between counsel of the respective parties, on which the conviction was had and the judgment rendered, are substantially as follows: The prosecutor is and has been a resident of the city of Perth Amboy for a period of two years and six months; that during the past five years he has been engaged in the electrical contracting business in the various municipalities of Middlesex County; that he entered into a contract for the wiring of a four-family house in the city of Perth Amboy, and on the 23rd day of February, 1928, he made an application in writing to the city electrician of the city of Perth Amboy, for a permit to install the electric wiring in said premises, and at which time a tender was made of the legal fee, fixed by the rules and regulations of the electrical wiring ordinance of the city of Perth Amboy, but the said city electrician refused to accept said application or legal fee tendered to him therefor, and further refused to issue such permit, giving as a reason for his refusal that the ordinance forbids the granting of such a permit because the prosecutor was not a master electrician; that the prosecutor did, on the 25th day of February, 1928, commence to wire said premises, notwithstanding that he was not a master electrician and had no license permitting him to do such wiring.

Four reasons are presented and urged in the brief of counsel, on behalf of the prosecutor, for setting aside the conviction and judgment. Those reasons are as follows: (1) The city of Perth Amboy has no authority to license electricians. (2) The said ordinance is not designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare. (3) The said ordinance is not designed to regulate, and is, in fact, one for revenue only. (4) Said ordinance is unconstitutional in that it deprives the prosecutor of his personal right and property, and is a denial to him of the equal protection of the law.

The first reason relied on by the prosecutor is destitute of merit.

By virtue of the statute of 1917, chapter 152, article 15, section 1, entitled "An Act concerning municipalities," as amended by the laws of 1918, chapter 252, page 958, there is express authority conferred upon municipalities "to make, enforce, amend or repeal ordinances to license and regulate, inter alia, the various classes of businesses and occupations designated in subdivision (d), page 959, 'lumber and coal yards, stores for the sale of meats, groceries and provisions, drygoods and merchandise, and goods and chattels of every kind, and all other kinds of business conducted in such city other than those herein mentioned, the place or places of business or premises in which or at which the different kinds of business or occupations are to be carried on.'"

The prosecutor is engaged in a business or occupation, and therefore comes clearly within the scope of the above statutory provision.

The second reason advanced on behalf of the prosecutor, to set aside the conviction and judgment, is that the ordinance is not designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare.

This assertion is manifestly without any support from a fair reading and plain purport of the ordinance.

The ordinance is entitled "An ordinance to provide for the examination and registration of master electricians and journeyman electricians and fix the fees for such registration and to provide penalties for the failure to comply with the provisions thereof."

Section 2 of the ordinance provides, in substance, that every person, firm or corporation engaging, or who shall hereafter engage, in the business of a master electrician in the city of Perth Amboy, shall appear in person at the office of the city electrician, and after satisfying him and the city examining board as to the applicant's qualifications, he shall register and receive a certificate, which shall entitle him to practice as a master electrician in the city of Perth Amboy. For this certificate the master electrician is obliged to pay the sum of \$50, and \$5 for renewal, and \$5 for each examination, all of which fees are paid to the city treasurer.

The examination is to consist of the National Underwriters' rules and regulations, city ordinances, and practical questions in regard to wiring. The board of examiners shall be composed of five members appointed by the board of aldermen, two of whom shall be master electricians of Perth Amboy, two journeyman electricians of Perth Amboy, and the city electrician, and three of the said members shall constitute a quorum of the board.

The ordinance further provides that all certificate holders shall register their names, residence and place of business in a book furnished for that purpose, and that said place of business to be facing the street, with certificate of master electrician so displayed as to be seen by the public, and in case of removal, certificate holder shall notify the department at once.

Section 3 of the ordinance, in substance, ordains that any persons, firms, etc., who shall violate any of the provisions of the ordinance, shall incur a penalty of \$2 nor more than \$200.

As has already been pointed out, the prosecutor was not a licensed master electrician, therefore, by his act to install the electric wires in the building, without first having obtained the license required by the ordinance entitling him to act as a master electrician, he subjected himself to the penalty imposed.

It is a matter of common knowledge, arising out of experience, that the mechanics of electricity require technical knowledge and skill in order to guard the safety, health and general welfare of the public, against harmful and destructive results, through unskillful or improper installation of electric wires.

The application and use of electricity for locomotion, heating, lighting and other utilities, both public and private, especially in the installation of the electric wires in public buildings, stores and private dwellings, are essential factors to be taken into account on

the question of the legal property of a police regulation to the end, to prevent incompetent persons from exercising, without due authorization, a business or occupation fraught with danger, to the public safety, health and general welfare. It is a matter of general history of the use of electrical power that there is much greater hazard of injury to life, limb, and property, as a result of the use and application of electricity in the hands of the ignorant than there otherwise would have been if only those who are skilled in the work were entrusted with the task.

Under point three of the brief of counsel of prosecutor, it is argued that the ordinance is not designed to regulate, and is in fact one for revenue only.

There is no legal force in this contention. A plain reading of the ordinance confutes any such construction as is attempted to be placed upon it by counsel of prosecutor.

It is quite clear that the law-making power of this state has delegated to municipalities not only the power to regulate, but also the power to tax for revenue, and that both of these powers may be unitedly exercised. The ordinance in the instant case does both.

In the case sub judice, it appears by the legislative will, as indicated in section 1, subdivision (d), as amended (Pamph. L. 1918, p. 959), and by section 2 (Pamph. L. 1917, p. 359), express power to tax for revenue is given to the municipalities in this language: "Such governing body shall have power to fix the fees for such licenses which may be imposed for revenue."

In *Mullenbrinck v. Commissioners*, 42 N. J. L. 364, Justice Knapp, speaking for the Supreme Court (at p. 367), says: "Authority under a charter, to pass by-laws and ordinances to license, control, regulate or prohibit a business or traffic within a municipality, gives no power to impose a tax for revenue purposes. The powers are essentially different and distinct. They may be unitedly exercised if such appears to be the legislative will, but between them there is no necessary or legal connection." To the same effect is *Cape May vs. Cape May Trans. Co.*, 61 Id. 80, 85; *Dunn vs. City of Hoboken*, 85 Id. 79, 83.

The fourth and last point argued in the brief of counsel of prosecutor is that the ordinance is unconstitutional in that it deprives the prosecutor of his personal rights and property, and is a denial to him of the equal protection of the law.

The broad assertion of counsel of prosecutor that the ordinance in question deprives the latter of his personal rights and property, finds no support from a plain reading of the ordinance. One of the results of being a member of organized society, under the constitution and laws, unquestionably is the yielding by the individual of certain absolute rights which the individual possessed become as to him as a member of civil society, purely relative, and therefore are subject to regulation. The safety and general welfare of the community require that certain businesses and occupations, because of their dangerous tendencies to injure the safety, health or general welfare of the public, require regulation, and hence, the requirement of a license to carry on such businesses or occupations, and the imposition of a tax for revenue are nothing more than the proper exercise of the police power to safeguard the community, and such legislation is permissible.

For the reasons stated, the writ is dismissed and judgment is affirmed, with costs.

Sign Posts By the Way

The State of North Carolina has just passed a workmen's compensation law. * * * Business men are seeking revision of the anti-trust laws—naturally in the interest of business men. * * * Dividends paid in 1928 reached the colossal sum of \$5,890,416,000. * * * Great Britain questions the wisdom of allowing the General Electric Ltd. to sell its stock to American investors. * * * The Associated Press reports that movietone has moved into the plane of world combination. Two leading European movietone corporations, Klangfilm of Germany, and Siemens Group of the German General Electric have made a working agreement with Tobis Syndicate, the earlier merger of American, French and Dutch groups.

Who is Paying for the Open Shop Movement?

Based on Original Documents Prepared and Issued by the American Plan-Open Shop-Conference, an Organization of Anti-Union Firms, Corporations and Employers Operating Throughout the United States

THE three preceding articles in this series have thrown into bold relief the fact that the American Plan-Open Shop-Conference is a secret, militant organization bent on the destruction of trade unions in all industries. The tactics used, it has been conclusively developed, are violent, collusive, and anti-social. While a conception of industrial relations on a co-operative basis is growing up in certain sections of American industry, the American Plan-Open Shop-Conference harbors and promotes an antiquated plan based on master-and-man psychology, individual contracts, and autocratic shops.

It has become apparent, during the course of these articles, that the American Plan-Open Shop-Conference must be regarded as a survival of an earlier, more primitive, and now dying industrial set-up. But that like all institutions which have outlived their time, without making new adaptations, when fortified by much money, and guided by fanatics, the Open Shop movement is dangerous, not only to trade unions, but to the industrial community as a whole, and to progress.

In the present writing, it remains for us to scan the sponsors of the American Plan-Open Shop-Conference. All in all there are the names of 120 associations, leagues, committees, chambers, and exchanges attached to the official document, from which we have been drawing the substance of these articles. This seems representative of a huge movement, but this is erroneous. The list of 120 names is swelled by the inclusion of inconsequential bodies in small towns, and minor cities. Moreover, there are many duplicates, and repeats. One city had a half dozen representatives. On the whole, the open shop movement is

- (1) Confined to a few localities.
- (2) Is small in numbers.
- (3) but powerful in financial strength, and influence.

The most illuminating way of approaching this roster of anti-social employers is to classify them by states.

List of Open Shop Organizations in the States of the Union in the Order of Numerical Strength

State	Organizations
California	27
Illinois	12
Ohio	11
Michigan	8
New York	4
Missouri	4
Washington	4
Pennsylvania	4
Texas	4
Oklahoma	4
Minnesota	3
Indiana	3
Georgia	2
West Virginia	2
Kentucky	2
Wisconsin	2
Alabama	2

And Arkansas, Arizona, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Oregon, Tennessee, Montana, Massachusetts, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Utah, one organization each.

It is at once apparent that four States—California, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan—harbor the center of the open shop movement.

Herewith begins the last of a series of four articles revealing the secret tactics, aims and ideals of the open shop group in America. This series is based on the authentic, intercepted papers of the open shop organization, and as such has historical significance. This is the first time the open shop group has been allowed to explain its anti-social tactics.

California is somewhat notorious for its backwardness in industrial relations. Michigan gets its seat of prominence in this roster doubtless due to the support of unorganized automobile industries. Ohio, though strongly union in some directions, has always had a vicious group of anti-social leaders. Witness, the part the Ohio gang has played in national politics. Dougherty and his crowd were notoriously anti-union. Illinois was placed high in this list largely by the activities of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award. This notorious open-shop organization has recently received a serious set-back at the hands of the Illinois Supreme Court.

The following is a list of some of the more prominent names on this roster:

- Open Shop Division, Chamber of Commerce, Gadsden, Ala.
- American Plan Open Shop Association, Chamber of Commerce, Little Rock, Ark.
- Citizens' Committee to Enforce Landis Award, Chicago, Ill.
- Shreveport Open Shop Association, Shreveport, La.
- Citizens' Alliance, Builders Exchange Building, St. Paul, Minn.
- Minneapolis Citizens' Alliance, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Open Shop Association, Joplin, Mo.
- Open Shop Association, Beaumont, Texas.
- Open Shop Division, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Open Shop Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.
- Open Shop Association, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
- Open Shop Association, Bedell Building, San Antonio, Texas.
- Associated Industries of Inland Empire, Spokane, Wash.
- Federated Industries of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
- Associated Industries of Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.
- Pacific Metal Trades Assn., San Francisco, Calif.
- Master Printers Association, Los Angeles, Calif.

It is an ironic fact that the Open Shop movement could not stand were it not for the encouragement given by the courts of the United States. Without the irresponsible use of the injunction process this collusive, secret, anti-social movement against the unions would collapse.

- Los Angeles Motor Car Dealers Association, Los Angeles, Calif.
- National Metal Trades Association, Chicago, Ill.
- National Auto Dealers' Association, St. Louis, Mo.
- League for Industrial Rights, New York City, N. Y.

The most important name on this list is, of course, the League for Industrial Rights. This organization is led by Walter Gordon Merritt, son of the elder Merritt of the same name who won a tarnished niche in the hall of fame by his fight to take away the homes of the Danbury hatters. It is the avowed purpose of the League for Industrial Rights to make the law of the United States do what all the open shop associations have been unable to do on the industrial field, i. e., destroy unionism. The League for Industrial Rights boasts of having put on statute books laws that virtually render unions impotent to function as economic organizations. The Danbury Hatters' case, the Buck Stove case, the Bedford Cut Stone case are traced to this secret group of old-fashioned industrialists.

The League for Industrial Rights has been particularly active in the last year, though suffering reverses in the courts. But, as the saying is, the League never loses; when the courts render adverse decisions, the League has the satisfaction of seeing the unions foot heavy bills out of their treasuries.

Labor has little or nothing to fear in the industrial field from the open shop group. The menace of this group is in its abortive use and abuse of the injunction process. As soon as the courts of the country catch up with public opinion, and with the best industrial thought of the period, and cease granting the demands of this irresponsible group for injunctions the open shop movement will explode like a puff-ball. It is dead in truth. It is dead in aim and method. It is dead in social responsibility. When the law reflects the true trend of the times, it will be dead in fact.

(The End)

Bank Concentration

According to a compilation made by the Financial Age, and published in the New York Times, 284 banks, out of 23,000 existent institutions, hold 73 per cent of the nation's wealth. Naturally these banks are in the great cities, the greatest percentage in New York. Forty per cent of the biggest banks—those having more than \$100,000,000 in deposits—are in New York City. These facts are just additional evidence of what we all know—the tremendously narrow and intensely individualized concentration of great wealth in the United States.

"The experience of our race has been that when we apply too drastic punishment for crimes which are not universally recognized as heinous offenses, such as murder, rape, attacks with intent to kill, and matters of that kind, which have been crimes since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and whenever we attempt to punish crimes other than those by excessive penalties we do not succeed in achieving our object."—Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut.

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of
Organized
Labor

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The President's Opportunity There has been social ferment in this country for half a century manifesting itself in various sporadic movements, now arising, now disappearing. The temporary character of the reform movements does not necessarily mean that the aims of the reformers were visionary, nor that even their remedies were impractical, but that the opposition has been resourceful, powerful, and to its credit, flexible, and at times yielding. It was Bob La Follette's boast that every reform he proposed, though initially rejected by the Republican party, eventually found its way to the statute books.

Still social progress has been slow in this country, when one considers the American temperament, its customary decisiveness, its usual swiftness of thought, and speed of action. As a result there is abroad a cynicism, a contempt for law with indifference to government. Popular movements for reform when defeated vent themselves in underground rumblings and emotional instability.

As a result there are great reservoirs of social passion in this country which have never been tapped, nor harnessed to work. Woodrow Wilson came nearer than any other man to utilizing these pools of super power. The remarkable accomplishments of his first administration were achieved through the aid of these forces. But Woodrow Wilson was no social engineer; he was a schoolmaster of high character, with a will like tempered steel, and with historical perspective. He was no scientist and no technician.

For the first time in the history of America, an engineer sits in the White House. No citizen doubts his ability. He started life with the presumption of success, due to native power, clean character and restless ambition. His work led him to all parts of the world, and he became an expert in recovering failures. He was a doctor of defunct business projects. His job was to succeed where others had failed. To turn bankruptcies into successes was no child's play. It took a dogged passion for fact, and inflexible honesty, courage and skill. As a result Herbert Hoover has become a technician and executive of no mean order. He ranks in technical power perhaps with a Goethals, or a Burnham.

Suppose now that a technician would make sympathetic contact with the underground passion for social reform, buried in this country for fifty years. What an administration it would be! What strides this country could take. There is little doubt that in eight years time the history of America

and the world could be changed, and the feet of civilization directed to new highroads of attainment.

Mr. Hoover's Advanced Position The chances that Herbert Hoover may be a man destiny-driven may not be so slim. The fact that he turned to public service rather than to mere money-making is a point in his favor, and there are other indications.

From the Berlin Tageblatt, an influential paper with State connections in Germany, emanates correspondence little short of sensational, a journalistic analysis of Mr. Hoover's motives, and a forecast of his program. This point of view has not been widely expressed in this country, and we hesitate to give it publicity inasmuch as it is destined to arouse opposition of powerful interests and groups. But if Mr. Hoover is really sincere in this purpose he will need the help of every social-minded person and group in the United States.

Deep interest is attached to the Tageblatt article inasmuch as the U. S. Secretary of State passed out sections of it to American reporters.

It says:

"The President's fundamental object is abolition of poverty. The benefits of modern technique shall come to the people as a whole and individually. Equal rights for all and not merely for Wall Street and Rockefeller and Morgan.

"Accumulation of great capital in the hands of a few would be the antithesis of the program, and years ago Mr. Hoover had declined that for himself and had declared that he could not regard the making of money as a life work."

How does President Hoover propose to bring about his aims? We read:

"As to means, the President believes in mechanism, organization, standardization. He will create a welfare department with (Dr. Ray Lyman) Wilbur at the head. Social insurance and social hygiene are then to be organized by the central Government for the entire land.

"The people are to be helped. The promotion of well-being through the promotion of good health is the practical formula. At this prospect high finance and big industry are uncomfortable. For if poverty is to be abolished, the rich must pay the cost of it."

The Report The vitality, the sweeping nature and the candor of the Report on Recent Economic changes by the President's committee, is a basis for hope. Mr. Hoover was the instigator of this study. He has not seen fit to relinquish his place in the committee in becoming president; and it is the kind of thing which may form a basis for action. It does indicate as did President Wilson's Committee on Industrial Relations 15 years ago, that wealth and income are ill distributed, that unemployment is constant, that poverty is a reality, that labor does not get its full share of the wealth it creates, that concentration of wealth into fewer hands continues. The new facts it reveals are; the pell-mell drive for new combinations, and the many problems, including increasing unemployment, due to highly mechanized processes.

It is possible that this report by men of unquestioned competency and fairness may become the raw material for a real social program for the Hoover administration.

Yet we cannot help voicing skepticism, at least to that point of sending out storm signals. John Hay, Secretary of State, under Roosevelt, once said, "No man enters the White House without being the president of all the people. In a few weeks, he finds he must reckon with powerful forces." If Mr. Hoover undertakes to carry out any kind of program looking to an abolishing of poverty, he will meet bitter, uncompromising and powerful opposition from deeply-rooted interests. The crowd that finally beat Wilson will shower their insults and darts upon Hoover. They will crush him coldly—if they can.

But what a fight it would be! Hoover is in a stronger position to fight back, if he so wishes, than the weakened Wilson, after the war. And he is in a position to strike deadlier blows. But will he?

Scientific Sentimentalist

Claude Bowers, noted historian, gave an oration at the unveiling of Bob La Follette's statue, in Statuary Hall, Washington, in which he characterized La Follette as that most precious of all civilized forces, a scientific sentimentalist. The phrase is worth examination. A sentimentalist is a man of feeling—let us say, fine feeling. He is capable of vibrating to all emotion, and in particular, as Bob did, to love for his own kind. "I do not know how the people will feel about me, but I shall carry my love for them to the grave," were Bob's dying words. Bob's life exemplified his love for his own kind. In contrast, a scientist is thought of as a technician, a competent machine, unswayed by passion, capable of looking truth in the face, even if truth wounds or destroys, above sentiment, uncontrolled by feeling. A martyr is the symbol of the sentimentalist. A robot is the symbol of the scientist. Now to have these two diametrically opposed temperaments wedded in the same person is unusual, but not impossible. In fact, a little experience will teach anyone that these opposed temperaments must be so wedded in any leader today, if he succeeds. There are thousands with fine feelings, who believe that the possession of fine feelings, or their rapturous expression, is all that is necessary. There are thousands who are competent, who do not care whether their competency is harnessed to the common good. Neither type is valuable to society. Men of feeling, with the courage of the scientist, and his skill are necessary for leadership destined to be remembered.

Our Craft Serves The Public

It is written in the high law of the state of New Jersey that the work of a skilled electrician is touched with public significance. It is no misuse of the New Jersey Supreme Court's recent decision to declare that the work of union electricians is so regarded. The case, reported in full in this issue, was one brought to test the right of the municipality of Perth Amboy to license electricians. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers through its local unions has always supported such laws, and has worked for their establishment. Now the State Supreme Court states why.

"It is a matter of common knowledge, arising out of experience, that the mechanics of electricity, require technical knowledge and skill in order to guard the safety, health and general welfare of the public against harmful and destructive results, through unskillful or improper installation of wires.

"The application and use of electricity for locomotion, heating, lighting and other utilities, both public and private, especially in the installation of the electric wires in public buildings, stores and private dwellings, are essential factors to be taken into account on the question of the legal property of a police regulation to the end, to prevent incompetent persons from exercising, without due authorization, a business or occupation fraught with danger to the public safety, health and general welfare. It is a matter of general history of the use of electrical power that there is much greater hazard of injury to life, limb and property, as a result of the use and application of electricity in the hands of the ignorant than there otherwise would have been if only those who are skilled in the work were entrusted with the task."

Railroad Problems and Life Problems

Slason Thompson is editor of the Bulletin of Railway News and Statistics. The Bulletin of Railway News and Statistics seems to be "one of those things" issued to keep employers keyed up to the class struggle—at so much per shot. In the March, 1929, issue, Mr. Thompson levels a blast at Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, ending by declaring "Secretary Davis should give Mr. Stewart a vacation with pay, that he may go and sit on the banks of the Ganges and contemplate how it flows forever and forever from the mountains to the sea."

What irritated Mr. Thompson was a speech given by Mr. Stewart at a conference in Baltimore, on railroad affairs organized by the General Craft Chairmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Thompson takes umbrage at the fact that Mr. Stewart thinks (1) that life is for some other purpose than work; (2) that machinery is displacing workers on the railroads and elsewhere; (3) that the short work week and short work day must come fast.

Mr. Thompson does not say why these points of view make him so angry. They are common enough, shared by men other than Mr. Stewart, good men and true. Mr. Thompson—after he has cooled off—should go and buy himself a copy of the Report on Recent Economic Changes made by the President's committee. Perhaps he will get a vision of the new America, startling enough, to make him willing to re-examine fundamental values, and to accept help in meeting problems from any source, even from an Indian mystic, who is not so far removed from Quaker mysticism, to which sect a certain engineer-president belongs.

It is a proven fact that the greatest possession any man or woman has, ever will have, or ever can have, is himself or herself. That is the most valuable of all the things on earth. There is nothing that can take its place, and no price high enough to buy it once its worth is realized, yet man and woman waste themselves unnecessarily and cheaply.

When you work, either at a mental or physical task, you use up that flesh, blood, intellect and entity that is you. The minute you have now is gone in a flash, and, like the day you had yesterday, is gone forever beyond recall. Those minutes, hours and days can be used for yourself to refresh and recuperate or thrown away in uninterrupted toil for someone else.

—The Railroad Telegrapher.



The Man Who Has Been Laid Off

The Worker's Wife Looks Facts in the Face

NOBODY knows so much about job hunting as do the building trades workers. Wives of electrical workers know that never a year goes by without some period of unemployment, when the man, laid off from one job is trying to connect with another. It's a trying time, but you try to keep cheerful, for it's no one's fault, it's just one of those things that happen. The white collar workers can't understand the building craftsmen's stoical acceptance of this condition. They consider it a personal disgrace, an admission of failure, to be out of a job. But in the building trades, as we all know to our sorrow, every job comes to an end sooner or later, and the finest craftsman must pack up his tools and move on. Like the peasants living on the slopes of Mt. Etna, we live in the midst of insecurity, and while we don't like it, at least we get used to it and forget to worry.

We women probably dread the lay-off even more than the men do. Some young wives, who were brought up among clerical workers, can't understand what it's all about—"could Bill have been soldiering on the job? Or was that drafted foreman prejudiced?" "No, dawgone it, dear," says Bill, "the electrical workers are all through on this building; everybody was laid off—we're finished up. Now I've just got to wait until something new opens up."

And how long will that take? Well, Bill does not know—maybe he can get on another crew tomorrow; maybe it will be a week before anything turns up—maybe a month—who knows? In the meantime, here's the pay envelope for this week. No telling how long before we get another one, so make it last.

The wife, if she is a good, conscientious soul, immediately starts in economizing, by dishing up the old scraps in the ice box for dinner, deciding to do without a new spring outfit, mending up the old curtains, and turning off all the spare electric lights.

Stretching That Dollar

We all know what a problem it is—stretching the family savings to cover the indefinite period between jobs. All but the most vitally necessary expenditures cease automatically. Among the wants which must be denied are clothing, household equipment, amusements and transportation. Naturally a man out of a job is not going to buy a new automobile. Expensive groceries and all but the cheapest cuts of meat are off the list. A long layoff may force the family to seek cheaper housing. Services usually hired, such as laundry, must be performed by members of the family. Practically every division of the family budget shows some curtailment; correspondingly, every merchant we usually trade with feels some loss in trade, though he may not know the cause of it.

There is no doubt that this drop in purchasing power has a far-reaching effect.

The economic loss is felt not only by the worker and his family, but by the whole community of persons and firms from which he usually buys, and by the factories and industries from which they buy. The owner of the big department store may not realize that Bill's wife did not buy a new spring coat this year, but the coat will go on the bargain rack just the same. The corner grocer, in closer touch with his customers, notices when purchases drop sharply and cheaper articles of food are substituted. He knows his profits drop, too.

Soothed by Siren Songs

I wonder whether building trades workers are improvident. What do you think? In the busy times, do we make enough effort to save for the dull days? No statistics are available. But I guess we are like average human beings—we'd like to save up something for the future, but when we've penned up our wants so long, and then when the money is coming in again, and modern advertising is singing its siren song of dazzling possessions, we can't stand it any longer, and we say, like everyone else, "Let's have a good time while we can." Add to this perfectly human failing, the fact that the

Fountain Pens With the Label

Fountain pens, pencils, pen-cil-pens, and stylographic ink pencils, all bearing the union label of the A. F. of L., will soon be offered in the stores. The Fountain Pen and Pencil Workers Union No. 17990 has signed a closed shop agreement with the Writers Products Co., of 311 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Pens and pencils of the highest quality are now being manufactured for this company by skilled union labor, and the union label is placed on each box.

If your dealer can not supply you with a union label pen or pencil, ask him to write to the Writers Products Co., and put in a stock.

Pequot Sheets Union Made

When stocking up with bedding at the "white" sales, don't forget that Pequot sheets and pillow cases are 100 per cent union made. These products have always been known for their exceptional quality and splendid service. Now, besides the pure white sheets and pillow cases, you may also buy them in lovely solid colors, or in white with colored top hems. If you are doing over your guest room, why not indulge yourself in such a dainty bedwear ensemble as this: White sheet with colored hem, white pillowcases with colored hems to match the sheet, and a solid color sheet in exactly the same shade for a blanket cover. You will find them in every pretty pastel shade you could wish, and guaranteed fast color.

building craftsman cannot comply with the bank's invitation to "save a definite portion of your income," because he doesn't know from one day to the next what his income is going to be.

It is the constant possibility of layoffs that has made high wages a necessity. Any building trades worker, no matter how high his hourly rate, will tell you that he would gladly accept a lower rate, if steady work were guaranteed. The office man, who thinks bricklayers' wages outrageous, does not stop to consider that while he is paid by the week or month, without deduction for holidays or lost time, the bricklayer is paid only for the time he spends actually working and may be kept from working, through no fault of his own, by anything from bad weather to bad financing conditions.

Some improvement has been made in eliminating the winter shut-down, the periodic dread of the building worker. Spreading the work over the entire year instead of confining it to the warm months is a step in the right direction. Yet lay-offs still flourish, for even in building, machinery is stepping in and eliminating labor.

Wives and families should remember that the principal agency working consistently for the elimination of this periodic unemployment problem is union labor. It has taken the unions years to establish the basic eight-hour day instead of the nine, 10 or even 12-hour day of former times, but now this shorter work day is generally accepted and has served to stabilize employment to some extent. The inroads of machine production have made it necessary to shorten the work-week still further, and building trades unions have progressed through the 44-hour week, with Saturday half-holiday, to the 40-hour, five-day week, now enjoyed by organized labor in many cities. The non-union worker, so long as he himself has employment, feels no responsibility for others of his craft who may be walking the streets looking for jobs—the union man unselfishly realizes that his own hours of work must be shortened so that all of his Brothers may be able to find employment. Therefore, no matter how we may grumble at lay-offs, we know that the union is doing its best to ameliorate this condition for us.

It must not be thought that there is just so much building to be done in a certain year, which must be divided up among the various craftsmen. High wages and a fair measure of employment in the building trades promote prosperity for the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, which ought, in the long run, to mean more stores, factories and homes being built—and more prosperity all around.

As Secretary of Labor James J. Davis says in a recent speech, "Success breeds success . . ." The greatest buyers in our market are the nearly 45,000,000 of us who are gainfully employed. When one set

SPRING FASHIONS — AT HOME and ABROAD

Ensemble of plain and printed Biskrah (bright) is smart with kerchief tie, fingertip coat and double box-pleated skirt.
— FAB Photo — Courtesy Spun Silk Research Bureau

Another clever ensemble, by Martiel, et Armand of Paris, combines a sprightly rayon sweater with a pleated crepe skirt. (Below) From the Rayon Institute.



Two of the new close-fitting hats — one a model of black silk, ornamented with glazed flowers in casmure — the other, of horsehair, is brilliantly trimmed in rows of gold braid.
Herbert Photos.



Bennett Crosby

of workers enjoys full employment at steady wages, those workers tend to buy freely. They have faith in the steadiness of conditions.

"Their increased buying means increased demand, which in turn means steady employment for other sets of workers. These on their own part feel encouraged to buy more freely. It is in this way that well-paid workers tend to create work for other workers. The merchants in thousands of our cities and towns reap the benefit of these enlarged demands for goods. So the

volume of prosperity grows and expands from within itself."

Steady employment in the building trades thus is seen to be imperative, not only for the happiness of the worker and his wife, but for the whole country's prosperity, and the unions, in working to reduce lay-offs, are performing a public service.

The afterthought of failure to buy union-labeled goods is that it wouldn't happen if you had another chance. Remember this the next time you spend money.

Auxiliaries May Write

Look in the regular correspondence section for the letter describing the activities and good times of Women's Auxiliary to Locals No. 84 and 613, Atlanta, Ga. Won't the other auxiliaries get busy and elect press secretaries? We would like to hear from you! Tell what you are doing—and encourage others to organize!

**ARE YOU A RELATIVE OF AN ELECTRICAL WORKER?
 READ THE REASONS
 FOR USING THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED
 YOU AND YOU ONLY**

Electrical Workers' relatives only are eligible.

Low cost—only thirty cents a month for each unit—is important.

Each policy-holder receives a certificate of insurance.

Count the pennies—only thirty of them monthly make this saving* easy.

Thrift begins with little amounts.

Riches come from thrift.

Insurance is often the first step on the ladder of success.

Care and caution point to this policy as a sound investment.

All you can get in life insurance is usually too little.

Life insurance protects, and helps carry the burdens.

Where could you get so much protection for so little money?

Only one penny each day.

Remember that NOW is the best time to insure—so

Keep this thought in mind—the

Electrical Workers' Family Policy

Remembers that your pocketbook may be light—and

Shows you a way to save money.

For your convenience, an application is printed
on the opposite page.

Why not fill it in now, and send it in with your
first premium?

The amounts, age limits, and cost, are shown
below.

Age limits—1 to 50 years.

Issued in units of \$250.00.

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit:

If paid annually, \$3.60.

Semi-annually, \$1.80.

Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

(See Reverse Side for Cost and Age Limits)

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the _____ of _____ a member
(Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. _____, and I hereby apply for _____

units or \$ _____ life insurance, and will pay \$ _____ each _____
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and no deformity, except _____

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth _____ Occupation _____ Race _____
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace _____ Sex _____

Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary _____

My name is _____
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is _____
(Street and number—City and State)

Date _____
(Signature in full)

Fill in this application and send to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C., with check or money order for the first year's premium.

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

QUESTIONS ON BACK HEREOF TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)

Cut Here

Cut Here

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

Additional Information to be Furnished if Applicant is a Minor.

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

.....
(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years.

Issued in units of \$250.00.

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit:

If paid annually, \$3.60.

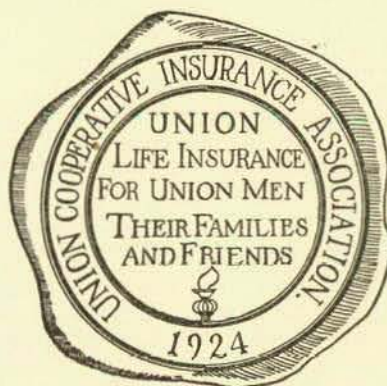
Semi-annually, \$1.80.

Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS
G. M. Bugniazet
and Send with Application to the International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.





Amplification Plus—or How to Use the Screen-Grid Tube

By *AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA*, Member A. I. E. E., Member I. R. E.

THE trend in radio receivers during the last few years has been marked by a gradual increase in both power and size. The enthusiastic amateur who possessed a crystal set back in 1910 was considered a very remarkable young man. This esteem was heightened, when, a few years later, the amazed neighborhood heard the sounds of the human voice issuing from a purloined gramophone horn attached to the headphones. A further investigation would have revealed three shining tubes surrounded by a compli-

tube. This tube was introduced about a year ago, and, as a D. C. or battery-operated tube, it fully justified all the claims made for it, displaying an amplification factor surpassing the fondest hopes of radio enthusiasts throughout the world.

Extremely Delicate Mechanism

Perhaps no tube produced has been so misunderstood and mistreated as the screen-grid type. And now that research engineers have perfected the -22 as an A. C. as well as a D. C. tube, it would be well to go into the details of the proper operation and care of this extremely delicate mechanism.

To begin with, the screen-grid tube has no definite amplification factor, the results obtained depending entirely upon the care taken in designing the circuit and building the set. The amplification factor of the average broadcast receiver is about five or six per stage; whereas, using the screen-grid tube, an amplification of from 25 to 30 at least should be obtained. In laboratory models where the finest low-loss parts are employed and the most scientific shielding is applied, an amplification factor greatly in excess of 25 to 30 has been obtained. The tremendous amplification possible with this tube is in itself a great inducement to its wide-spread use, but when it is realized that, in addition to this, neutralization and delicate balancing are taken care of in the tube itself and need not be provided for in the circuit, the full advantages of this type of tube become even more apparent.

The -22 tube has a standard base and in appearance differs only by the presence of a small round cap at the top of the bulb, from that of the regular -01-A. The wiring connections, however, differ. The G on the socket goes to the 45-volt battery, while the

cap on the top constitutes the control grid and is connected to the tuning circuit for that function, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

The voltage requirements of the screen-grid tube are fairly uniform. While the mutual conductance of the tube varies very slightly with a plate voltage of 90 or 135, there is a marked difference in the plate resistance and, of course, in the resultant amplification, between these two values. At 90 volts the amplification factor is approximately 175,

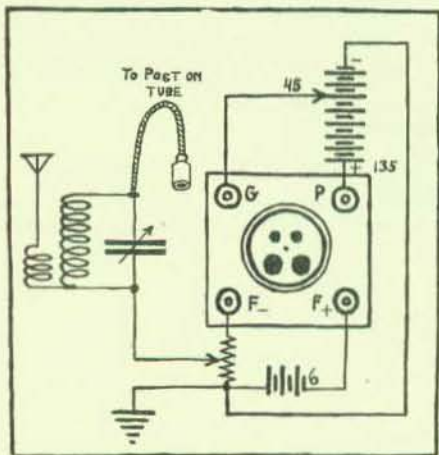


FIGURE 1

icated maze of wires and instruments mounted on the family bread-board. Since then radio has progressed to the point where the six-tube set, operating a super-dynamic speaker from the electric light socket, is now taken for granted by these same neighbors who possess their own radio sets.

From the standpoint of size, however, the radio receiver seems to have passed its zenith. Simplification is the order of the day, and the nine-tube set no longer requires a three-foot panel festooned with an awe-inspiring array of dials and indicators. The single drum-dial tuner with its accompanying volume control adequately regulates the multi-tube receiver of today. And it now appears that this process of reduction and simplification has extended to the very heart of the radio receiver itself. With the discovery and perfection of super-sensitive amplifier tubes, it is quite possible that just as the radio receiver grew from three to six tubes or more, it will now recede to three tubes again. This, of course, does not represent a reduction of power, but simply means that with the employment of extremely efficient tubes, the radio set of the future may consist of one radio-frequency amplifier, a detector, and one audio-frequency amplifier, each tube doing the work that necessitates from two to four tubes at present.

The latest achievement of vacuum tube engineers tends to reinforce this belief. We refer to the -22 type or screen-grid amplifier

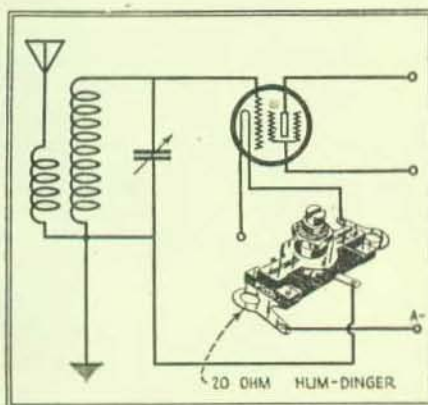


FIGURE 2

with a plate resistance of 500,000 ohms, whereas at 135 volts, the resistance is 850,000 ohms, and the amplification factor between 290 and 300.

One of the most neglected features in the use of the -27 tube is the provision of the 1½ volt grid bias specified. Manufacturers and set builders have found that the tube will

(Continued on page 277)

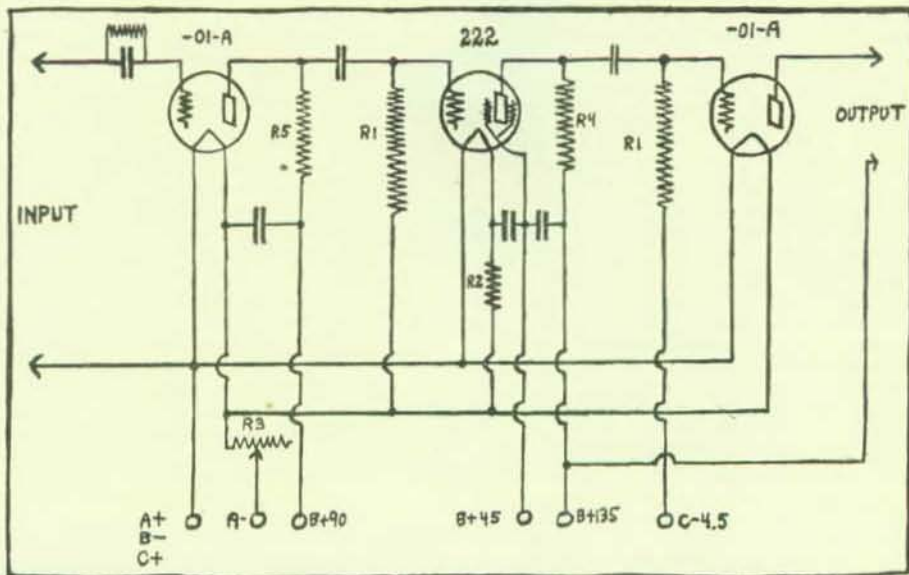


FIGURE 3

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

DIRECT-CURRENT SHUNT MOTORS, TYPE RC, FORM F, VERTICAL

Operation

Before Starting a motor for the first time:

1. See that the voltage on the motor nameplate corresponds with the line voltage.
2. Check all connections to the motor with the wiring diagrams.
3. Make sure that the oil plugs are tight and that the oil well is filled with a good grade of light mineral oil to the top of the oil filler.
4. Remove all external load if possible and turn the armature by hand to see that it rotates freely.

Before Putting Motor in Service it is desirable to operate without load long enough to determine that there is no unusual localized heating.

Starting:

1. Be sure that the starting handle is in the "off" position.
2. Close the circuit breaker (where used) or the line switch.
3. Move the starter handle firmly to the first contact point and hold it there two or three seconds to allow the motor armature to accelerate slowly; then move the starter handle slowly from one contact to the next until it is in the short circuit position where it will be held by the retaining magnet or pawl.

Stopping:

1. Trip the circuit breaker (where used) and open the line switch.
2. Be sure that the starter handle has been returned to the "off" position by the time the motor has stopped.

Care

To insure the best operation, make a systematic inspection at least once a week. Give the following points special attention:

Cleanliness. Keep both the interior and exterior of the motor free from water, oil and dirt. Wipe the exterior and clean the interior by compressed air or a small bellows.

Bearings. To avoid excessive heating and wear of the bearings, see that the belt tension is no greater than necessary to transmit the output of the motor. When the bearings are unduly worn, replace them.

Oil Wells. The step and guide bearings require oil. Fill the oil wells with a good quality of clean, light mineral oil to the top of the oil filler. Fill the oil wells through the oil fillers. To avoid incorrect oil level, never oil the machine when running. After the motor has operated the first week, draw off the oil, pour fresh oil or kerosene through the bearings to wash out all sediment. Then refill. Before replacing the drain plug, dip in a mixture of red lead and shellac, then replace and tighten securely to prevent leakage. Refill the bearings at regular intervals, the frequency depending upon local conditions, such as cleanliness, severity or continuity of service.

Brushes. See that the brushes move freely in the holders and at the same time make firm, even contact with commutator. The pressure should be between one and three-fourths and two pounds per square inch. Keep an extra set of brushes on hand. Fit the new brushes carefully to the commu-

tator. The position of brush yoke should not be changed on commutating pole motors in order to improve commutation.

Commutator. Keep the commutator clean and maintain its polished surface. Ordinarily the commutator will require only occasional wiping with a piece of canvas or non-linting substance.

Heating. Do not depend on the hand to determine the temperature of motor; use a thermometer. If there is any doubt about the safe operating temperature, take temperature of windings and confer with the nearest office of the company. Give full details.

Supplies

When ordering supplies, state the quantity desired, also the catalog number from the part nameplate, the nameplate rating and the serial number of motor.

AUTOMATIC POLE REGULATORS, TYPE PIRS—G. E.

Operation

When placing the regulator in operation for the first time, it should be carefully watched for a sufficient time to see that the various parts perform their functions properly.

1. See that the fuse plugs for the control circuit are of proper capacity, i. e., 6 amperes for 110-volt and 3 amperes for 220-volt control circuit.
2. See that the motor turns freely, using the knurled knob on the motor shaft extension for turning.
3. See that the regulator turns freely, using the pin in the worm shaft for turning.
4. See that the pawls and triggers are free.
5. See that the dashpot is filled with oil, using only the same grade of transil oil supplied with the regulator.
6. See that the relay plunger and balance arm operate freely.
7. See that connections are made to the proper tap on the resistance of the voltage relay, using the tap corresponding to the nearest voltage it is desired to hold. For example, if it is desired to hold 113 volts, connect to the 115-volt tap.
8. See that all wearing surfaces are properly lubricated, i. e.:
 - (a) Two motor bearings
 - (b) Segment
 - (c) Rotor bearing under segment
 - (d) Worm and gear by filling the well through the trough.
 - (e) Both ends of connecting rod.
 - (f) Oscillating member.
 - (g) Bearing for worm shaft.

It is recommended that for the first three items a special lubricant selling under the trade name of "Tule" grade 2VH, manufactured by the Universal Lubricating Company, Cleveland, Ohio, be used. For the other items use high grade machine oil, except that for item (d), in warm seasons, the use of heavy oil such as navy valve (manufactured by Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester, N. Y.), will keep the worm, gear wheel, and outboard bearing lubricated for a longer period of time. In cold weather, the high-grade machine oil should be used for all bearings except the motor which should always be supplied with "Tule." Transil oil of same grade as furnished with the regulator must always be used in the relay dashpot.

9. Operate the motor, starting and stopping it several times. It should come to speed quickly and without sparking at the brushes. The combination brush-holder and terminal must be drawn up tight. The regulator may now be placed in service, where adjustment for proper regulation is obtained as follows:

- (1) If the regulator voltage is too high, tighten up the helical spring attached to the relay balance arm and vice versa.
- (2) If the regulator does not hold the voltage within the desired limits, turn the adjusting screw. Raising the bearing for the relay arm will increase the voltage limits and vice versa.

The regulator is adjusted before leaving the factory to hold the voltage within one per cent limits and closer regulation is not recommended, as it may cause excessive wear of the mechanism.

Connecting and Disconnecting Regulators.

While it is always recommended that regulators be connected in or taken out of service by first opening the feeder, the following method may be used in cases of emergency:

Connecting Regulator to Live Feeder

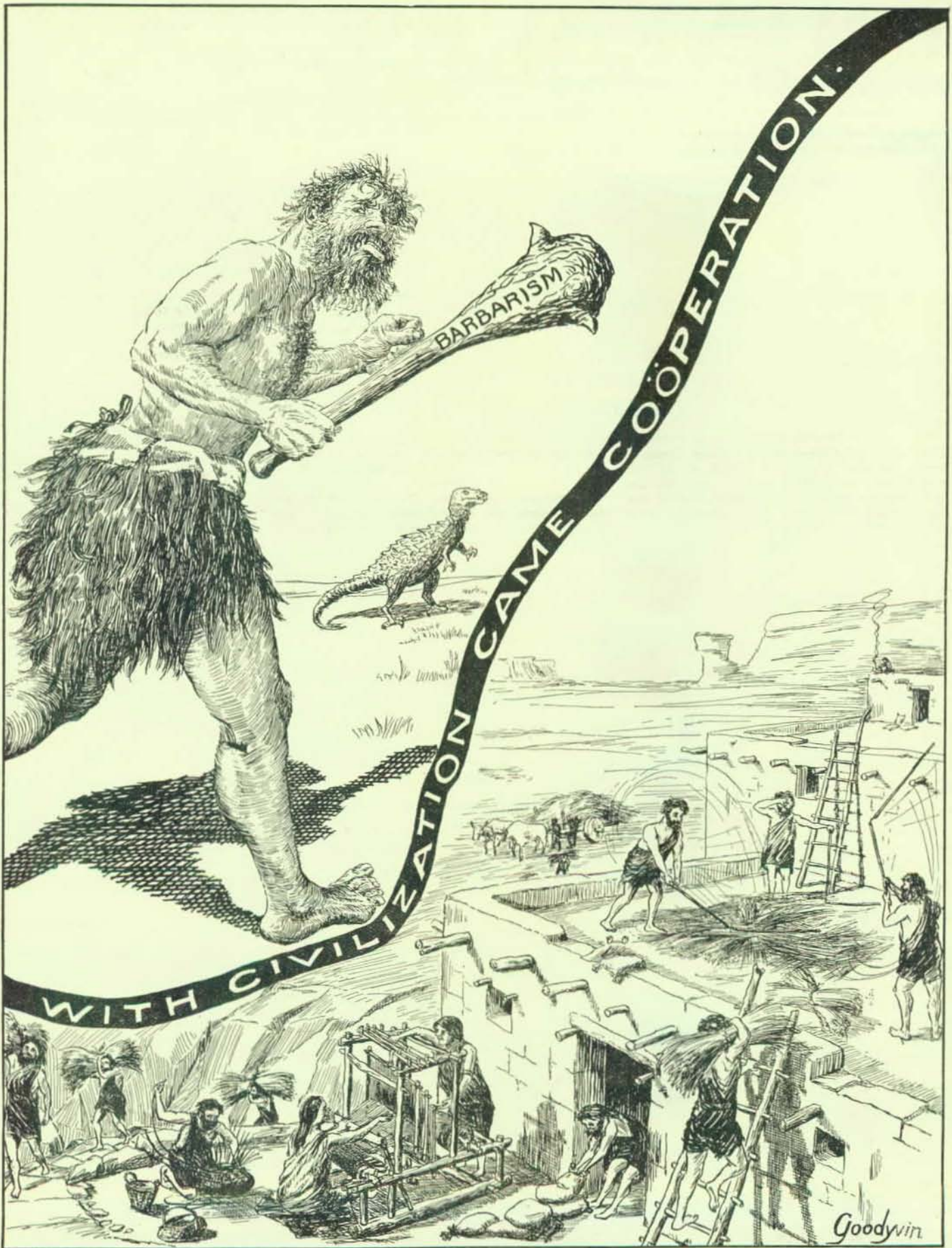
1. Place the regulator rotor in the neutral position; that is, the segment should be half way between the limits.
2. Open the switch of the control circuit so that the motor cannot accidentally change the position of the regulator rotor.
3. Connect both ends of the secondary windings of the regulator to one line of the feeder; that is, the secondary winding becomes short-circuited.
4. Connect the primary winding in shunt to the feeder, thus furnishing excitation for the regulator.
5. Cut the line forming the short circuit for the secondary winding, thus causing the line current to flow through the secondary winding of the regulator.
6. Close the control switch if desired, as the regulator is now ready for service.

Disconnecting Regulator from Live Feeder

1. Place the regulator rotor in the neutral position; that is, the segment should be half way between the limits.
2. Open the switch of the control circuit so that the motor cannot accidentally change the position of the regulator rotor.
3. Short circuit the secondary winding of the regulator, using a "jumper."
4. Disconnect the primary winding from the line.
5. Disconnect the secondary winding from the line, leaving the "jumper" to carry the line current.

"I do not believe a single marine is legally in Nicaragua today. A year ago when this question was before the Senate we were told that they must be kept there because foreign negotiations had been made whereby an agreement had been given to factories in Nicaragua that an honest election would be held. Now that election has been over for four months and still the marines are kept there and still boys are shot every day and boys die there."—*Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington.*

HE WHO STALKS IN SHADOWS



ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

It Happened On the Job

Guess most of the true stories of the job must be sad ones, the funny ones seeming to be so rare, but Brother Irvine of Local No. 1037 finds a laugh now and then, as exemplified in this absolutely true occurrence:

A long line of new 35 foot poles stretched its interminable length north on the side of the highway between Winnipeg and Selkirk. This new lead was replacing an old one on which hung at various angles one 10-pin X arm carrying copper toll lines and three 100 per lead telephone cables. The job was to transfer from the old to the new. The new poles, cut green and peeled had been floated out of cedar swamps in which they grew and frost had frozen them hard as ice, and just as slippery.

The noon whistle blew at a nearby brewery (don't lick your lips, boys). Long Cron, a Swede lineman, loosened his belt at the top preparatory to descent for dinner. At the same instant both his spurs broke out of the frozen pole and Long came down, the pole like greased lightning. He lit in a snowpile at the foot. We all rushed up and inquired if he was hurt. He slowly came up to his full height and felt himself all over and remarked:

"No, Aye don't tank so. Aye bane coming down anyway."

Unfortunately, the Duke of L. U. No. 245 was a little late with his contribution last month and we had to enjoy his description of "the gaffer" all by ourselves for a month before we could pass it on to the rest of you. Guess that Brother 636,696 got scared out, Duke; we haven't heard from him since, but look out for the Napoleon of Waterloo, Iowa. The contest is open to all comers.

The Gaffer

Arise, you birds, come out and shine!
Get on your belts and spurs;
Get that copper up and pulled,
So we can't see the curls.

Two men bring that pole along;
You other six bring the cart.
It's almost seven-thirty now,
And that's the time we start.

Two of ye get the diggin' set;
We'll excavate a hole,
And someone get the framing set
And start to frame the pole.

You two screw an anchor down;
Two others make a guy.
We're going to have production,
Or know the reason why!

While you're restin', get the arms made up;
Make that single there, a double.
Can't you find anything to do?
What seems to be the trouble?

All right, grab the raising tools—
We're going to set this stick;
And, Skinner, when we get it up,
You put the gin there quick.

Now, up she goes, and this time in;
Now, wait till I give a look.

Lift your pike, out to the road;
Hey, you there, right your hook.

Never mind the rake just now,
We'll pull the guy and clamp it.
Now slip it in the real estate;
Lay on heavy now, and tamp it.

Get the J-hooks up—the guys—the blocks;
All right, send up that arm!
You've got to learn over every day—
I suppose you miss the farm.

Now get your coils of wire laid out;
Dead end her down there, Jack.
Send up your blocks and pin slings;
All right, pull up that slack.

Do up your lines, load all the tools—
We can't stay here all day!
All right, Skinner; crank 'er up—
Jump on; we're on our way!

THE DUKE OF 245.

Masterson, of Local No. 39 thinks we oughta have an official poet and, while we agree with him in his main idea, we would also like a few good, original jokes.

Wanted—S. O. S.

We want a poet—a spotless sage—
To play on his seven-toned lyre;
Some union-man of rugged age
To wake the strings of fire.

We want him to greet men moving along,
To meet workers, strong and able;
At home, abroad, where-ever they throng,
And boost the union label.

We want glory on the earth to shine,
By a friendly pal of the muses;
A lineman on this power line
To see legion of human's abuses.

We want lore on this path of right,
Till our task with repose be crowned;
To follow that fist of electric light,
In present state, prosperous and renown'd.

We want him to frankly talk to friends
And work for the union's good;
Always, if any willing hand extends
To embrace it as a Brother should.

Then, when all on the long pole line
Are joined in his song's sweet strain;
Loud will their heavenly voices divine
Echo over this laboring plain.

JOHN F. MASTERSON.

A springtime poem—not original, alas, but cherished by S. A. King, of L. U. No. 584, Tulsa:

Springtime in Oklahoma

Go out in the garden, Maud,
Go out and get the air;
Perchance the sun is shining,
Perchance the sky is fair,
Or, else the rain is pouring,
Or snowflakes dropping there!

Go out in the garden, Maud,
And look for tender shoots;
Perchance the birds are trilling
Like animated flutes—

But you'd better take your skates,
Also your rubber boots.

Go out in the garden, Maud,
And wear your thinnest tulle,
But take along your ear-laps
And keep your mittens full;
You'll need your fan and sunshade,
And coat of thickest wool!

Go out in the garden, Maud,
And try your brand new skis;
You'd better take your rubbers,
And creepers, lest it freeze,
Also take the garden hoe
To plant the early peas.

Go out in the garden, Maud,
And feel the cold blasts blow,
And breathe the balmy breezes,
And watch the tulips grow,
And see the hail and sunshine,
And rain and mud and snow!

L. A.,
Judge—1916.

Carpet-laying Marathon

This is a true story, and it happened in Chicago. Frederick Fabry and Gerald Kapster, who live in the same flat building, appeared in court because of a carpet-laying marathon. Judge Joseph Burke listened to Kapster's story first:

"Four weeks ago about 1 o'clock at night I heard the guy upstairs hammering on the floor," he said. "I find out he's laying linoleum. In three nights he gets it all down. Then he takes it up and begins over again. I sends up word asking why? He says he's laid it wrong. So he goes on laying it wrong all night. Then he pulls it up again and—ditto.

"For two solid weeks I lay awake watching the plaster come down from the ceiling. And then I gets an idea I might as well be laying some linoleum or something myself as wasting time trying to sleep.

"So I bring home some of my tools and starts putting down the carpet and things. I admit maybe I'm a noisier workman than he is. And I believe it's any man's right to use the tools of his trade laying carpets in his own flat."

"A reasonable argument," conceded Judge Burke. "And what is your trade?"

"I'm a pneumatic riveter operator," replied Kapster.

Judge Burke told the men to go home and cease their nocturnal carpet laying.

We can't leave out this gem from the Duke—and by the way, Duke, the office force claim they feel an equal curiosity about you and why don't you drop in and see us some time—honest?

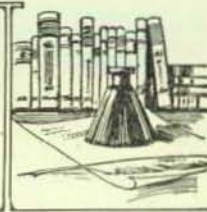
A young lady was driving through the outskirts of our beautiful city and turning a corner she happened upon a gang of linemen. As she passed each one they would start up the pole. She looked at her companion, disgusted, and said:

"Look at the fools, the way they act you would think I never drove a car before!"

THE DUKE OF 245.



CORRESPONDENCE



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 4, BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Editor:

System Council No. 4, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has just passed its tenth year as a representative body for the electrical workers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thanks to the cooperation of the international officers for their kindness and support during this period. This support and the advice and counsel we have received has been the one factor that has given us courage and enabled us to go on and maintain our organization on this railroad, even though the rank and file of electrical workers on this railroad did not support the organization as they should. However we started nearly 11 years ago with a bang. We sailed along for several years with back pay coming along now and then to lend us some help. The back pay and increases reached the point where they had to stop. Then instead of the electrical workers standing together and doing everything possible to hold what we had gained, or I might say what was gained for us by our Brotherhood, the electrical workers turned cold to the organization. We then had for a period of two years what might be called a dead organization, that is the men that did stick just did that and no more, the fellow who did not belong was left alone; and no one thought to ask him to join up again, so there we stood until some of our members woke up. Now we are coming back to a closely organized railroad. Of course, we are surprised at ourselves. The fine results we are having at some points are something we thought impossible. Some of the railroad local officers will say, they just had an increase in pay over on the Baltimore and Ohio, and that will account for the success they are having. Having the same feeling when I decided to write this letter to the editor I sent out some letters asking for information as to the number of members taken in over a period three months prior to the granting of the increase. I have before me one of the answers for this information; it reads as follows:

"December 13, January 3, February 9, March 8, April 10." The letter goes on to state; "We have 19 applications on file and they will be notified to appear for initiation at our next meeting."

Not so bad for a bunch that has been asleep and just waked up to its possibilities. Now this happy condition does not exist all over the road. This particular point mentioned is of course an exception. In the first place they have the men out of the organization to get in and then they have a fine set of local officers who have worked for the best interest of the Brotherhood for a long time. We have two other points on this road that have been straightened out in the last few months by our general chairman, Brother Green. We feel that in the next few months we will have the electrical workers on this railroad about as well organized as is possible to have them.

In our experience as shock absorbers for the electrical workers on this railroad, we have come to the conclusion that the essential thing necessary for the success of any local

READ

- The big building trades battle in Minneapolis, by L. U. No. 292.
 Why electrical workers should scan city councils, by L. U. No. 83.
 L. U. No. 421 makes initial bow.
 A British view of our Journal, by L. U. No. 723.
 The why of linemen's wages, by L. U. No. 465.
 Nothing takes the place of the union, by L. U. No. 494.
 Salem holds big party, by L. U. No. 259.
 Rebirth of the union on the B. and O., by System Council No. 4.
 How Sacramento did it, by L. U. No. 340.
 A new local in Winnipeg, by L. U. No. 1037.
 Flint, the auto city, introduces itself, by L. U. No. 948.
 Compensation legislation needed in Florida, by L. U. No. 308.
 Bill Jones, who owns a car in the interest of the boss, creates ripples of interest in Detroit, by L. U. No. 514.
 The Playground of the World ablaze with lights, by L. U. No. 211.
 Victoria makes progress, by L. U. No. 230.
 Duke surveys the press secretaries, bless 'em, by L. U. No. 245.
 Ninety cent men replaced by \$1.37 1/2 men and the company finishes under the estimate, by L. U. No. 301.
 More progress by railroad boys, by L. U. No. 817.
 The Atlanta auxiliary gives women a voice.
 Miami reports, by L. U. No. 349.
 And a half a hundred letters bringing news gleaned from every industrial center of the continent.

is a good set of local officials. We find that where we have a few men that are interested in the welfare of the organization and the men generally are willing to do the work necessary to manage the business of the local we have very little trouble. The few places where we do experience difficulty in keeping the local going it is because of the fact that we do not have men who are properly interested in the welfare of themselves or their Brothers. I would like to name the fine points on our railroad but we don't want to do this because we feel that the points that are well organized and doing good business for their members are blessed with some real good men and the other fellow is to be pitied for all the good things he is missing because of the fact that there is no one employed at his point who is sufficiently interested to help operate the local in a proper manner.

There is no reason why any electrical worker on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should not belong to his craft organization. But there are a thousand reasons why he should, and if we could just back him up in a corner and talk to him we feel sure he would be entirely convinced, but unfortunately we cannot do this. Some of them you could never get in the corner, when you think you have them cornered they crawl into a hole and disappear. But, we are going to get them. We are doing business for the electrical workers on this railroad, some of them are paying for the service and some of them are not, and we feel that we are right when we insist that all men who are enjoying the benefits of our efforts should help pay for it. Nevertheless, we are doing fine as it is but we cannot afford to be satisfied until the ranks are full. If this letter is printed in our JOURNAL, which I hope it will be, then I hope that every railroad electrical worker will get busy and help build up an organization on his own railroad. We owe this to the International for its continued efforts in our behalf over a period of many years, and we feel at considerable more expense than the revenue received from the same source. This letter was inspired by our International Vice President Brother C. J. McCloghan. Having very little experience writing letters for publication we hope that it will be accepted as a simple letter trying to give you an idea of the point of view of a railroad electrical worker. If it is printed we will try to write again next month giving some of the details of the conditions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

H. J. DOYLE,
 Secretary,
 System Council No. 4.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. 18 is making the same steady progress that we have been making for several months. Every meeting night Business Manager Feider has a squad of new members to obligate, besides making interesting reports on progress made in general.

Our worthy financial secretary, Brother Roy Sisson, was successful in a promotional examination for district foreman and got an appointment at once. L. U. No. 18 is very happy in Brother Sisson's success, and wishes to co-operate with him in every way, and wishes him more power.

At last Thursday night's meeting Brother Lew Morgan was elected by a large majority as our new financial secretary and we all wish Brother Morgan unlimited success also.

The old-timers in L. U. No. 18 were very much interested in the reading of a letter from Brother Atkinson in the east to Brother James Yocum, press secretary of Local No. 465, which Brother Yocum very kindly forwarded to Brother Sanders of Local No. 18. Also a letter was read from Brother William Lehman, of Sullivan, Ill., and very heartily enjoyed; we are very fortunate in having Brother Sanders to keep track of all the old-timers. Our representatives to the meetings of the Southern California Association of Electrical Work-

ers give us very encouraging reports of the headway that is being made. The association is composed of local unions in southern California and is formed for the purpose of obtaining more concerted action in dealing with large employers, and is already proving a worthy move in the progress of organizing and which shows unmistakably the necessity for a council capable of coordinating the action of local unions in large territories and I believe will show the need of another district council with jurisdiction over at least three states on the coast, and possibly four.

The attention of local unions on the Pacific coast is particularly directed to the letter of Local Union No. 18 in the last issue and you are requested to watch for the one in the next issue.

LEAL LENNERT.

L. U. NO. 33, NEW CASTLE, PA.

Editor:

It has been a good while since we have had a letter in the JOURNAL, but we are still a part of this large organization and scrapping all the time for organized labor, and I believe we are getting there too, as we have good conditions, good wages and also the 40-hour week. Everything is fine but one thing and that is we do not have much work; but it doesn't rain all the time.

I don't believe the readers of our magazine ever met the officers of our local and would not know them if they did, so I think I will introduce them. This is Brother Schuler, president. He is a large man, quite large for his age, I believe, but good looking, swell dresser, and all that, you know. And this is Brother Allen, "Charlie" to everybody—not so large as men go, but you can't see his heart, because if you did you couldn't see Charlie. Brother Callahan, "Coxie," the fighting Irishman, takes your dough every quarter and no back talk. He is financial secretary. And Brother George Cathers; he is the boy who does all heavy confabing between the home office and our local union. Nize boy, George. Oh, there you are; come over here, Sam. Folks, this is Brother Freed. Sam is the business agent, the one and only business agent, I might say; so, if any of you boys in this wide universe get into trouble over a job or the pay, call Sam; he will have the boss paying you double time from 8 to 4:30 or else make you the foreman before he is done. Oh, yes; he likes to fish, too; always let's the big ones get away, though, but that is fisherman's luck. And Brother "Chuck" Snyder; isn't he a nice looking boy, folks? The ladies all think so, but we are taking good care of him, because he is the only single boy in the outfit. But I suppose he will turn up in Hollywood anyway some day, then you can all see him on the silver sheet. I think he takes care of the doors when he is at local meetings. Well, I think that introduces about enough for this time.

We are hoping to have a delegate at P. S. E. W. A. convention in Harrisburg next month. Well, that's enough for the first time, for I just got the job.

V. J. LAUGHLIN.

P. S. (I mean post script not press secretary)—If this gets in print and the boys approve it, I will write again.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

You got me in a h—l of a mess and it's up to you to get me out. You only published half of my April Correspondence and from appearance picked out a portion to fill in. I understand it is necessary for you to cut out portions of correspondence when you are pressed for space. But I think a lit-

tle judgment should be used and not add portions that have no meaning. This you have done and the men affected have shown their feelings in this matter. Please copy the balance of my April correspondence under this and show the Brothers how it came about that their names came into print, which was my way of introducing our new financial secretary. This job does not warrant me making enemies with any Brother. Their friendship carries more honor than a scribe does. When this mistake is rectified I shall be in the mood to again write with the usual pleasure.

[Editor's note: We publish herewith the excluded paragraph, cut due to lack of space.]

Well, spring is here and only three days old but from all appearance it is pretty healthy. Local No. 39 is still struggling but nothing in sight to get wild over. We still have a few out of work. Brother E. Jenkins has been assigned to get the ball team ready for spring delivery. Suppose that the team will be picked according to the size of last year's uniforms. Maybe Scotty will make a motion to this effect. Business Representative Walter Lenox is as busy as ever. Brother C. A. Bohmer is our new financial secretary, Al is his short name. He said he can meet all the requirements of his position with the exception of being a "clairvoyant." Of course, all positions of importance are left to the operators, and some of the members are under the impression that nothing is impossible for an "operator." But Curley Hale and myself don't agree as we still have to lay down to sleep while others have successfully been found asleep standing up.

ENYAW.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

With the permission of our Brother Editor, Local No. 48 would like to appear in our worthy JOURNAL among the living once again.

Local No. 48, after investigating the outcome of the drive put on by Local No. 46 under the management of Representative Brother Thomas E. Lee, we decided that with our chance for improvement in Portland and vicinity if even 50 per cent of the results accomplished by the drive in Seattle could be duplicated in Portland, Local No. 48 would be quite satisfied, and so we asked President Noonan to assign Representative Lee to put in as much time in Portland in the interest of Local No. 48 as he could possibly spare.

The assignment was made and Representative Lee made a survey of conditions and convinced us that we had permitted ourselves to drift into a deplorable condition; more so than many of us realized and all due to lack of co-operation of all concerned. Ever since the middle of February, at which time Representative Lee started to operate with us, we can see things gradually improving. Most of us realize that a condition that has been allowed to exist for some years cannot be rectified in a few months and in particular where there is a limited amount of work being done. This, with other building trades crafts not being in any too healthy condition means that Local No. 48 will have to find employment for some of our members elsewhere and tell our traveling Brothers, if they persistently keep coming to the northwest in response to the falsehoods published in the newspapers and other propaganda, they will be subjected to more or less hardship, as there are now two men to every job.

We are not turning down any traveling cards, but we state and show you the facts

when you arrive and then if you insist on staying, you are welcome to join our own unfortunate Brothers whose lot it is to sweat the chairs until such time as construction work will open up, but we cannot see any big construction jobs in sight for this year.

It is my good intention to keep Local No. 48 in the live columns hereafter.

B. H. GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Well, here we are again. Things in general are much the same as usual, the absence of wintry weather being a pleasant exception. Spring in fact, augmented by a statement from the weather bureau in effect, is here. The local oil companies endorsed the bureau's official announcement by tactfully tacking five cents upon each gallon of gas. 'Tis true, one can see much in the way of scenery hereabouts upon a generous purchase of gas, but some cannot see why an investigation which ended with crude oil from Teapot Dome could not have well been continued to include maneuvers which determine the occasional skyrocketing price of the refined product in certain localities.

While my experience in the electrical field has been limited to the so-called narrow-back type of construction and never that of lineman, I have taken pleasure upon several occasions in writing as one of them, and will even feel the line is capable of supplying us with interesting anecdotes, if some of the hikers would send in fodder for the fans. The late Jim Dooley once related how a line gang out in the mountains far from habitation patched up one of their men who suffered a broken leg, carrying the poor fellow back to the line wagon where first aid was given in the form of generous doses of snake bite medicine. One of the gang, who spent his spare moments reading Handy Andy's Medical Adviser, set the leg while several others bandaged it with barrel staves and a roll of tape. Doctors at the nearest town stated, and later developments added to their assurances, that the broken member had been set perfectly. Snakey never suffered any lasting ill effects from his experience, but claimed, upon visiting the Windy City, his saunterings past barrel houses would invariably cause that leg to pain in a peculiar manner. Peculiarly, too, Snakey found in snake bite medicine a positive remedy to stave off this lack of harmonious setting occasioned by taking a reconstructed leg into an unsuited neighborhood.

My familiarity with mining has been of a limited and seasonable nature, confined as it were to calcimining a kitchen in spring-time, the ceiling of which absorbed cold water paint like so much porous plaster. I can, nevertheless, realize the excitement which prevailed when recent developments in Colorado's prominent metal mining center brought forth information that ore of rich value had been uncovered "at the grass roots." It appears that Terry, a veteran miner and inveterate smoker, whose preference in the nicotine world ran to Sweet Caporals, was reaching for a Sweet when his pick denoted a "Lucky Strike." Terry, a former placer miner, took his find in a very placid manner, and relates 'twas a circus how folks who formerly wouldn't walk a mile down hill for a "Camel," raced up a mountain side for "Old Gold," as though chased by "Old Nic." "Clowns" are now Terry's favorite, they appearing best in the long run. Further, to his knowledge, no manufacturer of union made tobacco products has sought by bill board advertising, word, letter, sign, or character to en-

courage the use of cigarettes by the fair sex.

We are living in an advanced age. Tomorrow's newspaper is out today; next month's magazines, ours excepted, are in the hands of readers long previous to the first day of any particular month indicated as a rule upon the front cover. This issue—*MAY WORKER*—reaches us May 20. Our magazine is ahead of the times in many respects; it is archaic in retaining this feature. Indicate our issues 30 days in advance of our present method. A month lost sight of during the hot days of mid-summer in Washington should benefit any worker.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The writer has many times wondered why the electrical workers in various localities did not take more interest in the electrical "set-ups" of their community.

One must take into consideration the fact that the installation of current consuming devices and the method of transportation of electrical energy is covered by city ordinances and national standards as laid down by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

It seems reasonable to me that as a rule the ones most affected in obeying the laws should at least have some voice in the making of them. Then again, men in key positions who are members of the I. B. E. W., are those most desirable.

If you will look over the rostrum of occupations of our city administrators, you will

generally find "shyster" lawyers, real estate agents, undertakers and "what have you!" They are the men who create and pass on the practicability of electrical ordinances.

It is my suggestion that an effort be made on the part of the members of the Brotherhood to become active in politics and get some of these jobs, because the men who are now holding them are no more intelligent than the average electrical worker in any local union. Then again, these jobs pay well, and I believe they would receive more money in the year's run in an executive job in the city government than working as an electrical worker for some power company or contractor.

Locals Nos. 18 and 83 are tremendously interested in our city election. There is one member of No. 18 and several former members who are now candidates for public office, who, if elected, will at least see that appointments to civil service commissions and boards wherein the welfare of those who are employed in gainful occupations is at stake, are members of the trade union movement and familiar with the needs of labor.

Then again, it is always well to have a friend who is directing the affairs of the city when appointments are made for inspectors in the various electrical divisions in the city.

I think the larger Eastern locals owe a great measure of their success to the members of their organizations holding key positions in the city government, and Los Angeles is trying to tear a leaf out of the history of the Chicago labor movement in this regard.

If Texas can find an electrical worker to fill the governor's seat, why not pack any city or state government with all the electrical workers they can?

This practice is sound and reliable, as large corporations have employed this policy for years.

J. E. ("FLEA") MACDONALD.

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

Editor:

Here we are again. Not much news but we're still here, and very much alive. We have been very busy since my last letter and are hoping to report in detail in the next issue of the *WORKER*.

Our agreement committee is on the job, but at this writing can only report progress. Prospects look better for a satisfactory agreement with the Georgia Power than in some time.

Our *WORKER* is getting better and better with each issue. The last issue was especially good. It is a source of facts we should all know. I for one appreciate the many frank discussions each month.

Since my last letter, it is announced in the papers, several of the largest rubber manufacturers in the country are to build and operate factories in this territory soon. It seems everything is turning southward, where cheap labor is the attraction. The announcements stated several thousand *semi-skilled* workers would be employed.

In most cities and states the closing dates for registering as a voter are from one to six months prior to date of election. So, Brothers, make sure you are prepared to vote. You know, a vote, when cast intelligently, is a great weapon you have use of in getting for labor a square deal.

It being the custom to give our retiring presidents a present, in appreciation of their



A photograph of one, if not the largest, electrical installations in the county of Queens, N. Y. There were 14 journeymen and 4 helpers on this job, plus 2 journeymen on telephone work, all members of Local No. 3. During an overtime period which lasted four weeks our men averaged \$170 per week. There were used on this job about 40,000 feet of conduit running from 1/2 inch to 4 1/2 inches. Feeders running from 900,000 down to No. 14. Practically every machine used in this operation came in unwired and was piped and wired with automatic starters, stop buttons, etc., by our men. All work was done strictly according to the code and in a safe and workmanlike manner. The architect and owners of this building are more than pleased in the way our men carried out the work and at no time during the job was it necessary to invoke the aid of our worthy business agent to settle any disputes. The name of this job is "Dugan Bros. Queens Bakery," and is located at 222nd Street and 99th Avenue, Queens County, N. Y. The journeyman in the foreground marked X is 60 years old and has been a member of Local No. 3 for 35 years.

services, I am the proud owner of a beautiful ring, the emblem of our Brotherhood. Of all the things that could have been given, I am sure none could have been appreciated by me as this ring is.

I think the new rings of the I. B. E. W. emblems are much prettier than the old design. The Brotherhood is to be congratulated on making it possible to obtain such a ring, at the very low price.

At our last meeting in February, Vice President Kloter was a visitor. He made a real good talk and praised us on the progress we are making; also on the co-operation of the memberships of Nos. 613 and 84. He was glad to see us make a start in an educational way. We are always glad to see Brother Kloter. Wish it were possible for him to visit with us more often.

Brothers Paul Weir, Harold Carver and several others of No. 613 also visited us. Several real good talks were made. Brother Carver made a good talk on Workers' Education, and on the needs of better equipping ourselves to follow our trades and further the cause of our organization.

We are forming a school for the membership of Locals No. 613 and No. 84, teaching mathematics and other subjects necessary in the advancement of our trades, also practical electricity, print readings, etc. There will be two classes each week. The teachers are to be advanced journeymen and a professor of Georgia Tech. In the future all apprentices must be graduates of these classes before being eligible for promotion to a journeyman.

Recently the annual election of the Atlanta Federation of Trades was held. We're glad to report a good set of officers were elected. Brother Elder was reelected vice president, also a delegate to the Georgia State Convention to be held in Augusta on April 17, 18, 19 and 20. There have been times in the past when the Atlanta Federation of Trades was not quite so effective as it is today. The heads of this organization are functioning 100 per cent for labor, and it is great to know, through our affiliation with this body, we have its strength 100 per cent back of us.

On the night of March 7 our delegates were elected to the state convention. We are sending five as usual. They are Brothers J. A. Wade, "Skinney" Carver, W. J. Foster. President J. J. Brooks, W. L. Marbut. Father Deaton is to be first alternate.

We are having good meetings nowadays, well attended, and are all business and constructive to our local; very little argument; but at times some very heated debates, sometimes made "very hot" by that well-known "bottle" of white lightning—P. P. and D. or what have you? But generally our meetings are well conducted, which is to all our interests.

It has always been a mystery to me why some fellows, in going to the local, have to have one "shot" too many. I hope it won't be thought I am criticizing anyone, but as members of our grand organization we are supposed to be levelheaded men, with the spirit of one for all and all for one, and man enough to back up our convictions. Of all the places a man should have complete control of his entire mental faculties it certainly is in a local hall, for there are very often things in voted on and discussed that not only mean much to him but most vitally affect that dear wife and precious babies who are dependent upon him.

When I see a fellow who attends his meeting and is all "tanked", I take it for granted he hasn't the "guts" to go sober, and reason or debate his rights. I am of the opinion this one thing has done more in molding public sentiment against labor than anything else. I am very proud we have very little of this in our local, but I see members of other or-

ganizations who are not just occasionally, but regularly "tanked" at every meeting. I like my drink, such as can be gotten, as well as anyone but I know it is with my union as with gasoline, it will not mix to my best interests.

It is unbelievable the number of fellows who are regular in attendance, but those who are at the meetings regularly never see them. Recently, I bumped into a Brother and his wife on the street. I hadn't seen him for several months and had often wondered why he didn't attend the meetings when, apparently he had no excuse. Naturally I was glad to see them. We talked several minutes and then our conversation drifted to the union. When about to leave them I asked the boss, "Why don't you see that Bill attends the union meetings, we need him every meeting night, he should be there?" By this time I noticed Bill was twitching kinda nervously and was all red around the gills, and was trying to catch my eye with a hurried wink and a shaking head. Then the boss blew up. She said, "Mr. Marbut, I thank you for your interest in Bill, but I'll bet he attends as regularly as you do, and I am getting good and tired of it, too, for every time he goes to that old local he doesn't get home till two and three o'clock in the morning. I can't imagine what you all can see in that local, to stay there till such hours."

So from Bill's actions and her attitude I saw I had just about played H-I. Just shows how some folks can be fooled. So suddenly remembering an important engagement, I made excuses, and went on my way. But I notice Bill is pretty regular in attendance now. To this day, he hasn't mentioned the incident to me, but I'll bet his conscience hurts him just a little bit. Maybe the boss wonders why he gets home early now, for our meetings are generally over by 9.30. So this leads me to what I have to say. Boy, tell them anything, work, sit up with a sick friend, or lodge, but when you tell her you're going to your union meeting, for God's sake, do it.

Saturday night, March 9, our Auxiliary gave an oyster supper; sure put on a swell feed. Served oysters, both fried and stewed, coffee and soft drinks. Disposing of nearly 500 plates at 25 cents each. Brother Frank Winters served as chief cook, and take it from me, he knows his oysters. After supper we were entertained by our famous quartette. Then came the dance, an old-time square dance. Brother Sam Mann called the sets and was assisted by Brother Bruce Stroud, when not at the piano. It was a most enjoyable affair. Every one had a great time, and we're looking for these suppers often, as we know a good time is always in store.

SINGING WIREMEN BROADCAST

The famous Electrical Workers' Quartette, from L. U. No. 84, Atlanta, Ga., broadcast over WSB, Atlanta Journal Radio Station, April 22. Brother W. L. Marbut, press secretary, reports that the singing wiremen made a big hit with Dixie listeners. The station has received a great many letters and telephone calls of commendation. This quartette is the same aggregation that thrilled the American Federation of Labor Convention in New Orleans last fall. It is composed of F. A. Thomas, first tenor; A. F. Thomason, second tenor; J. T. Cook, baritone; J. P. Waites, basso, and M. A. Stroud, pianist.

About 75 members of Locals Nos. 613 and 84 met at the labor temple on Sunday morning March 10, for a visit to the Bible Class of our old friend and attorney, James L. Key, who is teacher. It was to be a surprise visit, and so it was, for we were surprised to find Mr. Key was A. W. O. L.; not knowing we were coming he had an arrangement to teach another class at another church.

But we enjoyed the visit very much. A Mr. McWilliams taught the lesson. It was a lesson well fitted for the occasion and was closely associated in several ways with our work. Our quartette sang several very pretty selections and were complimented very highly for their efforts. We were invited back and probably will go again some time soon.

Brothers, hook up that radio, get it in good shape, for Brother Bruce Stroud, manager of our quartette, has arranged to broadcast their best. Tune in on WSB, Atlanta Journal Radio Station, Mr. Lambdin Key is the announcer. The station operates on a wave length of 405.2 meters, 740 kilocycles, 1,000 watts, Central Standard Time.

We hope every member tunes in, and if you like it, let us know it.

In case you don't know, this quartette is sponsored by Locals No. 613 and 84 and are members who work every day. In the year or more they have been representing our locals, they have filled more than 500 engagements singing before all kinds of organizations, churches, schools and clubs, also at a large number of funerals and have entertained at political rallies a number of times. No doubt, they are a great asset.

There being no further news I will ring off hoping to be with you again next month.

W. L. MARBUT.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

Thought I had better send in a contribution or the members might think I was not earning my salary. I used to advocate writing once each quarter and am still of the opinion it would be the best system.

Some locals are not heard from at all and among them are some of those having the largest membership and the best working conditions. The correspondence should be more instructive and educational to the Brotherhood at large if we could hear from each and every local in turn.

Some locals have a letter in the magazine each month and, while most of them are all to the good, yet the scribe is found at times reporting on the fortunes of the local ball team, how many miles he can get out of a gallon of gas, or what the good wife gave him for his dinner. There has been a noticeable improvement notwithstanding.

Local unions could make it mandatory that the press secretary send in a letter once each quarter. The Editor could arrange the country by districts so that a nearly uniform number of letters should arrive each month. This plan, if carried out, would result in the magazine carrying about 200 pieces of correspondence each issue, instead of the 40 or 50 of the present day, and I believe the letters would read better, also. It would surely be an improvement. It is easy of accomplishment. Why not try it?

As to our local affairs, we go on about the same. We have made a slight advance in hourly wage, also in working conditions and have more favorable arrangements with neighboring locals. We have had during the past year some assistance from Vice President Fennell and are hoping for a continuance of his efforts in our behalf, for organizing any district or any line of work in industrial New England is a man-size job

and we have been working at it but intermittently.

Although having only about 15 or 20 per cent of the electrical workers in the city in our local, we have rarely more than one-third of our membership present at a meeting. Yet here is where the laws and regulations are made to govern their life's chosen work. Why is it so disagreeable to attend a meeting of the local?

We are apt to think and talk of our calling as one of prestige and of a high order of mechanics but it is lip loyalty mostly and we are, after all, no great shakes, you and I. Mr. Electrician, if we cannot find pleasure in attending a meeting of our local and being for an hour in the company of those we are apt to call Brothers. Ask yourself about this feeling of near kinship and if you can discover any of it in your makeup you will not miss the next meeting of your local nor the next. But you may not find any such thing—it is largely make believe.

R. J. PATTERSON.

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

Editor:

Well! Well! The baseball season is here again. It does not mean anything to our good union men of Local No. 98 when the Athletics team play. You fellows perhaps know the Athletics are on the unfair list in Philadelphia. For the benefit of those not familiar with the situation I will endeavor to explain. Early in the spring of this year the club employed scab electricians to erect amplifiers on their grounds. Our business agent tried to have this matter adjusted but without success. As a last resort, we have put them on the unfair list. It will be almost useless, if we do not have support from the outside. We need your support as an individual and your local as a whole. Brothers, help yourself by helping us.

Local No. 98 is now digging itself out of one of the most periodical depressions it has ever experienced. We have been fortunate to have the help of Atlantic City and Wilmington locals in our hour of need by placing a few men. Thanks to these locals. We may have the pleasure of returning the favor in the future.

We have added to our executive staff an additional business agent, Bob Martin. I believe he is doing good work, but for the size of Philadelphia, we should have a half a dozen.

Imagine a big city, the largest manufacturing district in the world, with the third largest port in the United States, the vast amount of municipal construction, the city of homes—covering an immense area—with two business representatives to close the town! It seems ridiculous but it is true.

We have also added four additional executive board members, H. Asher, J. Harrison, H. Ludwick and W. Walker. I hope these boys will put life into the board. This board should be the brains of our local. All are looking in this direction for schemes to close shops and better conditions. It lies in their power. It is up to them to pump the steam into our local. Not just to act as an extension board.

W. C. JOHNSON.

P. S.—Charlie Bowne would like to hear from some of the boys down home of Local No. 734, Norfolk, Va. Address all communication to 5239 Addison St., Philadelphia, Pa.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local Union No. 103 held the test the fifteenth of this month, and it is surprising how many of the Brothers passed. The test

is not actually what the word implies but it is a colorful affair held annually.

The test comes in like this; you have a chance to see if you are as young as you use to be. To pass, you must dance, at least every other set. If you play wallflower more than you dance, you are on the decline and that should be sufficient notice to yourself—start taking pale pills so you will be in the pink of condition next year.

Our reunion and dance was held at the Spanish Gables Ball Room on Revere Beach, where we have celebrated the event for the past two years.

The Gables will never take the place of the Nautical Gardens and Pit, the boys say, but as the fire took that away from us two years ago we do the next best thing.

The dance was a merry affair and everyone seemed happy, that helps. If we only

had a little more work around this town we would be still happier.

Our five-day week, soon to be a reality, will be welcomed by the boys and shows we are progressing, not slipping, that also helps.

By the way Brothers, have you done anything about our credit union?

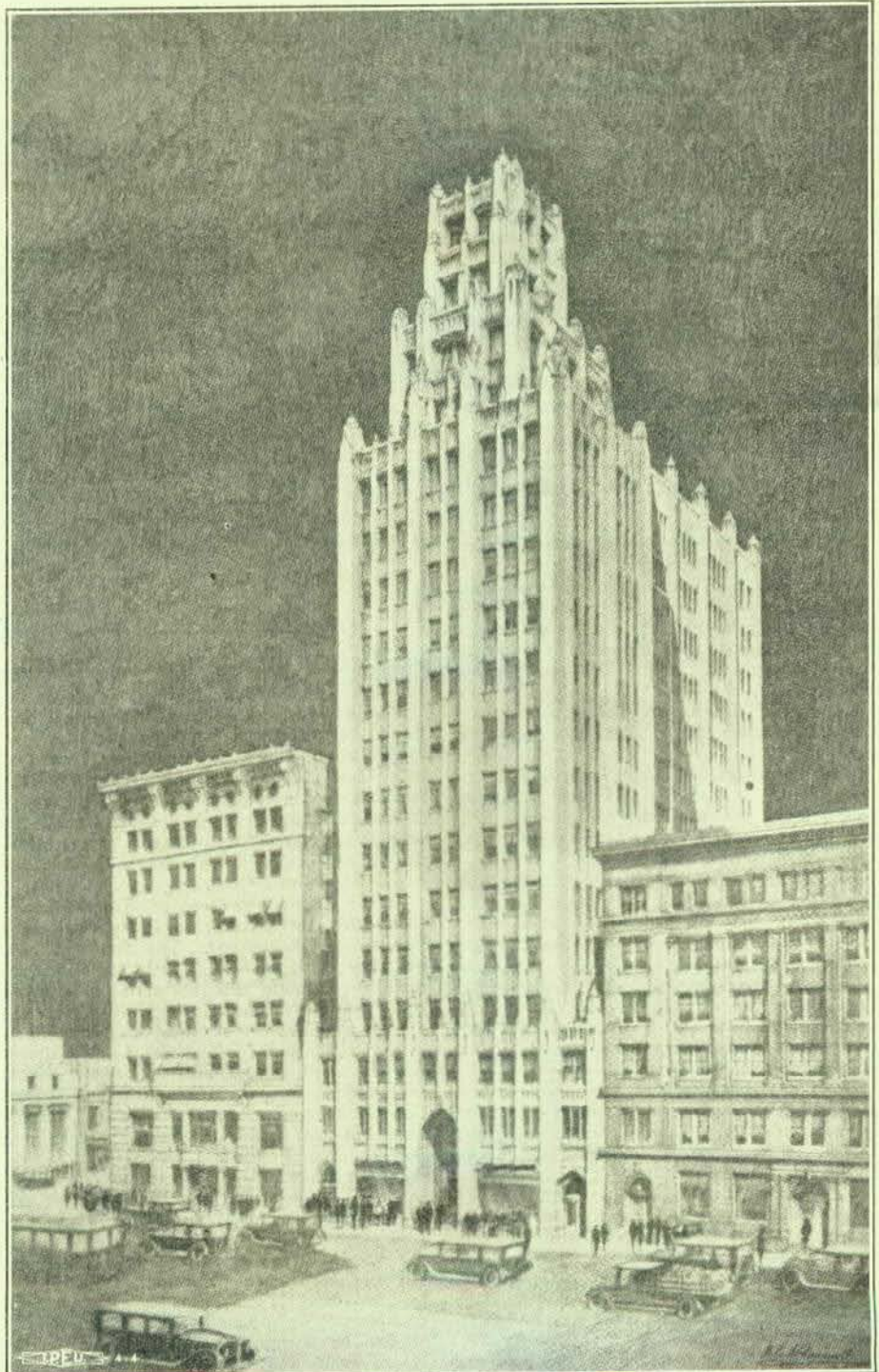
GOODY.

L. U. NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA

Editor:

After several months of hard work by the executive board, members and the untiring efforts of Brother Jack Noble we have been successful in building up the local and having our agreement signed by a majority of the most active contractors in the city.

This agreement has a closed shop clause



FAMOUS PIGOTT BUILDING, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, BUILT BY UNION LABOR

inserted and went into effect the first day of January, 1929. Although the wage clause does not take effect until the first day of May which calls for a 10-cents-an-hour increase for the first four months and starting the first day of September another 10-cents-an-hour increase which runs until the expiration of the agreement on the 31st day of August, 1930. This makes the hourly rate 95 cents. It was not as much as we expected to receive but owing to the closed shop clause conceded us we feel that it is worth more than the increase in wages as it will help to organize our local, saving us the expense of a business agent at this time.

We have been notified by the local Building Trades Council that in future agreements it is advisable to insert a five-day-a-week clause. It is hoped to put it into effect next year. We believe that it would be beneficial not only to the members but also the contractors.

On the evening of March 1, some 30-odd members of Local No. 105 paid a fraternal visit to Local No. 353, Toronto, where an enjoyable evening was spent by all present. We were greeted by the executive of 353 on our arrival and ushered to the banquet hall, where there was an over-abundance of refreshments. While in Hamilton on the evening of Local 353's visit Brother Brown, president of Local No. 353, found an easy seat on the top of the piano and our worthy president, "Pee Wee" Osier, tried to follow suit at Toronto but he had difficulty getting to the platform, let alone getting on top of the piano. Much credit is due the executive of 353 for the able manner in which they conducted the entertainment.

Well, Brothers, this is our little bit for the present but from now on you will hear from us regularly.

THOMAS H. READE.

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

Editor:

Just a few days ago one of those dreaded twisters hit in and around the Twin Cities. Although St. Paul had no real damage done, a short distant north one of our lake resorts was hit pretty badly. The old funnel took a notion to travel over to our neighboring state, Wisconsin, and did considerable damage.

Today, the 10th, we are having a bad snow storm, just when the coal bin is down to its last.

Well, Brothers, No. 110 is still fighting hard to drive a wedge into the American plan system, but with the life the membership has shown of late, we hope to drive that wedge in to stay.

Organized labor, as I see it, is quite fair to all, but when a system is put in operation to shackle the worker, the worker must devise ways and means to combat that system.

The organized worker must consider his local union as a business institution and conduct the business affairs as such. The antagonistic forces employ business methods, so to fight fire, use fire.

When one business man outwits the other, it must be because he has a better organized business, and the salesmen are on their toes at all times to take advantage of every loop hole.

Well, boys, it's a great struggle, but I suppose as long as we stay as we are and allow the others to dictate we will have the struggle of the wage slave.

Conditions remain the same, nothing new, the present spring don't look too promising, although the papers say there are buildings going up, but that is only on paper. Traveling Brothers, take note, drop the business agent a card before you spend carfare here

only to find we have too many men now.

Come on, fellows, let's get going again. Bring back the good times we had a few years back. Come up to the meetings regularly, glad to see you, the meetings are interesting, always some good problems.

BROWNE.

P. S.—Hello to my friends who are hitting the road. How are you C. W. B.? Good fishing soon, Verne, old top. Best wishes to the boys at Flint. Hello, La. X.

L. U. NO. 120, LONDON, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Every meeting night for the past six months I have been razed for not having a letter in the WORKER, so here it is, short and sweet.

We are still trying to get an agreement with our bosses but we have a very bad factor here and that is a public utility which does contracting in competition with tax-paying contractors and they have a bunch of satisfied guys working for them who are afraid to join the union and better themselves for fear of losing their jobs. We are going to try to get either the men or the commissioners and whichever we get we feel we will be able to get the other after, so wish us luck.

At our last month's meeting (February) we had Brother J. Woodley give us a very fine lecture on the manufacture of lamps and being his line he came equipped with all the parts and explained in a very eloquent way the whys and wherefores of every part and we all enjoyed it very much.

This month we had Brother Fred George give us a talk and demonstration on short wave radio and what he don't know about it I don't think he'll find out in London. He has a real fine amateur station here and has had two-way conversation with all parts of the world. We find these talks very educating and interesting and I think it helps to bring the boys out to the meetings.

Best wishes to Local 253 from Local 120.

J. A. HOPKINS.

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

Editor:

This article is written with the hope that it will serve as a response to the many requests received by the educational board of this local for information regarding the methods used here in establishing our school. Before attempting any enlightenment, we wish to express our appreciation of the interest shown in the work of this local along educational lines.

At the time the present educational board took office, the interest in educational work had dropped below par. The first and most essential thing to do was to locate and eliminate the cause of this lack of interest. Upon investigation we found that the cause was due to a lack of "organization," especially in the educational board itself. We therefore set about to reorganize the board; meeting weekly; until a satisfactory reorganization had been effected. This took considerable time but was really necessary before any further expansion could be attempted.

It was agreed to enforce the article of our by-laws, which states that any member absenting himself from two consecutive meetings automatically forfeits the office. It was not our intention to adopt a policy of force, but the need of a firm application of the by-laws was seen as the first step toward discipline. We did not try to set the world on fire, but every effort was centered on the Board itself, and as the result of a friendly exchange of constructive criticism we finally

developed what we consider a real live functioning committee.

After the work of reorganization within our own ranks had reached this point we began to lay our plans, to arrange our program and finally to launch the present educational campaign. The educational board presented a written report to the local at each meeting, of the progress made by the board in its work. This helped to keep the movement alive. "It pays to advertise" and this was one form of advertising. Another method was to talk of the movement every time the opportunity presented itself.

Our first objective was to establish an atmosphere in which an educational movement might thrive. The soil, we were convinced, was the best. All it needed was a little cultivating. The spirit of good fellowship which existed here was a great help to us. Each and every member of this local demonstrated his willingness to help. Subsidiary committees were appointed by the educational board. This method gave extension to our program. The attendance at local meetings was fair but oftentimes those in attendance would congregate in the distant corners of the hall and carry on a conversation which many times was very annoying and invariably resulted in an emphatic "Order please!" from the presiding officer. This lack of discipline at meetings was not conducive to a constructive program such as we had outlined. A law and order committee was appointed to devise ways and means of securing better order at the meetings. At the first meeting of this committee it was unanimously agreed, that it was not the intention of any member to be disorderly or disturb the meeting. However, the fact remained that at times during the meetings, there was an apparent lack of courtesy shown by some of the members. After a lengthy discussion regarding this matter, it was found that this unintentional discourtesy was due to a very poor arrangement of the seats in the meeting hall. It was therefore decided to re-arrange the seats in such a manner that the arrangement, itself, would be a constant reminder to be orderly. This plan has met with great success.

Our principal duty was to provide a system of education for our apprentices, but in attempting to establish the proper atmosphere and secure order at the meetings, we were cultivating the soil, which as was said before was very good but in need of a little cultivation. When the announcement was made that a meeting of the apprentices would be held in the near future, this question was asked, "How are you going to get them to come?" Well, at the very first meeting we had a 90 per cent attendance—the other 10 per cent being excused because of sickness or work. This proved beyond a doubt, that these young men were interested and only awaiting an opportunity such as was about to be offered them.

An apprentice club was organized and officers were elected. This club agreed to meet once every two weeks during the summer months and receive instructions from a member of the educational board. These instructions were confined to electricity and mathematics. These meetings were not dragged out. They started promptly and always ended at the predetermined hour. The apprentices expressed their views on what they considered an appropriate method of procedure and I might add that birth was given to many practical ideas on these occasions.

A school was established for apprentices and a hearty welcome extended to all members of the local to attend with the result that the very first night 60 members of this local were enrolled at Lathrop Trade School.

This number was later increased to a total enrollment of 82. Now, when one stops to consider that this local has a membership of only slightly better than 250, 36 of which are apprentices, he must admit that this movement has met with the approval and hearty cooperation of every member. A wonderful spirit has been shown and the Educational Board feels as though they have been fully repaid for the many long hours and the hard work in getting this movement under way.

D. A. MURPHY.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

Our press secretary, having established a residence in Cuba, it became imperative we appoint or elect another one, so you are about to attempt to try to translate the ravings of a new scribe from L. U. No. 130. Here goes, grin and bear it, you must till I am ousted, for I want the I. B. E. W. everywhere to know we are not dead. Thanking Brothers Aug Fisher and J. J. Laguens, we are now in our own home. The two boys mentioned above worked like Trojans to secure and move into our new home and I am certain L. U. No. 130 appreciates the same. Our new by-laws are up for passage next Friday and we are expecting a lively meeting, also a lengthy one, as our boys must thoroughly understand them before we pass or vote on them.

Our delegates from the State Federation of Labor reported to us tonight, and it seems they had a tough break, but tender barbecued chicken. Brother M. M. Mandot is secretary of educational commission and he can ably fill the post.

Several of our good Brothers are organizing a social department within the ranks for merry-making, music, radio, baseball, etc. Good luck, Brothers, a great idea, hope it goes over 100 per cent. Surely, if every man who holds a union card could, deep down in his hear say, "Brother," what a great organization we would be!

Spring has arrived, some of the "fill-in boys" have had the wrinkles removed from their stomachs and several jobs are under way, but no boom, so our out-of-town Brothers, don't cast your eyes toward this burg now. Impeachment proceedings are looming in our State Capital against our governor, Huey P. Long. The Mississippi River is again going on a rampage and seems to be doing some damage to our sister states.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want you to get this in the May edition of the WORKER for L. U. No. 130 has been absent so long from the WORKER's columns I am certain the boys will like to see it back again. If I could practice a great deal, hire a couple of stenographers and several of my Brother scribes I am certain I could write you a real interesting letter from the Crescent City.

I cannot close until I ask you one question; "What is a Bolshevik?" Have you ever seen one? Can you describe him, it or she, whatever the thing may be?

The I. B. E. W. Social Club held its first meeting and elected the following officers: E. Barris, president; Z. Blanchard, vice president; Milton Zirkenbach, secretary; G. Shivers, treasurer; Z. Blanchard, chairman athletic committee; E. Fenasci, chairman entertainment committee, and the boys promise Local Union No. 130 a good time, so let us all do our bit and help. They are planning dances, smokers, etc., while the ball team has already leased a diamond with two teams in the field, "married men vs. single." Married men claim single men have no chance so you young bucks show up and prove contrary. Jimmy Hitt will umpire (for a while, anyway).

Won't be home 'til morning was the motto of one meeting night when the new by-laws were approved and sent to Grand Office for Brother Noonan's O. K. Our new home is getting better daily, even the elevator runs. The boys are showing a fine spirit toward our past president of A. F. of L. by demanding a chance to contribute. Could you think of a man who did as much for organized labor as President Samuel Gompers? No indeed, so we are proud to put "our mite" to erect a memorial in his honor.

Heard whispering of election lately, rather early, aren't you boys? Guess you are getting organized, eh? Think it will be close and hard this time, for it means 18 months. Don't forget, Brothers, to come up and vote "as you think best," but vote by all means, then support the victor wholeheartedly and don't complain because you must realize the majority rules. Some of our boys are working with the Label League and report progress in their work. You demand a fair wage for your labor, do you not? You won't work on the same job with a non-union man, will you? Yet (too many of us) we don't notice our apparel and necessities close enough to observe the label of organized labor. Let us look and demand the label of organized labor for we are part of it.

Our sick members are improving but they need company sometimes to cheer them along. Go around and see a Brother member who is confined and watch him brighten up during your visit. You live near some Brother who would appreciate seeing you once in a while, furthermore it is your duty and obligation to help, aid and assist a worthy Brother, especially an ill Brother. Am glad to see Brother Pecat back on the job after his hurried descent from the twenty-first floor of new American Bank. Watch out, Brother Pecat, you were near Heaven and didn't seem to realize it, did you? Must say goodbye now while Vincent Marino, our vice, sings the latest, "It feels so good."

A. G. HEARD, SR.

L. U. N. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Oh, gee whiz, but don't a fellow feel good when everything is going fine? Well, any way, that is how it is at present, all members working, all dues very well paid, which in turn gives us a chance to pay off some debts we have had standing a long time. Honest, fellows, I can't hardly believe it. Keep up the good work until some one sticks me with a pin and I hope nobody finds one. Our executive board is bending the big stick in a circle and if any member or firm are evil doers, well, it is just too bad and if you don't believe it ask some who have been in for the third degree. I want to congratulate the H. H. Roth shop, for they had 100 per cent attendance at meeting April 23—first time I ever experienced such a thing from any shop. And that is the fuel for a better local. Hope I can get a surprise from Davis Electric and Jos. Schmidt shops.

Now some of the doings are, Brother Baron lost his father; the local boys certainly sympathize with him. And then Brother Mosley having lost his wife in death the fellows send their sympathy to him also. Brother Maloy was absent from the last meeting. So far I do not want to say boy or girl, haven't heard yet. Jack Quinan is home from Nu-Yok City; went there just to go on strike because No. 163 has had none for so many years. How did you enjoy it, Jack? Bell Phone Building doing fine and has Brother Cavenough at the wheel—100 per cent man, six feet eight inches tall—

weighs 290 pounds—bachelor—girls, send for his autographed photo—"this local." Ten cents in stamps will pay for it. Bauman is soon going for dandelion flowers. I hope he don't get playful with the dear little bees this year. Best financial secretary in the I. B. E. W. is Brother MacMillan and he is also the business agent, and I don't mean maybe.

So for a reason to sign off, I am preparing to move to the aristocratic section which is 92 Malborough Ave., City. Yours for success to Local No. 163 and the I. B. E. W.

PARKS,

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

Editor:

Nearly time for a letter to the JOURNAL and as nothing new hereabout has happened nor any great rumor regarding pickup of work, nothing new this summer as it looks. We are not requesting a stay-away move but will say you take chances if you are looking for work and come this way. In a case of such dullness I will write a few has been, or may be, or is, near facts as we view them.

It takes a stubborn dry to favor prohibition as it is, and a stubborn wet to favor liquor as it is.

Devotion or moral sloth? Young and enthusiastic Fascists of Italy have adopted a "decalogue," of which one order is: "Mussolini is always right." There is psychology in those words which goes far beyond the boundaries of Italy. It is a new and notable example of a very old and very constant human tendency and of a decided human weakness. Whether we be Anglo-Saxon, Polack or Chinese we, the big majority, like a hero, an idol, of such eminence and greatness, of such wonderful qualities, of such commanding personality or position, that we can surrender to him all our individual moral responsibility. Weakly we like to substitute worship for reason; self-debasement for judgment.

Never was there a Caesar, a Cromwell, a Mahomet, a Lenin, or a Babe Ruth without a blind following who gloried in wiping from their minds all question or doubt about their worshiped hero. They wanted to be, and they became, like children who look upon their adored father as perfection and nothing else. In the old days they would not stop until they had "deified" the object of their worship. It is simply moral weakness and laziness that we like to sink into, as we would sink into a soft chair when physically weary. It is far easier to be all praise or blame than to be judicious and fair. It requires high character for a man to use impartially his native understanding and judgment.

A lot of sheiks who think they are Heaven's gift to womankind turn out to be the answer to a squirrel's prayer.

It is not always best to seek the shortest and quickest way; just consider what often happens from short circuits.

One who saves money mainly for the sake of getting lots of it, even though he should save a million, is not a success. Money, like time and talents, is given to us to use for some good purpose. If we use any of these things merely for our safety, pleasure or power, it will fail to bring satisfaction, and our life will certainly be a sad failure instead of a success. Most students, after getting out of college, wish they had got more out of it.

A budding young spring poet sent his latest effusion to busy Editor. Unfortunately, the Editor had no poetry machine, so he had no use for such "blank" verse. The title of the composition happened to be, "Why Am I Alive?" So, when returning

the poem, the Editor could not resist writing, "Because you sent your poem by mail instead of delivering it in person."

Perhaps I may be favored in the same manner?

If one and one make two—but if one and one should marry
How is it in a year or two there's two and one to carry?

F. C. HUSE.

L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

Brother, here it is almost May and we still have snow storms, cold and everything that goes along to make winter. Just now L. U. No. 200 is very much interested in the kids in school, so the Brothers are sponsoring a horse shoe tournament, to be pulled off on the city common, Sunday, April 28. We are giving the women of single set and double set medals. The kids are wild over the affair but not half as much so as the Brothers.

We note in the last March JOURNAL that Brother Herbert Schultz, of Local No. 653, Miles City, is very much put out that the proposed electrical bill that was up before the legislature did not pass. I believe I am right in quoting 99 per cent of the Brothers of Local No. 200 could see no good in the bill, and were up in arms over it. The Brothers do not feel as yet that they want to buy their jobs as it is bad enough now in the U. S. without having to pay the state in order to live. We are, however, in favor of an electrical state inspection of electrical work, but not of the men as we feel any local union giving out a card is sure the man is an electrical worker without question. Will state right here what I think of it. We had a man come to work the other day as a lineman. I happened to meet the Brother at the door of the shop and naturally asked if he had a traveler and behold, Brothers, he had an apprentice lineman's traveler out of Great Falls Local No. 122. The card was given him at Havre, Mont. We asked him several questions and it seems Havre, Mont., gave him the card but that he had been working around Great Falls, but had decided to leave a \$7 job to come here for \$6.75. Brothers, we are not taking apprentice cards here in Local No. 200. His card was of February, 1927. It looks bad to us as Great Falls knows better than to give out such cards. It looks like the power company was trying to farm the younger boys over here. We told him he was on the wrong road. He claimed to have been working as a lineman around Great Falls.

Well, Brothers, Butte and Anaconda are on the lookout for criffters, so they might as well blow elsewhere. Brothers, we are holding our own and are hoping 1929 will be a better year for all Brothers all over the United States. Several of our Brothers are sick but are eating and keeping warm and believe me it sure makes all feel good to know it.

I guess I'll have to sign off as tomorrow is meeting night and a goodly crowd will be there. I'll listen and try to give any news I can.

R. J. MORROW.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

"Spring tra la la!" The author of wedding bells are breaking up that old gang of mine—sure did know his stuff. The "rash" broke out on the convention hall job and when the epidemic was over, it left Brother Urban Eger and Bob Grote, married men. Congratulations—but remember you brought it on yourselves. Just to set the amateurs a

good example, Brother "Scoop" Leeds announced the arrival of a baby girl—better luck next time.

"Breaks!" After five years of constant dissension in which Local No. 211 tried by every fair means to reach an agreement with the New Jersey Telephone Company, can you imagine Brother Cameron's surprise on answering the phone to receive an order for 20 men to install the telephone apparatus in the convention hall? That out of a clear sky just seemed too good to be true. Bret Hart's Chinese had nothing on some corporations. Now it's up to us to prove to them that they have been losing out on a paying proposition.

The "Bulletin" received by Local Union No. 211 from headquarters regarding electrical work in theatres is just another instance of helpful advice and suggestion that in some cases goes unnoticed by the rank and file of our Brotherhood. This was particularly useful here in the Playground of the World if only as a measure of preparedness. Locally we are enjoying harmonious relations, and after checking up the field, find that we number among our membership, skilled men to cope with any situation that might arise in any of the various branches of this phase of the industry. Talking pictures are only the start of the rapid advances to be made in the electrical amusement field and the knowledge that our interests are being safe-guarded, means much to our contentment.

Local No. 211 has just concluded negotiations with the Contractors' Association and agreed on a five day week. This is the only change in our present working rules.

Just a reminder—Atlantic City's Carnival of Light this summer on the Boardwalk, "I'll be seeing ya!"

"Spring Signs." There was a time when robins, blue birds were the harbingers of spring, but that's old-fashioned. Here's how we know, Brother Bert Chambers is sporting a new pearl gray fedora hat. Brother Limber Turner "showed" at the executive board what the well dressed young man will wear this season. Flounders, coming out of the mud in the bay have Brother "Capt." Jack Bennett all "het up" and raring to get up a fishing party.

Brothers Heppard, Chambers and Saltzman, who in addition to their electrical duties, are proprietors of establishments providing accommodations for visitors, are busy as "that cat on a marble floor" getting their places slicked up.

At a meeting of the "Old Timers Club" it was decided that the beach at Kentucky Ave., would be the bathing rendezvous this summer. Brother George Bernard was appointed life guard and swimming instructor, while Brother Hiram Maxwell was appointed to a similar position with the ladies' auxiliary; if sex appeal is a qualification for a successful season "Hy" is all set.

There is an agitation on for a Golden Jubilee of Light for an attraction here this summer. Plans outlined by lighting engineers, sent here by the electric light and power industry, to assist the resort in the inauguration of the celebration marking the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the incandescent bulb by Thomas Edison, the occasion will also coincide with the formal opening of the new Atlantic City Auditorium, as well as the beginning of the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association. It will mark, too, Atlantic City's celebration of its Diamond Anniversary.

Electrical decoration of the Boardwalk will include "showers" of golden lights from the top of each of the Boardwalk lighting standards, establishment of a magnificent arch of jewels. The multi-colored rays from this

flaming arch, it is said, can be seen in the night skies for miles. Tinted illumination of the surf, by powerful flood lights concealed beneath the "Walk" and placing of columns bearing urns from which wreaths of steam issue, the vapor to be lighted by lights within each urn. Viewed along the Boardwalk this procession of urns will appear to emit curling tongues of flame.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, it is reported, proposes to establish a new train—"The Jubilee Special" to the shore, decorated with golden bulbs and with colored rays playing at night on exhaust steam from the stack. Similar contrivances will be used at other points in the city where there is waste steam. Golden lights will be placed for several miles along highways leading here, while individual hotel and pier managements, operators of various business enterprises, house and apartment residents, will be asked to place other electrical displays at their own expense as during the Christmas lighting.

More power to them; hope they put it over.

G. M. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Most of us have existed through the winter somehow or other and with the return of a warm day now and then comes the rat-a-tat-tat of the air hammers pounding rivets holding the iron structure of what we call a job for some members. This may disrupt the card games a little but there is always some one to fill in, so on with the dance. Speaking of card games, our boys have mastered the pasteboards pretty well and if any of the traveling Brothers are passing through they will be able to spend a short while around our table. Come on in, Brothers; we are just across the street from the city hall and police headquarters.

But the whistle has blown again and we must get back to work. Speaking of work, hearing those hammers at work on the Telephone Building, just a few blocks from our office, reminds some of us that there is a chance for some of the crowd to put in eight hours a day for a while, possibly, and on Saturday we can hike for home with a grin on our faces and our hands in our pockets. Have you noticed that Saturday is the best day of the week to most of us? Possibly a little of what is known as life in the afternoon and evening, then comes the rest period on Sunday, and then—comes the same old story over again, funds running low at the end of the week and before long the sad realization that we had better buy coal.

To you Brothers fortunate enough to be on somebody's payroll, let this past winter serve as a lesson—nothing to do but bum day after day—and let's face the coming construction season with a determination to set aside a few shekels for the next dead spell. Those of you in this city know that things have been practically dead here for the past six months, but we are thankful to say the future shows a few bright spots around town. With the gas company job well in the air, Telephone Building under way and Sears-Roebuck Buildings still in the hole, we feel that there will be a place for a few of the members to play, hookey from roll-call. However, I feel that there will still be enough members at roll-call to keep Brother Leibensrood from getting lonesome.

To you out-of-town Brothers, who may have heard or read of a so-called "boom" in this town, please be advised that it was a printer's mistake as he used the "oo" where he should have used a single "u," as far as work is concerned. There are actually quite a number of the boys who would enjoy

working again, as they have answered the roll for a long time.

At this time we have before the organization a plan to be incorporated in our by-laws (if it passes) whereby it will be compulsory for all helpers and apprentices in this local to attend the school which is conducted by the local under guidance of an educational committee. School classes have been held for over two years for two hours at night on one night per week, in one of the school buildings. The board of education has co-operated with our organization by furnishing the schoolroom at no cost to us and classes have been held in the past on the "come if you want to" plan. Inasmuch as the helpers did not attend as well under this plan, we found it necessary to take action compelling them to attend. Instruction is under a member of our local who has guided the destiny of the school since its inception. Needless to say, the Brothers who have attended the class in the past have derived untold benefits and next year we will have to split the class, so as to have what might be called a beginners' and an advanced grade.

Our proposed amendment calls for compulsory attendance of helpers and apprentices on the following plan:

A merit system is kept by the instructor, whereby an evening's attendance is credited with two and one-half points (there being approximately 40 meetings per term) and an evening's absence charged by the same amount. When a student has a credit of 75 points he is eligible to take an examination for the next higher grade of helper. If he fails at the examination, he is required to secure an additional credit of 50 points before re-taking the examination. Should a helper or apprentice elect to not attend the school he sticks in the same grade he is in at present and cannot advance until he attends the school and secures the proper credits. This means study and knowledge for those who attend, with the viewpoint that they will be a credit to the organization of which they are a part.

NICK CARTER.

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

Editor:

At this time of writing Local No. 230's outlook for the summer is very encouraging. Since we have succeeded in organizing the inside wiremen a closed shop agreement with a substantial increase in wages has been signed up by the inside wiring contractors and nearly every meeting sees new members being initiated.

When things are going smoothly members begin to lose interest and the result is poor attendance at the meetings. Local No. 230 suffers like all other locals in this respect and in order to try to remedy this state of affairs a motion is before the house to raise the dues two bits a month, any member attending one meeting a month to have this amount refunded to him. This motion seems to be gathering a lot of electricity, or maybe it's only static. The final reading takes place at our next regular meeting and when the motion is declared open for discussion we expect some of our budding young orators will make the Kilkenny Cats look like pikers. If this motion passes it will mean a lot more work for our financial secretary, Brother Reid, and he doesn't seem to be very enthusiastic about taking on any more weight.

Not long ago an old timer was speaking about the long hours and low wages which were prevalent in the early days before the workers were organized and what a wonderful change for the better has taken place since the I. B. E. W. has arisen to curb the

greed of the monopolies, and he also spoke of the great protection afforded by the old age pension, but believed that any hiker who reached the age of 65 would not have long to enjoy it, he would just have time to realize that he had got there when pop, and out would go all the lights.

As we understand it, the funds available for the pension would not permit the age limit to be any lower at the time it was instituted, but now that it has been tried out, would its financial success warrant a lowering of the limit anywhere from one to five years? [Editor's Note: In general this impression is correct.] This is a question we hope to see brought up at the next convention. A real estate deal has forced the Trades and Labor Council out of their old quarters but they have succeeded in leasing another suitable building and are endeavoring to get as many locals as possible to take up their quarters with them, justly believing that it will mean a strengthening of the bonds to have as many locals as possible meet under the same roof. Local 230, favoring this movement, has rented a hall from them and will meet there in the future.

The fine weather prevailing will soon see the heavy gang starting their favorite pastime, barnyard golf. The two leading players of last season, Messrs. Peck and Bawl, so-called from their habit of pecking at and bawling out their opponents, are already beginning to handle their pet shoes lovingly.

Baseball, too, is in evidence, and the noon hour seldom passes without seeing a group of spectators watching Brother Chief Big Smoke Meldram in pop-eyed amazement as he takes the kinks out of his mighty right arm and throws smoking, corkscrew curves to Brother Tyrus C. Downs, who handles them with the studied nonchalance of a big leaguer. We will surely lose these two Brothers if any major league scout gets his eye on them.

SHAPPY.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

It has been the custom for the last three years for Local No. 245 to extend its greeting to its friends throughout the United States and Canada through the columns of our own popular magazine and ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL or better known as the WORKER. For 33 months, No. 245 has not failed to get under the line for some kind of writing for these columns. And there is not a better way of letting the world know that Toledo is on the map. In that period of time I have an abundance of friends and scores of enemies. For along with comments I have thrown considerable mud. But whether it was mud or bouquets it was as I thought most deserving in that particular instance; there have been things appear that hurt some and other items that pleased. That is what makes up correspondence. And some of the credit of the success of this magazine should go to the press secretaries. There's Jack Hunter, formerly of Chicago, who now writes from No. 68 of Denver, a credit to any industrial paper. J. H. Robinson of Local No. 100 at Fresno. A worthy son of the press. G. M. S. of Atlantic City and the Woodchopper of St. Petersburg, Fla., both sling a mean pen. And that new scribe from Lansing, Mich., Vic Lake, give that boy time. And if you like reading of that spell-bound variety, read those interesting articles hot from the pen of C. R. Roberts from local No. 435 at Winnipeg, Man., Canada; it's well worth any man's time. I never miss any of his stuff and consider my time well spent. That man F. Robins of No. 514,

Detroit, has the knack of adding the jesters and the facts at a place. It is a real value to the column. Keep it up, Robins, you have at least one out-of-town reader.

And our sister local at Tulsa, Okla., has a real scribe in the person of S. A. King. Governors may come and go out there, but I hope that the king goes on forever. And if it was not for Anthony J. Offerle, we would not know that Ft. Wayne, Ind., was on the map. That-a-boy Tony, stay with us. And Irvine of No. 1037—a man after my own ideas—not afraid to write what he thinks and not scared to sign his name to his own articles. More power, Irvine!

These are only a few of the boys that spend a few hours after the regular meetings to better the cause by putting forth their own general views where they can be viewed by the membership at large. That is the spirit that makes a man kind of proud to wear that little old button. It's kinder nice to pick up the JOURNAL each month and read of old buddies that have flown from the protecting wing of one local and are now working under the jurisdiction of another a good many miles away, but still in one big family made possible by the International, and its only real agent, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, and its messages brought to you each month through the efforts of the different press secretaries. To them along with our splendid editorial staff must go a lot of credit. And after seeing the proof of the untiring efforts of our many unknown office friends that put in long hours deciphering these letters that come in from coast to coast, every local, no matter how small, should select some one from their ranks to represent them in the Correspondence section of the magazine. In our March number was a very interesting article from the wilds of Chile in South America. The article was sent in by Everett Moore, doing a three-year sentence down there, and if you haven't read it do so now. And you missing locals, go catch the current and float along with us. I have never heard of G. M. Bugniazet, our Editor, refusing to give a local space so I believe that the fault lies at your door if your local has no correspondence in the JOURNAL, so buck up and buy some one a fountain pen or an old typewriter and set him at work. Let's hear from you.

You owe it to the rest of the locals to send in something. I suppose that the office force thinks that I have a lot of nerve trying to drum up more work for them to do. And say, what's the matter with a few pictures of some of the office force at work? It would be interesting, not that I don't believe they work but just a kind of get acquainted proposition. Tell us something about them, do they eat olives, play golf or put their gum back of their ear? What are their hobbies? Every one has a hobby, mine is the collecting of antiques; you see I've been married twice. So come on, you press secretaries, let's make them roll up their sleeves this summer and work harder than ever so that they can enjoy their vacations.

And now to get back in Toledo, not much to write about here, only that we are again negotiating the settlement of an agreement and are all interested as to what the outcome will be. We have gone through another stock campaign, which is a part of our job we are told. Thousands of dollars in stocks have been sold by the members of No. 245 to hundreds of new stock-holders. That is a special privilege granted us twice a year, as employees. And now we have launched a little campaign of our own, that of selling the company a share in our general welfare at home and on the job, to be paid for at the rate of a few cents an hour at a very high rate of interest in the form of better

satisfaction among the employees, an asset no company can ignore. Interest not to be paid annually but regularly, at a par value of eight hours work under satisfactory conditions with the feeling of appreciative cooperation from our paymaster. That is the gilt edge bond that we are endeavoring to sell to our company and the respect and cooperation of each member of No. 245 go with the bond with no par value and callable only at such times that the living expenses justify ratification. And for those employees that work for them and do not belong to No. 245, well it costs them as much to live and send their children to school as it does a union man. But after the child is educated on money received by a non-union father, will the child think of things in their true light? Will they wonder why dad hasn't got one of those curious little buttons on his hat like the other fellows have that he works with? Will they ask questions and I wonder what the answer will be?

After they are old enough to realize what unionism is, what will they think of their father, the man they have cherished and loved and respected all these years, a rat? What an awakening for a child. You say that a child don't see these things? Don't kid yourself, for where is there a child that don't put his father on a pedestal as the best little old man in the whole world? Let any other kid say anything about their dad and it means a fight, for that's his dad. And then the day comes when his associates prove to him that the father that he worshipped all these years, the man that clothed and educated him, did so on non-union pay, working on a job where practically all the other men contributed toward the right of voicing his rights, who have paid dues for the purpose of maintaining living conditions, and my dad, my hero, has been a rat all these years! Will he remain on that pedestal or will the boy do the right thing and cast him from his life forever? For if he couldn't put his shoulder to the wheel and help with the worker's cause he couldn't be of any further assistance to that son, for a man that can't help himself can't help others. In some cases like we have here conditions will not allow the men to keep up dues and often these men go back in their dues and are suspended, but where there is any pride at all, where there is any manhood visible, these men manage to get reinstated at intervals and are looked upon with some respect. But the low down, contemptible, selfish guy that hires out here as a non-union man and then remains long enough to be termed a rat and stays on year after year, and never takes out a ticket, what printable name would you call him? We have only one of this type here, and he paid an initiation fee five years ago and never came in. The others all belonged at some time or other and dropped out, all pretty fair fellows at that, with that one exception, and I believe that if our fate ruled that we strike, that every one but that one would be with us heart and soul. That one has no soul and his heart is only for receiving something for nothing and he seems to take pride in taking this wage that we have secured through collective bargaining and paying not one penny for maintenance. Thank the one responsible that we have but one of this type and I hope that after reincarnation he loses two of his legs and his tail and comes back on earth a man, every inch a man.

I hope that when the mail man leaves this at your door that I will be working again. The cast has been removed from my leg now and I am hobbling around with the aid of a cane, but the old saw bones assures me that it won't be long now. So I hope soon to be back with the gang, for those boys did

not forget me when I needed them most, indeed not, they were very liberal both with their company and their dollars and I would like to take this opportunity to thank them for their generosity. By them I mean you, all of you.

We are getting a lot of boys here from the south. The most of them never heard of unionism until they came here, but are responding wonderfully, and will return home wiser to the ways of the world.

It would be of interest to most of you to know that the president's chair has finally been filled, and well filled, and how! Tex Sweet, the elected chairman in January has never been to meeting to occupy the chair so it was declared vacant, and Brother L. S. Shaub was selected to fill the vacancy under protest but was finally persuaded under threats to take the chair, and does that man fill the chair? Oh! he goes through the regular order of business just like an old veteran. A real find, says I, and I think that "Larry" Shaub will find it harder to get out of the chair than it was to keep from taking it, and to think that he has been among us all this time, but managed to keep his ability a secret! But you can't keep a good man down and I hope that as long as I continue this correspondence that I will always be able to refer to the chairman as "Larry" Shaub.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

Have been out of the lineup for the past two months and the dear Brothers are complaining so it is up to us to get busy and see that a letter from No. 259 finds its way into the next issue. It's a good magazine, Mr. Editor, and we hope that the broadcast from No. 259 helps to make it a little better. Anyway all of our members give each issue quite a boost—and their lady friends read it and like it, too.

We just pulled off our first entertainment and dance and from a social, entertaining and financial point of view it was quite a success. And to quote the daily newspaper, "The party was the most successful of any conducted by a local organization and its success was due to the efforts of the officers and committee in charge."

The dance hall was attractively decorated and contained many novel and unique electrical displays. They comprised an arrangement of lighting equipment to give the effect of rain and snow storms, lightning scenes, landscape views, etc. Japanese lanterns and streamers rounded out full effects. We tried to make it electrical in every detail and even gave away two floor lamps to the persons holding the lucky tickets.

We had the mayor, members of the Empire Theatre Stock Company and Miss Essex County (Alice Roberts) present during the evening. Music was furnished by a high priced popular dance band and entertainers from the big town rounded out the program. Favors of all descriptions were distributed and the 500 persons present had one fine time.

The committee worked hard to make it a success and received the cooperation of the members and contractors in their efforts. The best part of it all was that everybody worked together and each did his share. Johnie Osborn had charge of the decorations and he did a darn good job. The committees were composed of the following:

COMMITTEE

Chairman, Charles L. Reed
Recording Secretary, P. J. Dean
Financial Secretary, Clark W. Shattuck
Treasurer, Michel Musto

Richard W. Fisher, Robert W. Perrigo, Raymond E. Moulton, Frank A. Wilkins, Grafton Clark, Richard F. Smith, Everett Carey, Charles R. Thompson, Thomas McCarthy, John E. Osborn, Arthur Michaud, Joseph Morin, Joseph W. Foss, Webb F. Smalley, Edward Sargent, Eugene F. Dubiel, Hugh Irving, Jr., Arthur S. Fowler, Norman Stewart, Roy W. Canney, Leon V. Proctor, Edmund J. Devereaux, Samuel Musto, William H. Sweeney, John H. Irving, Joseph Ayers, Lawrence Ford, Edward J. Locke.

There were some boys at the dance from Nos. 377, 522 and 588 and the committee is desirous of thanking those and other locals that assisted.

Things here are pretty good, Mr. Editor. We haven't got the five-day week, but we have a pretty good agreement and we try our best to live up to it and see to it that it is lived up to. All the boys are working and no one could ask for more than that.

Our financial secretary, Clark Shattuck, has gone to Connecticut to work and we want him to know that we miss him very much and that we hope that he is doing well and that he has the best wishes of the boys of No. 259.

Yours till it stops raining,

LARRY FORD.

L. U. NO. 262, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Editor:

Once again it is the first of the month and time to get another letter ready for the WORKER. I slipped up last month and I surely have heard about it from some of the members, especially Brother Joseph Corchran, known as Father Time from Bridgeport, Conn.

Not so long ago the laborers local donated a clock for the meeting room and it seems that it would run a week and loaf a week so Joe complained to the Building Mechanics Association and as the result has been duly appointed "official clock winder for the ensuing year."

Spring is here, so they say, but it did not bring the usual building boom to Plainfield and vicinity as we have about 25 per cent of the dear Brothers holding down the card tables, etc., in the day room. I don't know how it is but there are always enough with the ready cash to start a game of five and ten and they seem to last the best part of the day at it. Brother Sherman Haberle keeps all the boys guessing with his faking but from what Joe says it always pays to call him at least.

Two of our members could not wait until June to ride the seas of matrimony as they have taken the fatal step within this past month. They are Brothers Al Peretti and Jim Shaffer and here's wishing them the best of luck and may all their troubles be little ones. Speaking of marriages reminds me of a little joke that I heard not so long ago.

"Here's your scales, Mr. Feller," said Georgie, walking into the butcher shop.

"May I ask why your parents wanted to borrow my scales?" said the butcher.

"Well," replied Georgie, "we have a new little baby at our home and we wanted to weigh him but we didn't have any scales."

"I see," replied Mr. Feller, "and how much did the baby weigh?"

"Thirty-five pounds, Sir."

We have an electrician here in Plainfield that is going to give Einstein a little opposition in the near future and that is ex-Brother Alex Rollerson who seems to think that he has the right dope on what makes us think and that is electricity. Just how electric force induces cerebration is something that Mr. Rollerson has not explained so that it is readily comprehensible by the united. It is an involved process that is difficult to ex-

plain as well as understand, and therefore Mr. Rollerson has not essayed an exposition of the whys and wherefores. He has talked with local preachers, physicians and newspapermen, he says, and they have evinced lively interest in the subject, in most instances. "The mind is electrical phenomena," states Mr. Rollerson, "and in a short time the theory will be generally accepted I feel sure. With the process generally understood narrow-mindedness and crookedness in thinking can be overcome."

"The electrical field of the earth has something to do with all brain work and even vegetation is affected by it. Animals, birds and fish are subject to it as well as man. Of course, there is no comparison between the minds of people and animals, for people have been thinking long enough to do what they please." Mr. Rollerson goes on to say that there is a higher power than thought about the earth, but says no one knows very much about it. Most things he wants to know he can picture in his mind's eye, he says, and the result is as though the answer was mirrored before him.

If any of the dear Brothers throughout this great country of ours wishes to know any more about this subject they can communicate with Mr. Rollerson at 428 West 2nd St., Plainfield, N. J., but as far as I am concerned I think that I will go right on thinking as usual and keep on jerking wire.

Well, Brothers, I guess I have spilled about enough for this month and I will have to sign off, wishing everyone the best of luck on the five-day week and all our ex-Brothers from Bridgeport, Conn., a good season.

R. E. CARTWRIGHT.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

The newly elected press agent of No. 271 has utterly failed to function so far this year. Will try to atone for my sins of omission from now on.

Things in and around Wichita have been fair this winter. The oil field to the north of us has made quite a lot of work and the local power company put on an extra gang; but the oil field work is mostly done now and they are laying off linemen. The steel tower repair gang finished March 15 and were laid off so there is a surplus of linemen here now.

There has been quite an active building program, and it will probably continue to some extent during the summer. Just how much is done will depend, to some extent, on how many of the oil wells turn out to be "dusters." Several have lately. Working conditions in this vicinity, as well as wages, are not very good, as compared with the average city in the U. S. A. Linemen draw about 80 cents an hour and the nine hour day is in effect. There are no closed shop jobs for linemen, nor any bright prospects of there being any for some time to come. But at that, they are probably more fortunate than the inside men, who only have two or three closed shop jobs in town. Their scale is one dollar but work is uncertain for the greater portion of them. Knob and tube artists (unorganized of course) are working for from 40 to 70 cents an hour and some weeks don't get in very many hours. The contractors have no association and have cut each other's throats till none of them are making a decent profit.

That seems to be our main hope. Things have gotten to such a state that the contractors, who have been cutting prices below where decent work can be done and still make a profit, are asking themselves and each other what is to be done. They have gone down the wage cutting alley to the end and find themselves face to face with a brick wall.

Of course the remedy is obvious. They

must get together and so must we. Full cooperation means an honest profit for the contractor and a decent wage for the wire-pullers, most of whom are at present unorganized. It goes without saying that the dear public has gotten its work done very cheaply, and while the wire jerkers are a part of the aforementioned dear public, it is small consolation to know that the masses have profited from their labor, which was rewarded with day laborer wages.

We have a pretty fair attendance at meetings and some interesting discussions. We are hoping that something can be done this summer that will improve conditions. The pendulum must be about ready to swing the other way. Anyway L. U. No. 271 will be on the job to give it an encouraging shove should the opportunity present itself.

"CONNIE."

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

Editor:

"Nero fiddled while Rome burned," and perhaps we might be accused of following his example. Be that as it may, though I am no apologist for the Roman monster, yet it is well, at times, not to take life too seriously, but to allow a little wholesome pleasure to obliterate, temporarily, from our consciousness the more serious affairs of life.

The pertinence of the above moralizing as prefatory remarks to this letter is the fact that while the building trades are engaged in the most gigantic struggle in their history in this community, of which more anon, Local No. 292, on the evening of April 13, gave one of the most successful and enjoyable dancing parties not only of the season, but also in the history of the many such parties that the local has given in the years past.

For several years the "Electricians' Ball," given annually by Local 292, has been an event eagerly looked forward to by the dancing portion of the community. Year by year we have been obliged to secure larger and larger halls to accommodate the ever-increasing crowd which is sufficient testimonial to the increasing popularity of our dancing parties, and this time we had a record-breaking crowd, not only in size and quality but also in sociability and good fellowship.

Cateract Masonic Hall, one of the really large halls in this locality, was packed to its full capacity. The floor was in excellent condition and Hilary's union orchestra rendered some very fine music. Favors, in the shape of paper hats, tickle-dusters, confetti, etc., were given out by the committee and the spirit of revelry was at a high pitch during the entire evening. Each one, upon entering the hall, was presented with a number and during the evening there was a raffle of a number of valuable prizes to the holders of these numbers, the lucky ones carrying away such electrical appliances as flat irons, toasters, curling irons, etc., all donated by the different electrical supply houses.

Yes, the party was a wonderful success socially and, judging from the attendance, also financially, though it is too soon at this time to secure any exact figures. The committee's untiring efforts were crowned with a brilliant success and they surely deserve the unqualified praise of the local.

So much for the Electricians' Twentieth Annual Ball. Now, as to the more serious matter of the previously mentioned economic difficulty, viz., the so-called Northwestern Bank-Donaldson job.

In order that a clear understanding may be had of this matter, a few words of explanation are essential. The job, as I have

said above, is known here as the Northwestern Bank-Donaldson job. This title is somewhat misleading as the old L. S. Donaldson Company has passed into the hands of the Hahn, Incorporated, Stores, and this firm, I understand, has nothing to do with the building of the new addition to the old L. S. Donaldson Building, the letting of the contract for which was entirely in the hands of the Northwestern National Bank people who, in spite of every effort used by organized labor to induce them to see that the job should be a union job, insisted on giving the general contract to the C. F. Haglin Construction Company, the most notorious scab contractor in the "Twin Cities." This fellow Haglin is a thorough union hater and an ardent advocate of the "open shop" with all that that attitude implies.

After several conferences between the representatives of the building trades, the bank officials and Haglin looking to either organize the Haglin outfit or to induce the bank people to secure a different contractor, the negotiations came to a deadlock—Haglin and the bank people virtually refusing to either fish or cut bait. Haglin sublet the wrecking of the old building to Rose Brothers, another "fink" outfit that pay their men the magnificent wage of 30 cents per hour. Now, it seems that there was a gent here in the employment agency game who was a relative of the Rose Brothers and through whom they proceeded to hire those who were to work on this job for them. This meant that the men, in order to get a job that paid 30 cents an hour had to go to this employment agent and pay him \$3 to get the job and then maybe get fired or laid off in a short time (one man worked only 21 hours).

The building trades organization, failing to obtain any results through bargaining methods, proceeded to put the job on the unfair list and to banner the place. This brought the affair to the attention of the general public and when the general public learned the facts about the conditions existing on the job it threw the bulk of public sentiment on the side of organized labor.

Nothing was done on the job for a long time except the wrecking of the old building, largely due to the fact that the Haglin outfit had considerable trouble in getting engineers to operate the steam shovels. The wrecking is nearly completed now and something over a week ago, having secured some steam shovel operators they started to haul dirt and debris away from the place, also, in the meantime, they had gathered up enough scab carpenters, painters, electricians, etc., to fence the place in with a painted fence and to run in some temporary lighting which, by the way, they hooked up onto the lighting system of the Donaldson store, but after our people had a conference with the new manager of the Donaldson store that was cut off. They then got a hookup by way of a tunnel under the street and this we were also successful in having cut off, after which they secured service direct from the light company.

The first day that the three steam shovels were put in operation, one of them tipped over and was completely wrecked, probably due to the incompetence of some of their scabs, but, of course, this was blamed on the union in a frantic attempt to overcome some of the adverse sentiment created by the starvation wages and rotten conditions that always are prevalent under the open-shop policy.

At about this same time we were successful in persuading one set of truck drivers after another to leave the job and then an incident happened that was rather unfortunate. Late in the afternoon two truck drivers went to work on the job and a

party of union sympathizers who were perhaps a little over enthusiastic followed one of the trucks in a car to try to persuade the driver to quit the job, but because the driver refused to stop and listen, one of the men in the car climbed from the car to the truck and a fight ensued, during which the truck ran into a pole smashing the truck. The sequel to this was the placing of a policeman on every truck for a time, until we were able to convince the "powers that be" that the taxpayers' money should not be wasted in overloading that job with police protection for a lot of outsiders who had come in here to take the jobs of some of those taxpayers.

Illustrative of the strength of public sentiment in our favor is the fact that the city council and the board of county commissioners are considering the advisability of withdrawing the city and county funds from the Northwestern National Bank, amounting respectively to about one and a half millions and two hundred ten thousand.

The building project is a \$6,000,000 job which is quite large for this town. All the building trades locals, whether affiliated with the Building Trades Council or not, have banded themselves together to fight the thing through to a finish and most of them have levied an assessment on their membership to raise finances with which to carry on the fight.

This is how the matter stands at the present time, so I would advise mechanics of all trades to steer shy of Minneapolis until this affair is settled. And now, as this letter has grown quite lengthy, will pull the switch for this time, though will try to give an account of further developments next month.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEX.

Editor:

Of course, you have heard of the cat that came back and the penny you can't lose. Well, he's in again. This time in a new part, or at least a new part to me. However, I find old friends here in the person of International Representative H. S. (Mickie) O'Neill and Wallace Traylor. Brother O'Neill has been assigned to build up conditions in those parts and as usual has done great work. Brother Traylor blew in here once five or six months ago and, seeing a lot of good work slipping from the Brotherhood, decided to get it in. With the help of the regular membership who accepted his leadership and Brother O'Neill's timely arrival, Brother Traylor has done wonders in such a short time. The best of relations have been kept with the contractors and things are looking good for the new contract. Work is slow in getting under way and not all the boys are working now. The railway mail terminal got in a rush and they called in some help. About all the boys in town worked on it for a while. There were 15 of us 11 hours a day for about a month.

The officers for this year are: President, Thomas Roberts; vice president, F. H. Sizemore; financial secretary and treasurer, James Morris; recording secretary, T. P. McKinnon; foreman, first and second inspectors, Joe Boswell; trustees, Roberts, Traylor and Collins; business agent, Traylor.

We have had a very dear lesson in talking out of school here and it is a hard blow to Brother O'Neill, who has worked hard and just when it looked like success was his it all came to naught. Brothers, there are times when we should talk and times when we should keep our mouths shut. I know some of you Brothers who know me will

smile at that, because I talk. But I challenge any or all of you to say I ever tore down conditions by talking. True, I have lost my own job because I stood up for conditions, but I always got another and I am working now. Are you?

There was a howl in the February JOURNAL about a 10-story building going up with a man and a helper. Well, we bring these conditions on ourselves because we cannot see far enough ahead. A few can tear down more than a great many can build up. Nobody can say I ever made work scarce for anybody. It seems selfishness is gaining fast in our Brotherhood. The true spirit of unionism is, should I say, standing still while the movement goes on? It is getting to be a common phrase now, "You can't get your ticket in Local No. So and So." Why? Because travelers have abused the hospitality of these locals and they have to have some protection. Let us stop and think of the other fellow once in a while. You might make things good for yourself personally for a little while, but does it do the Brotherhood at large any good? If every member would work for the best interests of the union at all times your ticket would "get in" all locals.

I would like to know where all this good work the newspapers have big writeups about is being done. Every paper here lately has had some big building program mapped out but every local I hear from has half their membership loafing.

There are ever so many good power jobs getting away from us and we should be taking steps to get this work. It can be done because I worked on one where 90-cent men were replaced by \$1.37½ men and the company stated the job was well done and under the estimate. And I might add that there were no speed kings or roller skates.

Organization harmony and a will to do the job as per agreement—let us sell union labor in a competitive field and make a standard that power companies will desire. We have the labor and we have the salesmen. Why don't we push this line and stop making a lot of half-baked powerhouse men with every new powerhouse?

Well, I have raved long enough. I only hope I have given somebody a thought to help the Brotherhood at large. If I hurt somebody I am sorry; if I help somebody I am glad. Let us see some comment on this powerhouse work.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Will Florida rise to her present opportunity? The time is ripe for Florida to join the other forward-looking states in adopting a workman's accident compensation law. The great strides that Florida is making—industrially as well as in street and highway and building construction—is attracting nationwide attention. Greater production and construction mean more accidents, and call for the modern and scientific remedy. Employers' liability, with its long-drawn-out, costly and uncertain damage suits, is an unjust and outgrown system. Workmen's compensation—the modern plan—provides adequate and certain payments on a weekly basis at the time they are most needed. It furnishes the necessary stimulus to safety work through which accidents are prevented. It lessens the community burden of charitable relief. "A workmen's compensation law is one of the means by which men judge the social status of a state." Florida has already enacted legislation for the rehabilitation and retraining of industrial cripples. This legislation which is supplementary to

workmen's compensation, is in effect in 40 states. Having taken this forward step, why should Florida delay any longer in adopting a workmen's compensation law? There is an additional and a new reason why the need for action by Florida at this time is more than ever urgent. In 1927 Congress enacted a law extending federal accident compensation to local harbor workers injured on board a vessel at the dock. The harbor workers thus covered include not only longshoremen who load and unload vessels but also ship repairmen and others—no less than 22 different crafts. The new federal law, effective July 1, 1927, applies to all states including Florida. But in Florida, unless the legislature promptly adopts supplementary legislation, these same employees, if disabled or killed while working on shore, have no recourse except suits for damages against their employers with the law's delay and the expenses and uncertainty and friction of litigation. Now that workmen's compensation is for the first time to be in operation in Florida covering a large number of hazardous employments, isn't it timely and fair to all other employers and employees to adopt a reasonable state workman's compensation law?

So say we all of us. Much greater interest is being shown this year in the industrial exhibit that is being staged this week at the Tourist Auditorium. The object of this show is to inform the home people to what extent we are reaching out, and what we are now doing as pertaining to local industries.

The primary election will take place this month with 24 candidates running for city commissioner. This is a sort of elimination process for the regular election in June, the eight high men run with four to be elected. As usual, labor is feeling out the candidates to find out who their friends are, and have the cooperation of the progressive club. The future looks good for the "Burg" and I only hope the Brothers will keep their shirt on. It won't be long now!

Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward are both opening branch stores here, and Woolworth is going to build a three-story building on Central between Fifth and Sixth. The Catholic church at Fifth and Fourth South, is progressing and the contract has been let for the United Liberal church on Mirror Lake.

The water committee has reported and favored the future water supply to come from the Cosme-Odesa region, about 30 miles northeast of the city. The harbor committee is favoring Mullet Key for a deep water port, and a rail connection with the present harbor in order to get better rates for industries.

The industrial committee has invited delegates from the labor bodies to attend their meetings, as they realize that labor is quite a factor when it comes to industries. There is a lot of room on the green benches now and a fellow can sit there and watch the parade of "sun back" dresses (style editor on women's page please take notice), should you need a pattern I can supply you. Sun bathing is getting to be quite a hobby and public opinion is divided as to what the girls should wear. This being next to the garden of Eden we will see what we shall see. All the Brothers report fishing is good. Here is hoping the workmen's compensation passes and then, demand the union label. Thanks.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

They've a firmly rooted notion
They can cross the Polar Ocean
And they'll find perpetual motion
If they can.

—The Bab Ballads.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Being as I am a month behind with my writing to the WORKER, I am trying to get a few lines this month. A little about the weather here in the northern part of Louisiana—quite warm, cool nights. On the night of April 14, we had a storm, tearing down quite a few of the light leads. It lasted about 10 minutes altogether. Had every man working for the light all night and the next day and part of that night. The worst storm they had around in this territory in several years. Work is not so plentiful around here. Just about all of the loafing Brothers are working so if any one happens this way we will not promise you a job but will do our very best to place you somewhere. I am not going to ask you to stay away but if you come this way, Brother, there is one thing you will get—a place to flatten out and a place to eat.

On April 1 I was lucky enough to be a delegate to the state convention, which was held in Monroe, La., and lasted three days. I had a swell time. There was a resolution passed at this convention in regards to a clearance law for all overhead construction lines in the state of Louisiana. That is fine. I sure hope that we make headway along that line for "God o'mighty," Brothers, we sure need something along that line in this state. The latter part of last month we lost one of our worthy Brothers, Brother Bob Berry, one of our hardest workers, both local and international. So, you can readily see we have some clearance to protect our working Brother.

The inside wiremen are out on a strike; went out on the 17th of the month for five days and \$1. They are making progress along that line. One of our Brother wiremen was elected secretary and treasurer of the State Federation of Labor at our last convention, which was held in Monroe.

Brother Coffeman, from the garment workers, made one of the best talks in regards to wearing apparel I have ever heard, so, Brother, when you buy some try to get the union-made and let the sweat job stuff go. It helps our Brothers and Sisters out in the other crafts and also they make the merchant wake up to the fact that he has to buy union made garments. It is just as easy to buy union made garments as non-union made. There is one thing sure, you are helping the garment workers out. The more you buy the more they have to make and to help employ more union Brothers and Sisters.

In conclusion, Brother, keep your dues paid up and don't let your pole buddy remind you about the fact of their not being paid.

JOHN HUDSON.

L. U. NO. 340, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

The time has rolled around for another story and just to remind the boys in other parts that the press secretary is on the job will hammer out a few lines. Our last two issues of our JOURNAL were fine and very interesting to all the members of our Brotherhood as well as to the general public. It might be interesting to the members to know that our JOURNAL is on file at the state library at Sacramento. It was placed there a few years ago with the aid of our editor, who helped me when I was press secretary of Local No. 595. The state library has a wonderful collection of books, now located in one of the new capitol extension buildings finished last year. Any of the traveling Brothers coming this way will always be able to find the JOURNAL here on file and, at the same time they will have a chance to visit

the capitol grounds and buildings. Incidentally, don't fail to see "Miss Inspiration."

Last month you read about the boys getting ten bucks a day and that this is a closed shop town. Well, that is not because we go out and pick it up in "gold in them thar hills" as they did in the old days. Gold is still being mined on the "Mother Lode" near Sacramento. Somebody has said "that God made gold hard to get" and if that is the truth it is now so in California. Sacramento, while considered a good union town, has won what they have by being fair to those outside of organized labor; trying at all times to see the other fellow's point of view, co-operating, using a little "oil of diplomacy" and at the same time being alert at all times and standing for all public improvements and labor's rights. Here the merchants and manufacturers are friendly to union labor. Local No. 340 is member of the Chamber of Commerce and as you enter the door of the office of the Federated Trades Council, located in the Labor Temple, you will see the little brass sign hanging on the door: "Member of the Chamber of Commerce." Ye Gods! A stranger from an open shop or American Plan town can hardly believe it. The organized trades are located in their own building, the Labor Temple, located at Eighth and I Streets. This is a busy place and you will find many business representatives of the different crafts on the job and alert. Also, headquarters for the boys out of work exchanging their point of view and enjoying the club room.

Organized labor now owns and controls their own labor paper, the "Union Labor Bulletin," published each week. While Sacramento is considered a good union town there are forces at work here opposed to organized labor. We call them "unfair," non-union in the building trades. Some of the new cottages are being built by non-union outfits, the largest called the Ben Leonard Company. A publicity campaign is now being waged by organized labor telling the public of the inferior workmanship and underpaid mechanics being used on this work. The Southern Pacific railroad has one of their largest shops here. Since the strike a few years back this company has been operating an open shop, company union basis and is unfair to the shop crafts. The Western Pacific is strictly union railroad.

Then, again, down in the "slave market," located in the lower part of the city near the river you will find located the labor offices who thrive on selling all kinds of jobs at all kinds of wages from \$2.50 per day up and down. Here the workers buy their jobs and ship out to the ranches and "large construction" jobs. Each year the turnover is large for this class of labor out of Sacramento. Poor unfortunate workers, and some "professional" hoboes, make Sacramento their headquarters, going somewhere, come here to mingle with their kind, get by. Some spend their all on "jackass" and "canned heat" and sleep it out with "mulligans" down on the Sacramento river. Still, as in the old days, you will find many honest workers, who have made a stake in the mines and logging camps come to "Sac" for winter and live in the many rooming houses and hotels in California style. This is a partial picture of labor conditions in the capitol city, commonly called "Sac."

Spring is here and it is hoped the electrical workers will all soon be employed. Anyhow we can all go fishing and Local No. 340 has some "good" fishermen they say. Show me!

AL. DANIELSON,
("DANGEROUS DAN".)

Knowledge is power. Lose no opportunity to spread the gospel of the union label.

L. U. NO. 345, MOBILE, ALA.

Editor:

Local No. 345 is breaking into print for the first time. We have enjoyed very much the letters from the rest of you and thought perhaps you would likewise like to hear from Mobile.

Our local is small but gaining in membership daily. The past year has been busy and fairly prosperous. We feel that we have accomplished much, having completed the \$10,000,000 State Docks, which are the pride of Alabama; the Rome Wire building and numerous lesser jobs.

Now, an 18-story office building is under construction and we add with regret, that while it is fair to some crafts, it is unfair to electricians. All of which is like a sore thumb to us. But the new paper job, the Mobile Press, is O. K. and affords work for a few.

A number of contracts are to be let immediately and the future looks rosy. However, we don't advise any of you to trek to Mobile without further information. We are having no kind of a boom or wave of prosperity but just enough work to keep us busy.

The recent floods have done millions of dollars worth of damage and there is a vast amount of work to be done in that district. But, also, there is so much poverty and need among the survivors that it will be some time before reconstruction work can be started. Mobile itself suffered very little, but some of the outlying towns are in a pitiful condition.

Of course, the high water has deprived us of our fishing, but just wait till it goes down. Perhaps in my next letter I will have a fish story for you.

EARL HAROFF.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

The members of L. U. No. 349 have expressed much favorable comment on the April issue of the JOURNAL, especially on some of the articles by the various scribes. And we also accept the apologies of the Editor and the Woodchopper of L. U. No. 308 in regard to the picture of the Snell Job. Don't let it occur again or some may think we have another building boom on. The writer agrees with several scribes this month and would like to answer them, but will refrain at this time and confine my remarks to convention chatter.

Just a few lines for the doubting Thomases, the misinformed and for those who think Miami is only a small village on the edge of the Everglades, as many Americans do. Miami, America's only metropolitan city, nestling at the figurative land's end, is the premier winter resort of the nation. The equable climate, alone, has gone far toward catapulting Miami into international prominence after many years of existence as a sleepy village of a few hundred inhabitants. Just contrary to popular belief, Miami's climate is gentle in summer as well as winter. The soft breeze from the sea, and blue gulf stream regulates the weather here, and there is never the oppressive heat in Miami, that one encounters in Washington, New York, or Chicago, in August or September. Our highest average monthly temperature is 81 degrees in August, and the lowest is 68 in January. So to a vast majority of delegates and families, your trip to Miami can or will take the place of your usual vacation in Wisconsin or Vermont. Though distinctly different from every other American city, it is close enough to the congested metropolitan cities to be considered adjacent. Its tropical dress, the scent of orange blossoms, its barbaric colors, suggest the romantic lands

of the far east, rather than modern America. To the delegates who live close enough or who have time to motor down, the writer would recommend this means of coming, for the entire south has good roads leading to Florida, and once in Florida you have the best of roads everywhere you go. Upon entering Florida the Highway of Palms takes you through the rich orange belt, and its groves of golden fruit, along the historic Indian River, bordered by tall palms, bending under the weight of great clusters of coconuts, and over a velvet smooth surface, with the gently heaving bosom of the Atlantic Ocean ever in view. Or you may take the Federal Highway, another new, hard surfaced road, but a mile inland from the sea. Either of these will bring you into the most magnificent boulevard in the world. For the first time you glimpse the entire gamut of the palm family—the cocoanut palm, the stately royal palm, the travelers' palm, Washingtonian palm, apron palm and several other varieties of palms.

Were I to tell of the entertainment plans, the fishing to be had, and everything, there would be some great rivalry among the Brothers to see who the lucky delegates would be, and if the losers knew it all they would come on anyway. Now, James, page Izaak Walton. Now, Ike, only photographic reproductions will make your friends believe your stories of your catches in the teeming waters off Miami's shores and in the friendly gulf stream. More than 600 varieties of fish, including many species world-renowned for their gaminess and size, abound in the waters just a few miles off shore. Only the man who has struck a sailfish, who has heard the sing of a reel as a 65 pounder streaks off at the start of an hour's battle, and who has finally landed his catch through dexterity and skill, can appreciate the truest thrill of the lover of rod and line. There are great leaping tarpon, the savage barracuda (so aptly named the sea tiger), the powerful bonitico, the quick, dashing kingfish, the many-colored dolphin, marlin, the deep-diving grouper, and a score of others. All that is necessary is to choose your fish, your boat captain and guide will furnish the proper tackle, bait, location, and instruction for catching the fish of your choice.

Well, so much for the news this time. Just one thing more, Brothers; we hear that some one is announcing another building boom here, so just let me put you right. There is very little work here at present and only a few small jobs we are sure will go ahead; so do not believe any boom stories you hear about Miami. We now have enough men loafing to more than care for anything they could start here this summer. All the Brothers on the streets are doing convention work, so with so much help, we will have a whoopee convention.

R. H. COLVIN.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Am sending this along from Toronto, Ontario, to tell our many friends in all parts of America, that Local Union No. 353 is not doing too badly at all. At the last meeting upwards of 40 new members were initiated, the majority being transferred from the registered apprentice and helpers' branch of our activities.

While our list of unemployed members is smaller than at any other recent year at this date, we have about 20 Brothers idle at time of writing. It is hoped that our business will increase sufficiently to absorb these men within the next month.

There is a tendency at all times for the

victors to relax their vigilance after a hard fight. Now that our three year agreement has been accepted by the contractors it is to be hoped that our executive, members and various committees will prove an exception to the above rule by increasing their vigilance and working just a little harder to keep the men in employment with contractors who are fair to our organization.

Quite a few of our Toronto men are working on a new hotel at Niagara Falls. Coming at a time when business is a trifle slow in the electrical game, this job was a lucky break for the boys who would otherwise have been idle.

Travellers who visit the important cities of the continent quite regularly tell me that the Toronto building program seems to head the list by quite a margin. Eaton's new department store, occupying a vast site which formerly comprised two complete city blocks, is rearing its steel skeleton high into the air, and the rumors here are that the contract for the wiring is to be let on the sixth of May. Of course, it will be some time before the boys are called in to do their stuff.

The lathers and plasterers are making a determined fight to retain the five-day week which they found so pleasing last year. At present the contractors are offering them more money per week if they agree to work the half day on Saturday. This is of considerable interest to the electrical union in Toronto, as in our recent negotiations with the employers, enabling legislation was passed to provide for the possibility of the electricians adopting the five-day week in 1930.

Many of the boys have little summer homes on the numerous lakes with which our province is blessed and these lucky disciples of Izaak Walton like to have from Friday evening to Monday morning to enjoy the many pleasures offered by nature in the back woods of Ontario.

Labor Day rumblings of activity are being heard at this early date. For years Local Union No. 353 has headed the selections of the committees as providing the best turnout of any of the building trades, and it is apparent that our hard earned laurels are not to be relinquished without a struggle.

Undoubtedly other locals will want a bit of space in our valuable JOURNAL, so I'll pull the switch bidding good luck to all our busy readers.

F. J. SELKE.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

It is Patriots' Day up here in Massachusetts, and we are at peace with the whole world. However, as May 1 approaches, war clouds are gathering in some sections of this little hamlet of ours. We have given our contractors notice that we desire more money for both journeymen and helpers; namely, \$1.37½ for journeymen and 82½ cents for helpers. The helper question is not a serious one as we have but 12 of the species in the local and half of them are getting more than that rate now. The contractors are kicking on the journeymen's rate however, as they claim it will ruin them. They were going to be ruined by every increase we ever got, but they are still alive and kicking. The boys are raring to go, as it will give this local a chance to clean house, and know who the legitimate contractors are. It has been many years since this local was on strike and it is to be hoped this drastic action will not be necessary.

The boiler house job finished up at the Lynn Gas and Electric Company and the local tried to be fair with all locals in the distribution of the work, still we are accused

of showing partiality. However, the local, has a record of the time the men worked on the job and where they came from. Now that the job is finished the writer cannot be accused of seeking favors by giving a little praise to Carl Abel who had charge of the job. He is well named and the job is the best ever done in Lynn and he sure is a credit to L. U. No. 3, of New York.

Last week our state association held its semi-annual convention in this city, and was called to order by our worthy organizer, Charles Keaveney; too much praise cannot be given him for his labors in behalf of the movement in New England. When he gets the scent of labor trouble he follows it to its lair. No passing the buck.

We had Herbert Bennet and William Peck, of Greenwich, with us at the convention and the delegation sure got an earfull and we hope to have them with us at our next convention at Northampton in November. We took them for a ride to Nahant over Henry Cabot Lodge's estate and the surf was running high and "Herb" lassoed two dozen sea clams. Herb and Bill both say we have some seashore, so it must be so. Ten more days and we will know our fate. The boys are confident and know that there can be only one result, with a skipper like Tash leading us into battle. Well, Mr. Editor, Paul Revere didn't work any harder on his ride than I did in writing this letter, so bon soir for the present.

EDWARD A. MCINERNEY.

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

Editor:

At our last meeting I was elected to the office of press secretary and to fulfill the duty imposed on me am sending in my first letter to the WORKER.

The new Home Office is a building that shows good taste and beauty of design and architecture.

The last issue of the WORKER contained numerous articles worth reading. To read the articles of the Brother press secretaries gives all the other Brothers news of building and new enterprises throughout the country.

We weathered the winter pretty good. The boys are all working from all accounts. Some are working under No. 696's jurisdiction. Thanks to Frank Cummings, B. A. of 696, we are on the last lap of our first year of the five-day week.

From all accounts the five-day week is favored because there are no complaints. Our agreement still has another year to go so no worries now. Scotty, our B. A., is on the jump all the time. He has to be to keep ahead of the other fellow. You know Scotty is not Scotch but he likes it.

Jack Taylor, our president, is at Cambridge on the Mary McClellan Hospital. He runs down to the meetings. Bill Ryan, our treasurer, is pretty scarce these nights. He must be in love. He is some necker, too. He may soon join the ranks of the benedicts the same as Paul Stronski and Walter Mohl. We are still waiting for the cigars.

Bill DeLee is at Glens Falls. He had a new arrival in his family and I think he took the job out of town on purpose. He says, it is tough to walk the cold floors nights in his bare feet.

Dave Bailey is running the Behr Manning Abrasive job. Freddie Umbach is superintendent on the Montgomery Ward job. Al Dolphin is going to prison next week. No judge and jury. His boss is sending him. Bill Coons lies dormant most of the evening meeting nights. He always wakes up at the call, "new business." You should know who he works for. Oi! Tommy Kindlon is the life of the party. He has all the news. Our meeting last month neces-

sitated the use of the large hall. Larger attendances at the meetings. Pretty nearly forgot a piece of news. Hank Beaudett passed the government test for prohibition officer. He is at the top of the list. Watch out, Brothers. Will try to get his picture for the next issue so you will know him. Have a few things I would like to have before the Brothers and will put a few more Brothers on the fire in my next. First item is the Central Labor Body. It should be a combining body in all cities where the locals of crafts could be represented and brought in to give the news of the labor movements to settle all differences and not have their post mortems on the corners. Cut out the whisperings. Demand the ticket at all times. Show a good one yourself and say here is mine, where's yours? And in conclusion wear the button. It shows who your butter and egg man is. We hope for a good season and wish the same to all our Brothers.

All boys are working here and hope we can say so for a long time.

Brother Scott, our business agent, changed from a Ford to Dodge car. One day his Dodge stopped on one of our busy thoroughfares I happened by and seeing him in distress, stopped to help him out of his difficulty if possible. After a few minutes I found out that he lost his vacuum or in other words his vacuum tank was empty. Before I could ask him if he had any utensils for filling the vacuum, I saw him running down the street. While he was down the street I found tools to fill the tank and had the car going when he came back. He asked me if I found it. After explaining the term losing your vacuum, he begged of me to "keep it dark. Don't let the bunch in on it." I have held it quite awhile so I am letting it loose. Brother John Moore says he has not spent a cent on his car for repairs since he had it. That is what the fellow who repaired it said, too.

Brother La Pearl was sent to hang a fixture at 129 Second St. He went to 129 but to First Street and hung it there. Much to his chagrin he had to go back the next day and hang the old fixture (which was thrown out the window into the back yard) back again. He received quite a tongue lashing as it happened to be the lady's birthday and she thought it was a present. Brother Van Herp, our vice president, is looking forward to big business soon. He is quite a chef. Clam bakes are his specialty. Nearby Brothers or locals give him a ring for your needs.

Brother Burke gets a little excited at some of our meetings but nothing to get red headed about.

JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

From a little Spanish Town. One of the local papers declares editorially:

ON WITH THE DAM

We can now move right along towards construction of the Boulder Dam without the aid of Arizona and her complaining, carping crowd of obstructionists, for the state of Utah has ratified the six-state pact and made it possible for President Hoover to set the wheels of the machinery in motion.

Arizona, still playing the baby act like a whipped, spoiled child, hangs back and says that the Utah ratification is illegal because the legislature of the state took action sooner than Arizona thinks legal. There is little chance, however, that a court would rule that there was anything illegal about it, and it looks very much as if the dam would be built whether the Arizona obstructionist bosses want it or not.

Those who have led the Arizona fight have followed a dog-in-the-manger policy from the very beginning, and have held up actual work on the dam for many years.

California has always wanted Arizona in and has acted in a neighborly way from the first, only to be met with rebuffs and open opposition through the insistence on the part of the Arizonians that they must say where the dam would be built and then divide the water in the manner best suiting their personal views of equity.

This state ratified the seven-state pact and gave Arizona an opportunity to do the same, but without result. Now we have ratified the six-state pact and five other states have done

Keaveney and about eight months later we had a signed agreement with every contractor in town. Last year we lost one of our biggest shops and two of our members, but at the present this shop is one of our smallest. Now we have about 30 members and about three-fourths of these are working. We have had our share of work but just at present it looks bad. Most all of our



the same, so now all preliminary obstacles are at last removed.

Perhaps some of the saner leaders of Arizona will now step in and prevail upon their brethren to realize that they can't "run the works," and induce them to accept the situation as it is and come in and help to complete the dam as soon as possible. Any delay in construction work on the dam will mean an increased right to water on the part of land owners in Mexican territory. Delay therefore is lessening the amount that each state will be able to claim, including Arizona. That she might fight her sister states for more water Arizona has delayed action so long that she has given the Mexican land owners an opportunity to put thousands and thousands of acres into cultivation and therefore establish a claim each year for more and more water. While gaining nothing for anyone by the delay, she has lost much herself and has caused the other states likewise to lose.

It would be gratifying to all concerned if Arizona would now come on in "like a man" and see the thing through, for it would be nicer to have all states working in harmony than to have one of them hanging back peevish and grouchy, but if she doesn't come in, we are now in a position to go on without her.

Now Brothers, get behind this job and give it a few words and a whole lot of thought; for you know we will surely need work. I could think of something to get the Brothers to write a few lines. Would suggest to allow monthly dues for a press secretary. I know that would have some effect. So come out with a few lines.

From December, 1928, to January, 1929, it showed 1,156 local unions with an average of only 50 local unions with letters. Brothers, there is something wrong. Wake up, say something about your city or suggest something that will help others and the Brotherhood at large.

Yours truly,
WM. H. WELCH.

L. U. NO. 421, CONCORD, N. H.

Editor:

Local No. 421 has never had a letter in the WORKER so the gang thought it was about time and as usual the breaks were against yours truly, so here goes.

Local No. 421 was organized in September, 1926, by International Representative Charley

big work is finished now and there is not much in sight.

We have had a lot of trouble with out of town Brothers working in our jurisdiction. Most of these Brothers claim they do not know we have a local in Concord, but I guess they don't want to know. We are all through with that apple sauce now, so just step around and see us before putting on your overalls or else you will have to take the "rap."

Well, I guess this is enough and if this gets by will have more later.

JERRY.

L. U. NO. 430, RACINE, WIS.

Editor:

Time again for another letter from No. 430 so will dedicate this to wives of the Brothers.

After a short meeting April 24, the entertainment committee staged a card party and lap lunch which sure went off with a bang.

The ladies furnished cakes, sandwiches and oh, boy, what cooks they are—talk about your angel's food—and those devil narrow backs did eat—you would think they never saw food before. The ice cream, coffee, pop and other incidentals were furnished by the bachelor Brothers.

Brother William Peterson (D. D. P. S.), and wife gave a path-ology treatment, whatever that is, on Brother Schmit. Dr. Peterson stated the ailment only occurred to married men. His summing up of the ailment was very broad and I hope Brothers Sandy, Matson and Dorval don't take it too seriously, as I think Brother Matson must be contemplating matrimony, as he asked one of the Brothers if two could live as cheaply as one and the Brothers told him maybe the first year, but after that it would be hard to tell.

Getting back to the card party, will give names of prize winners in schofskopp. Ladies: Mrs. Schmit, first; Mrs. Fels, second. Men: Brothers Fels, first; Schmit, second; Krahn, third, and Dorval, booby prize.

Five Hundred: ladies: Mrs. I. Sorenson, first; Mrs. Bounds, second; Mrs. Ryan, third.

Men: Brothers Ryon, first; Surendonk, second; and Dokken, booby prize.

Bunko: ladies: Mrs. Bartelo, first, Mrs. Rode, second; Mrs. Hanson, third; Mrs. Peterson, fourth. Men: Brothers Bartelo, first; Rassmuson, second; and Hanson, booby prize.

I feel sure a good time was enjoyed by all in this get together. Brother William Peterson took this opportunity to tell the ladies that Local No. 430 was in need of a ladies auxiliary and from his talk I think he started the ball a-rolling to such an end. The women can do wonders in helping our organization, as they handle the largest part of our buying power, and with an organization of their own they can do much toward stirring up union label propaganda among their many and varied friends which will mean more power to us who are on the providing end of the contract. Now ladies, we all hope you make Brother Peterson's remarks bear fruit and show the boys their wives are not so slow.

We hope all the wives of I. B. E. W. members take heed and help hubby help himself.

Will close with remarking we have our new building trades council started and all set for a lot of propaganda for the ensuing year which should bring us better conditions.

Doc.

L. U. NO. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Our attendance at meetings has been very good and we are supervised fine by our president, H. H. Leggett. All our members are interested and doing a good deal of thinking. Yes, linemen, when they look around and see our neighbor, Local No. 18, getting \$8.50 per from a municipally owned light company, supplying kilowatts to its customers at a very reasonable rate, wonder why they receive only \$7 per or \$168 monthly with vacation from a privately owned light company making plenty of money at a higher rate per k-w.h. and no competition. So we are beginning to take an active part in politics.

Labor in San Diego is making itself felt at the polls in city elections. We have a fair mayor, councilmen and a member of the civil service commission, etc. We will some day, we hope, be able to sit with the city government in such a way as to decide about franchise tax, right of way, etc., or whether or not a little competition would not be the thing. Brothers, corporations and public utilities elect men in cities and all governments fair to them; we must do the same thing to get equal representation. We can if we will be instrumental in diverting a little more of the money we earn to our own pockets in order that we may buy a little more light and gas instead of going to bed too early.

Work is fair here except for unskilled labor being replaced by machinery and San Diego is a fine place to live in.

J. F. YOCUM.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Editor:

Now that the building trades unions are beginning to assimilate with the city atmosphere, the combining of which seems to develop the spring fever germ, the old fable once more repeats itself—that a young man's fancy gradually breaks away from the magnetic north, begins to oscillate, and gets on the hunt for the old affinity bug. You know, then, how it is, good, sound sense and reason will seem to have gone bloody 'til about the following September. Of course, some turn their attention to baseball and the world series, but the general trend is toward a second hand Lizzie and a first class Jane, and we find it hard to keep our mind on our daily bread.

Even the press secretaries, old heads that they may be, have an inclination toward the old "skip-stop system"—we won't do much today, but we'll give 'er the works next month. Well, I'm trying mighty hard to keep one correspondent between the two-tones. Spring must be getting close because the boys are beginning to hold prologues to the regular meetings on the street corners, the usual crap game taking a postponement until after the doxology, and no doubt it will sooner or later come under the head of the good of the union. Well, any man is entitled to one night a week, and that would allow the timid soul to go home with a clear conscience.

The most important thing we have on the slate at the present time is knocking a few of the milk teeth out of the by-laws so as to allow regular molars to take root. It's a hard proposition, though, as some of us think we ought to allow loop-holes in case of illness, ignorance, or doubt, while others believe the law should be iron-bound. Well, whichever way the cat jumps, you'll find the results of the melee on your other desk across the room some fine spring morning.

Speaking of nothing in particular, it's beginning to dawn on me that some witty wayfarer with a piece of ordinary white chalk—that is the common school variety—has stepped up and inscribed on our gateposts such signs or works that would lead others of his ilk (not Ilg) to besiege us with the open palm.

For three successive meetings now the outer gates of L. U. No. 466 have been stormed by strangers bearing a tincup in one hand and a fistful of pencils in the other. While we didn't suffer such an overwhelming defeat, I must admit that the offensive at least gained a moral victory, and when we get to new business, I shall move that we go in for spring cleaning; and perchance we obliterate the unseen hieroglyphics of the migrators from off our frontispiece, we may once more have our hearth and fireside to ourselves and welcome guests. We may also be able to lay aside a few shekels for our own ever-ebbing slush fund. True, many a rap that taps the trap is from a worthy Brother, and I do not mean to say that the forlorn or forsaken shouldn't dust off a stone under the shade of the friendly and generous I. B. E. W., and rest his weary dogs, but why in the world all of them, and especially the panhandler, should center their attacks on the cog city is beyond me—and also very disconcerting.

One in particular that came our way, tendered to us, by way of introduction, a paper tube containing a roll of parchment, inscribed upon which was the history or autobiography of one Wall Street Slim, which we finally deduced was the sobriquet he had attached unto himself. Well, most kites do have tails.

It was my painful duty to peruse the literature of the said Wall Street Slim, the party of the first part, and then elucidate in my own language to Local Union No. 466, I. B. E. W., the party of the second part, my own hallucination of the ramblings of the party of the first part to the said party of the second part, their heirs, successors, assigns and delinquents, et al, et cetera and ad lib., or in other words to make the thing less simple, I was to introduce the visiting team to the home town boys, so we could all shake hands while they were still open. Now that we understand one another—or shall I go over it once more to make it more hazardous? No? All rightie! Me, too.

When I say "painful duty," I am not increasing the volume, but I would leave to Doris or Types how it is to go pawing over three sheets of foolstye, single spaced on

two sides of the sheet that has previously been pawed over by fifty or more other secretaries, if the duty is not painful, then it is my treat, and as usual I'll take same. No, Harry, just take the empty ones; I'll catch up as the boys go under the table.

Well, this party of the first part, whom we will call, for the sake of brevity, W. S. S., seems to have come from way out yonder where men are men, and no doubt, women are the beasts of burden; seems to have been all over the country and shows his preference for sunny California, even tells the Floridians so. He has been in all the prominent and conspicuous institutions, be they private, public or charitable, paid his respects to the Mayo Brothers, San Quentin, and others; deplors the fact that he failed to make social contact with Hickman, while in the California detention barracks. This seems to be the one big burr under the crupper of W. S. S.—the big disappointment in his life that he was not an associate of Hickman's at San Quentin. Still, what was the use of making Hickman's passing any more miserable—the penalty only calls for death. You know, when I first realized what it was all about, I felt the same way towards Jesse James, but owing to the span of years between our lives, like the babe and the bottle, I finally got away from it.

Well, this W. S. S. wanders from California to Oklahoma, then back to Broadway, to Florida and back to dear old Broadway, New Mexico and dear old Chi, but "Back to Dear Old Broadway," wherever he may roam it's always back to dear old Broadway. But like the female spider who kills and devours her mate, his final thrust is—and then to sunny California.

I wonder if he knows whether dear old Broadway is a turnpike or a cross-town street, or how recently the horse cars have crossed dear old Broadway, or why the Broadway trolley used the double trolley pole while those around Fountain Square use only one. I wonder if.

I realize we should be ever ready and willing to extend a helping hand to a brother or stranger for that matter, out of luck, and my intention was not to lay so heavily on the party of the first part. Though he is crippled up with rheumatism, and I feel sorry for him, he is an out and out panhandler, operating on the passenger trains as well as the Brotherhood as he travels along. His appeal to humanity, boasting or trying to boast of the criminals with whom he has rubbed shoulders, of the filth and slime he has waded through, had he as many arms as a Buddha he would still feel that he had not enough hands to pat himself on the back. Such an appeal and bragadocio is an insult to any man's intelligence, even though he be an electrician, and I do not feel that I have made any uncharitable remarks. Others have come to us for aid, presenting only their card, and a word or two of explanatory information, and did it seem a just cause, we gave sparingly, though willingly.

Well, things are moving along at a fairly lively pace, no boom or such, but just a general spring turn-over, which is keeping most of the boys going about five days a week—maybe. Looks like spring is here and we've got it scattered all over the yard, and I believe the grass is going to come up. This is the finest Easter Sunday I've seen for several years, and I'll bet this is too late for the April issue.

Yours 'til April May.

BOB KECK.

Practice in the open what you preach in the meeting hall, and employ only people enjoying union conditions when making purchases.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, CAN.

Editor:

From all reports conditions in Montreal are more prosperous just now, than they have been for several years. At our first meeting last month Brother Brodrick gave an interesting lecture or talk on conditions around eastern Canada as he had found them on his travels and closed his remarks, with the story, we, in Montreal know so well, that through dual organizations and also lack of organization Montreal's rates of wages are lower than in Toronto and elsewhere, where the workers are more fully organized.

It is worth while mentioning in this letter that 10 years ago on the tenth of this month, Local No. 492 came into being, a charter being issued by International Office on that date to a gallant band of pioneers who saw that organization was their only hope in having their deplorable working conditions and wages improved.

In passing I would ask those who are now members of Local No. 492 to compare the rates being paid in 1919, before organization and rates now being paid, although we still consider them low in comparison with other localities and classes of skilled work.

On reading over the names of those members who have the honor of having their names inscribed on the charter, we find several have passed to the great beyond; to them we say "rest in peace."

Two names are still familiar to us all, and we find them still faithful to their obligation, one of them is C. Hadgkiss who is at the present time our financial and recording secretary and has carried out those duties to the satisfaction of everyone.

The second name is J. Brodrick, who is now an International Representative and on the staff of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and has been for the past two years. We find he was the moving power during the organization of the local and its first president, an office which he filled successfully for eight years.

On examining the charter again, we find several who have dishonored their own names and are not worth even the name of rat.

Several other pioneers who did not happen to have their names on the charter and who are still with the organization, to them the local owes a debt of gratitude and although we are unable to name them all individually, the officers thank them for their help and co-operation.

This tenth birthday of the local should be a stepping stone to further progress and we hope the scribes of the local on its twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries will be able to record worth-while progress of the local, between now and then.

H. M. NEVISON.

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

Editor:

Greetings men: At last there is a ray of hope for a good old glass of beer. Wisconsin has voted two to one to repeal the state prohibition act, so fall in line, boys, and we'll get it yet.

Now, don't get me wrong, you rabid dries, for you got to go a long way to beat a good glass of beer to top off a hard day's work, in my opinion.

That over with, let's take up the subject of state licensing of electricians, which seems to be the topic at present. I've always felt that the bird that has a license in his pocket more or less depends on that for his working conditions.

For example, the plumbers in this state are examined and licensed by the State Board of Health that maintains a strict inspection

of code rules but, in spite of this, they are not so well organized.

The contractor need only ask of the man he wishes to employ for his identification card to assure himself of getting a mechanic and as their supply organization is complete from manufacturer to contractor their problems are only among themselves.

Speak to the non-union men and they will tell you that you can not be a plumber unless you pass the state examinations and that they make as much money as the union men, but they don't tell you that they work more hours per year.

We have in the city of Milwaukee an electrical ordinance licensing contractors and maintenance men, also an electrical inspection department. The board of examiners



BROTHER GEORGE D. MANTHEY, L. U. 494, MILWAUKEE

Every local, because of the indifference of the majority of the members, must have a few who sacrifice a great deal of their time so that the union can carry on. Local No. 494 is proud to submit the picture of Brother George D. Manthey, who has been active throughout his 25 years of membership.

consists of five men selected by the building inspector, one is a contractor, one a member of Local No. 494, one of the department and two electrical men not actively engaged. This board holds examinations regularly and to date there are over 350 men who carry a contractor's license and around 200 contractors of all types.

When a man wishes to engage in the electrical contracting business he must either have a license or employ a man who has one, to act as supervisor. One would think this an ideal condition but as soon as the employer can pass the examination the supervisor is not needed. Electrical contractors do not have the advantage of the plumbing contractors as there is no material organization to protect them on supplies.

There seems to be a general feeling around town among the non-union boys that they must pass the examination to be an electrician and as the law requires only four years of practical training they are working their books overtime to fit themselves for the examination and like everything else, now that we have it let's use it; the result is contractors falling all over themselves to keep busy. The contractors' organization has done about everything but ask our help to get

them to figure work right, but to date have made very little progress.

It may be worse without the ordinance, but I feel that there is this lure of passing an examination and having a framed certificate as an apology for ability that gets them.

And then there is the inspection. Ask the owner to let his work to competent union mechanics and he will usually tell you that the work must pass the inspection and be right no matter who does it.

Summing this up I think you will agree with me when I say that our problem is one of intensive organizing, business conducted in a business like manner and good mechanics to meet the demand, working rules that are lived up to and everybody interested in their local. Legislation can always be upset by wrong political influence.

M. E. CUSTIN.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

Many things, both untrue and unfair, have been said about the so-called Home Guard. Why the traveling fraternity have always taken them for the butt of their criticism is a mystery to me, for in my opinion it surely is a case of biting the hand that is doing the feeding.

I have moved about a good deal and my experience has been, when I arrived in a place and began looking for work it was always some home guard who stepped out of his way to tell me about some job. I may commit a breach of etiquette in writing this, but I think that our Brotherhood will be served by giving a little publicity to the pie card type of Brother.

In our line of work, of course, there are times when things get crowded and we have to move, but if we stay long enough to get acquainted and conduct ourselves properly we do not have to go in for charity in a pinch.

I am not speaking of cases of sickness or Brothers who happen to have some hard luck, but of the professional "give me Brother" that expects everything and gives nothing.

If they would settle down long enough to actually make a living, they would find that in this day and time a man has to deliver the goods to hold a job, and everything he gets for self or family he has to pay for, and when there are bills to pay there are no handouts in his direction. So, Brothers, let's discourage charity work among able-bodied men who have a hankering to see the world at the other fellow's expense and lend our efforts towards wiping out actual need among some of our less fortunate Brothers and their families in our respective localities.

Often there is an appeal, through the Brotherhood, sanctioned by the Grand Office, for some Brother or their families for financial aid and the response would be far greater if it were not for the fact that in most locals the hat is passed too often for an unworthy cause.

BILL CARLSON.

L. U. NO. 514, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

At the present writing we have no agreement with the bosses, as our old one expired March 30.

With several members out of jobs and the future outlook none too rosy, we may experience some difficulty in improving our working conditions for the coming year, but I do hope that our new agreement when signed bears a later date than the one previous.

April Fools' Day is no time to start anything so vitally important to us as our agreement. Conditions never have been ripe for us at this time of year to negotiate

for better conditions, and if we do nothing more than to start our new agreement at a busier time we will have something to be thankful for in the future when business conditions are better. It is a tough proposition to talk turkey to the bosses when work is as slow as it is each year in March.

By the time this letter is published we no doubt will be rejoicing over the dismissal of the injunction which is at present upon us, providing of course that it has not been made permanent. But here's hoping that it is not.

I wish to offer congratulations to the Editor on the many interesting articles in last month's issue of the JOURNAL, and especially to the article from Local No. 494, of Milwaukee. This particular article was of such timely interest that we saw fit to read it at our last regular meeting in April. Brother Custin's novel way of pointing out the facts in regard to using our cars to haul material was indeed pleasing.

To those of you who did not hear or read this article, I would suggest that you do so, for we have so many "Bill Joneses" in this outfit that it may have some effect on making them see the folly of this practice.

F. E. ROBBINS.

L. U. NO. 530, ROCHESTER, MINN.

Editor:

We are enjoying pretty fair weather here now, and by the time this article goes to press we will no doubt be able to discard our old coat and work in our shirt sleeves.

At the time of this writing, all members of Local No. 530 are working and things look pretty promising for a good year for the building trades.

Owing to our recent restitution, we are not having any too smooth sailing here as to working conditions, wages, working rules, etc.

We have secured the eight-hour day, which is something that we have not been able to adhere to for a number of years, and we are 95 per cent organized and things are looking promising for closed shop conditions here in the near future.

Due to the fact that we did a good deal of agitation and also had the wholehearted co-operation of the plumbers and steamfitters, we have a central labor body here now that is sure doing its stuff.

In order to try to create a better feeling among the different crafts and to let the public know we are still on the map and going forward, it was brought up, discussed and sanctioned by the central body, taken back to all the different crafts for approval, that a dance be given by the central trades. All union men received an invitation to attend and each was presented with an extra invitation to present to a friend or some one who might be interested in organized labor.

I can pronounce it an absolute success. There were several hundred in attendance, fine music, a swell floor, plenty of room for all and a total absence of "whoopie water."

The music was alternative, everything from the latest hit out to an old fashioned breakdown was played and for any of those who didn't care to dance, there were plenty of card tables and a large spacious room in which they could play and still hear the music.

Such as the above helps to build up co-operation and I dare say we can use plenty of it, for there is a lack of co-operation existing here now which we are trying our best to overcome.

If some of the Brothers would wake up to the fact that when they pay in their dues they are paying into a co-operative enterprise in which they are among its chief stock-

holders and in which they are among its beneficiaries, and give their wholehearted co-operation, as they should, then we could prosper. But it is the same here as it is elsewhere; some of the Brothers think that when they pay up their dues they are getting something for nothing and they want it delivered—and they holler like h—l when they don't get it.

These same Brothers can miss meeting after meeting, and when they do happen to be there they don't have anything to say. If they are nominated for an office they decline, as they have too much to do; but still they can stay home evenings and scratch their head and wonder what they can do or where they can go in order to kill time. Time—there is plenty of it, but there is no time like the present in which to act, so wake up, fellows, and quit your kidding for you are not kidding anybody but yourselves.

No good business man is going to stay home and let his secretary or his chief clerk run his business; he is going to be there, too, to see that if they are running it they are doing it right. So come around, Brothers, and see if you can't help your business prosper by giving it your co-operation.

H. WELCH.

L. U. NO. 535, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

This is our first Saturday morning to loaf. Oh yes, I forgot to tell you we only work five days a week now, and the best part of it is we make just the same amount of money, too.

All building crafts asked for five days a week but somehow or other the painters and electricians are the only ones who really got it.

We didn't have any trouble, only at one shop where I worked. They employ all of the crafts, but she sure did flop this year to the scab element.

We won't be long in whipping them into shape though. They had to turn over a movietone installation to a fair contractor.

Work seems to be opening up a little now, we have about two or three Brothers loafing but we hope it won't be long until they will all be hitting the ball.

The city airport went fair with a bid of around \$20,000, quite a nice job. We have another nice job coming up, a 16-story medical building; plans are being made now, I understand.

Well, as old Local No. 535 is small but strong (not financially), we are starting 1929 with bright prospects for a good year.

Would like to impress upon the Brothers though, that we are not handicapped for the want of men, so any one wanting to travel may come by and see us—you'll get the glad hand—but as to work, I don't think there is much chance now.

CHAS. HUCKLEBERRY.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

It seems to be the consensus of opinion of Local No. 595 that we should have a letter in the WORKER this month and, owing to the fact that time is one thing I have plenty of, the boys have requested me to try to interest the readers of the JOURNAL as to what is going on in the bay district.

They have selected a poor correspondent, inasmuch as I have not been at a meeting in a long time nor on a job, having been compelled to accept a position in Merritt Hospital, in the northwest corner of Ward No. 124, trying to hold a bed down, so it would not get away. And to make it doubly secure that I wouldn't quit the job, I was incased in a plaster cast from my knees to my

chin. I stayed put eight months on the job and am good for another month.

Work around Oakland has not been as brisk as we would like to see it. The Capwell job has employed quite a number of our boys, but there seems to be quite a number congregating around the hall, which we all greatly deplore. The co-operation of Local No. 595 and its members with the various contractors has improved conditions to a great extent but still there is room for improvement. Both factions are dependent on the other and not until employer and employee come to the realization that neither one can exist for long alone, just so soon conditions for both will improve. The curbstoner is an equal menace to both parties concerned. He is generally a man who thinks he is what he isn't. He tears down prices, works on the job himself with a boy or two, thinks himself an independent contractor and a fine specimen of citizen. In reality he is a renegade; he makes the non-union man, kills the legitimate contractor. We say he will kill himself—yes, but for every one that goes under, three more crop up. Who is to blame? No one, to my mind, but the supply man and the only way to handle this situation is through co-operation between the legitimate contractors and our unions. Harmony is the strength and support of all well-governed institutions and societies. Let us make harmony our motto.

During my confinement here in the hospital I have rather lost track of conditions in general, except through my old faithful friend, Ernie Durrell, who has scarcely missed a week in coming to call on me and who has tried to make things pleasant. I wish at this time to thank him and all the rest of the boys who have called.

The next time I am called on to say a few words, it is my hope to be better versed on conditions and also to be on the job.

THOS. C. MEECH,
Scribe, pro tem.

S. E. ROCKWELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let the boys know what's (not) going on out in this grand, glorious and golden southwest. Now fellows, when the aforesaid words were immortalized, and made to echo around the world, the speaker was referring to the gorgeous sunsets, and not the yellow metal. I am receiving several communications every month regarding work and conditions in this vicinity—there is neither here.

We have a loyal bunch of men, willing and able to work. But it is some tough scrap owing to the transient element that most of the southwest has to contend with.

There is much more building being done on paper, i. e. publicity pamphlets, than there is being done in this valley.

Brother L. C. Grasser has been with us some time and has done wonderful with the aid of Brother Frank McCabe. Brother Grasser, I believe, is capable of helping any group of producers (or workers if you choose), no matter what the conditions.

Will ring off by telling the boys that there are no big power jobs going up here, and other work is very slack at this time with nothing big in the immediate future.

ROY CONGER.

Thinking you should buy union-labeled goods, without doing it, gets you nowhere. The same is true of patronizing shops where the union card is not displayed or union buttons are not worn.

L. U. NO. 668, LA FAYETTE, IND.

Editor:

Now since it's all over and the specifications are signed for another year, we might reflect on what's happened.

We would have liked to enjoy the five-day week this summer but since the other crafts didn't make a stand for it we were obliged to let it pass this time. But here is one lad that hopes to see every local in the state on a five-day week next year.

Some of the contractors have shown a very friendly attitude toward it and those who haven't need but to talk to one who has tried it.

And now that "House Bill No. 218," of the Indiana State Legislature, has been passed I think that the dawn of a new era for the electrical worker is in sight.

All we need now is a good city ordinance made possible by this house bill No. 218, and I think we can keep all our Brothers busy most of the time.

As this is the 29th of the month and this chatter must reach the printing office I will end by saying that Brother Hoppes, of Kokomo, had better keep that Gordon Tractor fused pretty heavy or there won't be any beans this fall.

JOHN ELLET.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

The heading of this article should be jibs and jabs, mostly jabs, cause that's all it's going to be.

Let me introduce the officers of this local. That portly looking gentleman with the rotund figure is President F. T. Colton, and that tall young man with the basketball walk is Brother Velbinger, vice president, while the guy with the four eyes is V. J. Tighe, recording secretary. That snappy looking chap over there is Jesse Wagner, treasurer, and that fellow with the I'm-a-caddy-now look, why he is Les Rankin, financial secretary. That tall, slender gentleman with the gray hair is Brother Lewis, business representative. Those two gentlemen in the corner? Well, that serious looking, middle-aged man is John Pender, better known as Jack, and that white haired gentleman is Herman Schultz, both members of the executive board from the floor. Whitey, by the way, is chairman of the board.

There is a gang warming the benches these days and things don't look any too prosperous. It is of no use to jolly you along, work ain't just now; what the future holds doesn't go a long way with the landlord. As one Brother remarked, "I was just one jump ahead of the installment collector when I got this job—my next jump would be probably off some bridge." Which all goes to prove that the rainy day comes whether you like it or not; as for the rest of that saying, we all know it too well.

Met Bill Woods the other day and was inquiring about a certain gentleman who plies a certain business that is contrary to the Eighteenth Amendment. I didn't have any luck, he wasn't giving away samples. Nevertheless, I learned that Brother Woods is a fire commissioner in the town of Keansburg, and if any of the boys want to learn the simplest method of starting a fire see Bill.

Yes sir, it's true. Sam Berg has taken unto himself a wife. Some one passed the word that Sam got tired of taking a hot water bottle to bed with him to keep his feet warm. Anyhow, allow us to congratulate you and extend our well wishes to the bride.

I don't know who he was, but this guy knew something when he said: "Any young man or woman who pays any attention to tips from married people, is foolish. The only sure guide is common sense and advisers

cannot furnish that. Part of the charm of marriage is in the hazard, and those who do not take their chances get divorces anyway."

The telephone operator sure gets her knocks. You would imagine the company would do something for the good of the service and give the girls more money. Is it any wonder you get the wrong number or "the line is busy?" These girls have a nerve-wracking job, their time is never their own and are in constant fear of the supervisor. Just when they are accustomed to the work they are fed up on the rules and regulations and throw up their hands. Who suffers? The customer. Another new operator is on the line and the trouble starts all over again. True, they listen in occasionally, but you would do the same thing if things were dull. Sure, there are a lot of them uppish, but the majority are flappers out of school who are just starting out in life and get a real thrill out of having a boy friend come down to the office. Invariably though, she is the voice with a smile. The senior operator has been bawled out, damned and cursed at so many times without a chance at a comeback, because the customer is always right, that she has lost the kick out of a sweet voice and is anxious to put your call through.

The company endeavors to control her when she is on her own time by informing them where she goes. In other words, she is at their service 24 hours a day and the majority for the grand sum of \$15 a week. And, by the way, I have no sister or relatives who are telephone operators, but I have talked to quite a few.

We wish to express our sympathies to Brother Ullrich who recently lost his mother.
TIGHE.

L. U. NO. 695, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor:

We have all been noticing that the JOURNAL keeps getting better and better. It certainly has deserved its wonderful new home.

The March issue was better yet, with every local doing their share and praising the articles in the previous issues.

The robins and green grass are here. The boys are all working steadily and enjoying this balmy weather while it lasts.

We hope that the Brother press secretary of Local No. 226 has his pen thawed out by now and can write and tell us how nice the weather is there.

Hooray for L. U. No. 302. I'll say you must be a bunch of live wires out there. Here's hoping that your new local grows and prospers.

There is a problem in every local in getting all the members to attend regularly. There are always a few who would rather pay their "tardy fine" than attend regularly. I would like to offer a suggestion that might help in other cases besides ours.

We questioned a few of our Brothers about why they could not or would not attend regularly. The majority of excuses were that their wives objected. When pressed further on this point, these good Brothers said that their wives were under the impression that all they went to meetings for was to drink, smoke and have heated arguments. Where these good women got that impression we do not know, but evidently their husbands had never explained what the local union means to them and their families. I knew of a case at one time, of a young married couple from a country town coming to a city to live. The young husband was seeking employment in the electrical trade. A job was found and in due time he was asked to become a member of the I. B. E. W.

He was eager to be a union man, make

union wages and patronize union trade but as time passed it was noticed that he hesitated about taking out his card. When asked about the matter he said that his wife was bitterly against the union and that she only knew the radical part and had a horror of the combats between the strike-breakers and union men.

The good Brothers of that local explained to the young man more fully the meaning of the union and of its benefits. He evidently had never had any one to explain so plainly about organized labor.

He went home and convinced his wife and the next meeting night he was a full fledged member of the I. B. E. W.

Brothers, here's what I have been trying to get at. Explain to your wives and friends why you are a union man; be proud of it; tell them where they can help union labor by patronizing union help and merchandise.

When every Brother has explained to his wife and the wife has explained to her friends it won't be long until a great many people will understand more fully what organized labor is and what the label stands for. I thank you.

RAY EGGERS.

L. U. NO. 696, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor:

Local Union No. 696 has signed a new agreement with the Master Electricians for two years with an increase in pay taking effect May 1, 1929. On April 1, last, Brother M. Cox was killed in an accident on the new state building. Local Union No. 696 deeply regrets this sad occurrence which deprived us of the companionship of so faithful a friend and Brother. The local attended the funeral in a body. Enclosed you will find resolutions for the late Brother Cox.

R. F. TELLIER.

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

Editor:

The editor and others who have a part in the publishing of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS have a right to feel highly complimented, for their work has received an enthusiastic commendation from across the seas. It hurts an Englishman to praise anything American, but one Britisher who saw a copy of the JOURNAL felt moved to praise the publication. It came about this way:

William Lewis, an active member of Local No. 723, sent a copy of the JOURNAL to his brother-in-law, William Favill, who lives in Wolverhampton, England. Mr. Favill is a printer with the "Express and Star" at Wolverhampton and should know of what he speaks when it comes to journalism. This is what he wrote to Brother Lewis in his letter:

"I was very much interested in the copy of JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS and noted the excellent treatment of the varied subjects and the healthy, vigorous style of the contributors. From a technical point there is that attention to minor details which shows the craftsman on the job, and its pleasing appearance goes to prove real art is simplicity.

"There is a general impression here that anything 'American' is—well—'flashy,' and no depth in their literature; no substance in their productions, but studying some of these pages one's impressions receive a 'jolt' and it would be a good thing for some of us here to 'wake up' to facts.

"Prohibition! ! Is this the cause?"

"I was particularly interested in those pen and ink drawings by F. H. Stickney. They are the best I have seen, and the reproduction in the JOURNAL was excellent.

"I notice, too, you have the unemployed

problem to contend with—if the illustration on page 627 (referring to the December issue of the JOURNAL which was sent to him) is anything to go on. I wasn't aware you had the same to this extent. We don't seem to improve in this respect here."

Such praise from an impartial observer is worthy of being noted and should bring genuine satisfaction to the publishers.

Organization is essential to order and order precedes intelligent progress. When wage-earners organize therefore they are preparing for intelligent participation in relationships and problems of work life. An individual worker can have little or no influence in decisions in industry even though such decisions vitally concern his life and work. But when wage-earners unite they may develop influence commensurate with the interests they represent.

The instinct of self-preservation prompts the workers of today to organize in order to improve working conditions and keep in check those who would exploit them.

Organization is effective only when it represents the will and experience of those concerned. It must be a thing which the group itself develops and not something which another group thrusts upon them or even does for them such as company unions.

A good organization is composed of members who use their brains and think. Lack of thought on the part of the workers will always weaken their organization. The workers must be made to think and they must be taught to think right.

How many times have the union label, card and button been given preference when spending union-earned money? Throughout this fair land of ours we hear the slogan, "Patronize the union label, shop card and working button." Those of intelligence grasp the true meaning of this slogan and put it into practice. The unthinking repeat the words and forget all about them when spending money, thus helping unfair employers to

add to a fund to oppose organized labor. No group of workers do more for the labor movement than the label boosters. No group of workers set a better example. No group of workers do more to interest and inspire the general public, because they are sincere trade unionists whose loyalty to the union label, card and button puts them on a higher plane than the self-seeking individuals who do not know one union emblem from the other.

There are opportunities aplenty for all trade unionists to show preference for the union shop. Let your actions show whether you favor fair employers who deserve your patronage, or whether you are so utterly brainless as to spend your union-earned money with firms who refuse to employ members of organized labor.

If union-earned money has been thoughtlessly spent to equip our enemies to fight organized labor, resolve to spend your money with intelligence in the future. Help organized labor to be better equipped. Let organization be the slogan, and the union label our banner and nothing can defeat us in our struggle for better conditions for the workers.

ANTHONY J. OFFERLE.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

I suppose it's about time I wrote a letter to our magazine so here goes.

On April 16, Local Union No. 817, I. B. E. W., of New York City, held an open meeting for the benefit of the non-union members working on the N. Y. C. R. R. The meeting was a tremendous success. International Vice President McGlogan addressed the meeting and settled any doubt, in any man's mind, why he should be in Local No. 817.

In March the I. B. E. W. went to the mat with the New York Central management for an increase in wages for electrical workers on the system. It also went up before

arbitration and the result was a five cents per hour increase.

On top of this increase Brother McGlogan and Brother McCullough of System Federation Council went again to the management and won a four cents per hour differential for the largest majority in this local. Helpers and apprentices also came under this increase. This increase brought the boys who were not in the union to this open meeting I mentioned above. The result, as your records no doubt will show, many men answered the call. I should say within the last month 100 new applicants put their application in for membership in Local No. 817 and we are working hard for a 100 per cent union on this railroad system. It won't be long now.

A great deal of credit is due to the International Officers in general, also Brother McCullough, an untiring worker for this organization.

Brother S. Opkins is not to be overlooked. He also is an untiring worker and also business agent of this local and the boys can thank Brother Opkins for the most of the working conditions we now enjoy on this railroad.

I am not much of a writer, but if you see fit kindly publish this letter in our JOURNAL so the other locals in this county can see that Local Union No. 817 is still up and fighting. With best wishes from L. U. No. 817, I. B. E. W., and myself.

ALBAN J. FEE.

L. U. NO. 873, KOKOMO, IND.

Editor:

Quite a little has happened since the last letter. Our agreement was signed O. K., on April first with two things gained. Double time for all overtime and we go to a five day week when the other crafts affecting our trade can be made to see the light.

Our Building Trades Council, which began



THE 32-STORY NEW YORK STATE BUILDING IS BEING WIRED BY THIS CREW FROM L. U. NO. 696, ALBANY.

Top row: H. Wingard, Supt.; J. Wyman, H. Hayfer, J. Hamilton, W. Leclair, J. Martin, T. Hodges, J. Daley, J. Henchaw, J. Foreman, W. Martin, R. Koeler, A. Gallup, C. Roberts, J. Gratton. Second row: J. O'Brien, M. Reynolds, O. Miller, J. O'Neil, A. Edwards, M. Ray, F. Teller, J. Gutkoska, J. Clifford, J. Lyons, T. Sullivan, E. Leroy Hall, J. Porter, F. Lefevre, J. Haggerty, D. Dumerry, R. Gillespi, C. Chickering, E. Leonard, P. Skavani, W. Williams, P. Henry, "Shorty" Castleman. Bottom row: F. Cumming, Business Agent; R. A. Hartigan, President W. Haggerty, W. Christie, J. Elliot, F. Folley, M. Horn, J. Cox, J. Wright, Malachi Cox, E. Guire, H. Funck, E. Struthers, R. Fredeburg, J. Koreman, E. Cummings, E. Henzel. Inset: H. Bender, of Tavener Company, New York City.

to function March first, has begun to show results. Brother Bill Trout has been elected business agent for all the affiliated locals, and he sure is a go-getter, even if he is a plumber, he doesn't forget his tools when he goes to line up a job and we have several unfair contractors who have begun to moan since Bill has been on the job.

I also want to mention that all the building trades have donated the labor necessary to remodel a large office building that at one time was used by the Gas Company as an office to their pumping station but has been abandoned for 15 years. It has now been taken over by the local Tuberculosis Association for fresh air camp and the wiremen went in a body this morning and wired the place in two and one-half hours. It has 16 rooms and I'll say it was some sight to see all the Brothers there working together to accomplish something; if we could always do that, we would have some local.

And personally and on behalf of some of the other Brothers in the local, I would like to hear from Brother W. V. Rakestraw and Brother L. Poole last heard from in Local Union No. 46.

N. E. BOURNE.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Local 948, Flint, Mich., is looking forward to a prosperous season of activities. At this time all members are employed and every one of us have that satisfied feeling of being one of the spokes in that great wheel of unionism.

We expect another open meeting with the electragists and inspectors in the near future and, believe me, of all things ever tried as the means of co-operation between all departments of the electrical industry, these get-together meetings are certainly the best we have tried.

We must always be alert to keep that friendly spirit between the contractors and journeymen so much in evidence that the unfair and unscrupulous members of our profession will become alarmed at the good will feeling existing among us. In time they will want to join our happy family.

As this is the first attempt at this kind of a job, I trust to be excused for the brevity of the message.

K. H. GRIMES.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

Who said Winnipeg was dead? A new local is to be installed on Wednesday, April 24, composed of the electricians employed by the Canadian National Railways in its Fort Rouge and Transcona shops. Approximately 100 men involved. This will bring back to the I. B. E. W. fold the majority of the men who left the Brotherhood following the disastrous strike of 1919 and who at that time lent their support to the One Big Union. Their membership in that organization brought them very little else but trouble. The management of the C. N. R. had a signed agreement with the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and plainly gave the men to understand that they had no intention of recognizing any fly-by-night organization composed of communists, rabid socialists and disgruntled members of the international unions who had flocked to join something new. Alas, our poor human failings. Faraway pastures always look the greenest and we are all too prone to rush into something new, little realizing that we are dropping the meat and grabbing for a shadow.

Local 1037 extends a welcoming hand to our new sister local, L. U. No. 409, and

wishes it all the success it may be able to acquire.

Our other sister local, No. 435, has such big crowds at its meetings that they have to go out and find more chairs to accommodate them all.

As for ourselves, we are not doing too bad, one and two new members every night, and—well—we are getting along all right. Our business agent, J. L. M'Bride, seems to have taken a new hold of things this spring and is making some of the delinquents toe the mark. A nice little sleet storm accompanied by a brisk breeze from the polar regions rambled through Manitoba two weeks ago reversing the perpendicular position of a little over 2,000 poles to a horizontal one and putting all the linemen to work who had been bumming around the Labor Temple all winter. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Our new agreement isn't settled up yet but we have hopes—oh, yes; very decided hopes, and we are looking forward to a fairly normal summer. I'll have some more news for you next month.

IRVINE.

Woman's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 84-613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

It is with the greatest of interest that we await the arrival of this month's JOURNAL and are eagerly anticipating the pleasure of reading letters from other auxiliaries. Already we feel very much at home in these columns and appreciate the welcome with which we have been received. In the April WORKER we all especially enjoyed the article by "A Worker's Wife," and were glad to see another installment of "The Free-lands." Missed it in the March number.

We have been having some very exciting meetings lately. The Blue side defeated the Gold side in the campaign for new members, which also included the attendance records. The losers are to entertain the winners on May 17 at Grant Park. Reports from the serving committee promise a tempting course of refreshments on this occasion, including sandwiches, fruit, cake, candy and punch. Contests are to be conducted and a large crowd of the Sisters are expected to be present.

To those who have not yet organized an auxiliary, we would like to be able to impart some of the enthusiasm, better feeling and brighter optimism that exist among our locals and their families since we have become better acquainted with each other and with the problems that confront the labor unions. We are sure that an auxiliary would be beneficial to every local. Ours has certainly been lots of benefit and pleasure to us and we are anxious to hear from others. Especially are we interested in those who are trying to become organized. Remember that results are simply a matter of determination. We would like also to be of assistance to you in any way possible.

All visitors to our city are cordially invited to attend our meetings which are on the first and third Mondays of each month.

MRS. HARRIET M. ELLIOTT.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be might happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 14-karat gold is priced at **\$9.50**

Before the
U.S. SUPREME COURT
Special Cases
of interest to
LABOR

No. 373

Wabash Railway Co. v. J. E. Westover. Supreme Court of Missouri (6 S.W. (2) 843).

Action under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Whether a foreman of a switching crew assumed the risk of his employment when he was struck by a switch stand, while riding on the steps of the tank of an engine.

No. 383

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co. v. Aven H. Stierwalt. Appellate Court of Indiana (153 N. E. 807).

Action under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Whether the defective coupler on the car was the approximate cause of the employee's injury. Whether the railroad was otherwise negligent.

No. 401

Lau Ah Leong v. Fung Dai Kim Ah Leong. C. C. A. 9th Circuit (27 F (2) 582).

Whether a woman who entered into a void marriage in good faith, who performed household duties and actively assisted her supposed spouse during their supposed marriage, during which a substantial fortune was accumulated, is entitled to any portion of the property accumulated.

No. 413

W. R. Freeman et al v. Bonnie E. Frasher, Administratrix. Supreme Court of Colorado (268 Pacific 538).

Action under the Federal Employers' Liability Act; whether at the time of the injury an engineer of a crane was engaged in interstate commerce. Whether there was evidence of negligence on part of the railroad. Whether the employee was contributorily negligent.

No. 416

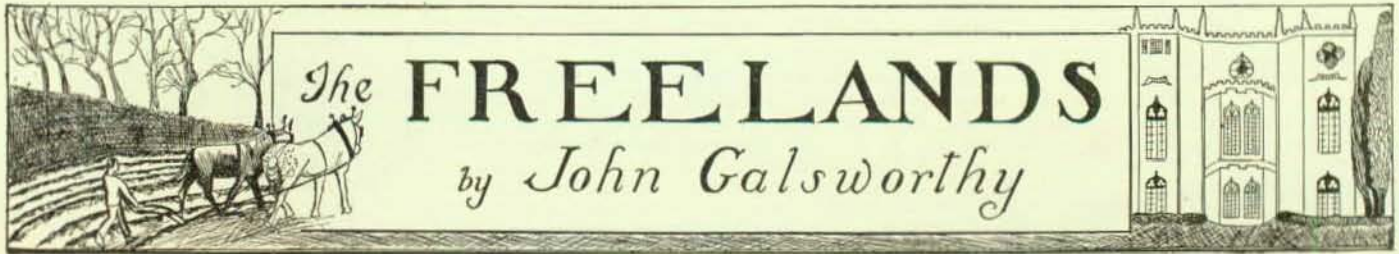
United States ex rel Niels Peter Clausen v. Benjamin M. Day, Commissioner. C. C. A. 2nd Circuit (June 12, 1928). (No opinion.)

Whether an alien who entered this country in 1912 and since then worked as a seaman on American vessels and made his last landing in the United States within five years of conviction of a crime, is deportable under the Immigration Act.

No. 417

Glenn Stineman v. Peninsula State S. S. Corporation. C. C. A. 4th Circuit (25 F (2) 1020).

Whether a seaman, under the circumstances of the case, was entitled to a double penalty for delay in payment of his wages. Whether the costs of the suit were properly charged to the seaman.



"LIBERTY'S A GLORIOUS FEAST"—BURNS

CHAPTER XXXI

Duly shaved with one of Stanley's razors, bathed, and breakfasted, Felix was on the point of getting into the car to return to Joyfields when he received a message from his mother: Would he please go up and see her before he went?

He found her looking anxious and endeavoring to conceal it.

Having kissed him, she drew him to her sofa and said: "Now, darling, come and sit down here, and tell me all about this dreadful business." And taking up an odorator she blew over him a little cloud of scent. "It's quite a new perfume; isn't it delicious?"

Felix, who dreaded scent, concealed his feelings, sat down, and told her. And while he told her he was conscious of how pathetically her fastidiousness was quivering under those gruesome details—fighting with policemen, fighting with common men, prison—for a lady; conscious, too, of her still more pathetic effort to put a good face on it. When he had finished she remained so perfectly still, with lips so hard pressed, that he said:

"It's no good worrying, Mother."

Frances Freeland rose, pulled something hard, and a cupboard appeared. She opened it and took out a travelling bag.

"I must go back with you at once," she said.

"I don't think it's in the least necessary, and you'll only knock yourself up."

"Oh, nonsense, darling! I must."

Knowing that further dissuasion would harden her determination, Felix said: "I'm going in the car."

"That doesn't matter. I shall be ready in ten minutes. Oh! and do you know this? It's splendid for taking lines out under the eyes!" She was holding out a little round box with the lid off. "Just wet your finger with it, and dab it gently on."

Touched by this evidence of her deep desire that he should put as good a face on it as herself, Felix dabbed himself under the eyes.

"That's right. Now, wait for me, dear; I shan't be a minute. I've only to get my things. They'll all go splendidly in this little bag."

In a quarter of an hour they had started. During that journey Frances Freeland betrayed no sign of tremor. She was going into action, and, therefore, had no patience with her nerves.

"Are you proposing to stay, Mother?" Felix hazarded; "because I don't think there's a room for you."

"Oh! that's nothing, darling. I sleep beautifully in a chair. It suits me better than lying down." Felix cast up his eyes, and made no answer.

On arriving, they found that the doctor had been there, expressed his satisfaction, and enjoined perfect quiet. Tod was on the point of starting back to Transham, where Sheila and the two laborers would be brought up before the magistrates. Felix and Kirsteen took hurried counsel. Now that Mother, whose nursing was beyond reproach, had come, it would be better if they went with

Tod. All three started forthwith in the car.

Left alone, Frances Freeland took her bag—a noticeably old one, without any patent clasp whatever, so that she could open it—went noiselessly upstairs, tapped on Derek's door, and went in. A faint but cheerful voice remarked: "Hello, Granny!"

Frances Freeland went up to the bed, smiled down on him ineffably, laid a finger on his lips, and said, in the stillest voice: "You mustn't talk, darling!" Then she sat down in the window with her bag beside her. Half a tear had run down her nose and she had no intention that it should be seen. She, therefore, opened her bag and, having taken out a little bottle, beckoned Nedda.

"Now, darling," she whispered, "you must just take one of these. It's nothing new; they're what my mother used to give me at your age. And for one hour you must go out and get some fresh air, and then you can come back."

"Must I, Granny?"

"Yes! you must keep up your strength. Kiss me."

Nedda kissed a cheek that seemed extraordinarily smooth and soft, received a kiss in the middle of her own and, having stayed a second by the bed, looking down with all her might, went out.

Frances Freeland, in the window, wasted no thoughts, but began to run over in her mind the exact operations necessary to defeat this illness of darling Derek's. Her fingers continually locked and interlocked themselves with fresh determinations; her eyes, fixed on imaginary foods, methods of washing, and ways of keeping him quiet, had an almost fanatical intensity. Like a good general she marshalled her means of attack and fixed them in perfect order. Now and then she gazed into her bag, making quite sure that she had everything, and nothing that was new-fangled or liable to go wrong. For into action she never brought any of those patent novelties that delighted her soul in times of peace. For example, when she herself had pneumonia and no doctor, for two months, it was well known that she had laid on her back, free from every kind of remedy, employing only courage, nature and beef tea, or some such simple sustenance.

Having now made her mental dispositions, she got up without sound and slipped off a petticoat that she suspected of having rustled a little when she came in; folding and popping it where it could not be suspected any more, she removed her shoes and put on very old velvet slippers. She walked in these toward the bed, listening to find out whether she could hear herself, without success. Then, standing where she could see when his eyes opened, she began to take stock. That pillow wasn't very comfortable! A little table was wanted on both sides, instead of on one. There was no odorator, and she did not see one of those arrangements! All these things would have to be remedied.

Absorbed in this reconnoitring, she failed to observe that darling Derek was looking

at her through eyelashes that were always so nice and black. He said suddenly, in that faint and cheerful voice:

"All right, Granny; I'm going to get up tomorrow."

Frances Freeland, whose principle it was that people should always be encouraged to believe themselves better than they were, answered. "Yes, darling, of course; you'll be up in no time. It'll be delightful to see you in a chair tomorrow. But you mustn't talk."

Derek sighed, closed his eyes, and went off into a faint.

It was in moments such as these that Frances Freeland was herself. Her face flushed a little and grew terribly determined. Conscious that she was absolutely alone in the house, she ran to her bag, took out her sal volatile, applied it vigorously to his nose, and poured a little between his lips. She did other things to him, and not until she had brought him round, and the best of it was already made, did she even say to herself: "It's no use fussing; I must make the best of it."

Then, having discovered that he felt quite comfortable—as he said—she sat down in a chair to fan him and tremble vigorously. She would not have allowed that movement of her limbs if it had in any way interfered with the fanning. But since, on the contrary, it seemed to be of assistance, she certainly felt it a relief; for, whatever age her spirit might be, her body was seventy-three.

And while she fanned she thought of Derek as a little, black-haired, blazing-gray-eyed slip of a sallow boy, all little thin legs and arms moving funnily like a foal's. He had been such a dear, gentlemanlike little chap. It was dreadful he should be forgetting himself so, and getting into such trouble. And her thoughts passed back beyond him to her own four little sons, among whom she had been so careful not to have a favorite, but to love them all equally. And she thought of how their holland suits wore out, especially in the elastic, and got green behind, almost before they were put on; and of how she used to cut their hair, spending at least three-quarters of an hour on each, because she had never been quick at it, while they sat so good—except Stanley, and darling Tod, who would move just as she had got into the comb particularly nice bits of his hair, always so crisp and difficult! And of how she had cut off Felix's long golden curls when he was four, and would have cried over it, if crying hadn't always been silly! And of how beautifully they had all had their measles together, so that she had been up with them day and night for about a fortnight. And of how it was a terrible risk with Derek and darling Nedda, not at all a wise match, she was afraid. And yet, if they really were attached, of course one must put the best face on it! And how lovely it would be to see another little baby some day; and what a charming little mother Nedda would make—if only the dear child

would do her hair just a little differently! And she perceived that Derek was asleep—and one of her own legs, from the knee down. She would certainly have had pins and needles if she did not get up; but, since she would not wake him for the world, she must do something else to cure it. And she hit upon this plan. She had only to say, "Nonsense, you haven't anything of the sort!" and it was sure to go away. She said this to her leg, but, being a realist, she only made it feel like a pin-cushion. She knew, however, that she had only to persevere, because it would never do to give in. She persevered, and her leg felt as if red-hot needles were being stuck in it. Then, for the life of her, she could not help saying a little psalm. The sensation went away and left her leg quite dead. She would have no strength in it at all when she got up. But that would be easily cured, when she could get to her bag, with three globules of nux vomica—and darling Derek must not be waked up for anything! She waited thus till Nedda came back, and then said, "Sshh!"

He woke at once, so that providentially she was able to get up, and, having stood with her weight on one leg for five minutes, so as to be quite sure she did not fall, she crossed back to the window, took her nux vomica, and sat down with her tablets to note down the little affairs she would require, while Nedda took her place beside the bed, to fan him. Having made her list, she went to Nedda and whispered that she was going down to see about one or two little things, and while she whispered she arranged the dear child's hair. If only she would keep it just like that, it would be so much more becoming! And she went downstairs.

Accustomed to the resources of Stanley's establishment, or at least to those of John's and Felix's, and of the hotels she stayed at, she felt for a moment just a little nonplussed at discovering at her disposal nothing but three dear little children playing with a dog, and one bicycle. For a few seconds she looked at the latter hard. It only it had been a tricycle! Then, feeling certain that she could not make it into one, she knew that she must make the best of it, especially as, in any case, she could not have used it, for it would never do to leave darling Nedda alone in the house. She decided therefore to look in every room to see if she could find the things she wanted. The dog, who had been attracted by her, left the children and came, too, and the children, attracted by the dog, followed; so they all five went into a room on the ground floor. It was partitioned into two by a screen; in one portion was a rough camp bedstead, and in the other two dear little child's beds, that must once have been Derek's and Sheila's, and one still smaller, made out of a large packing-case. The eldest of the little children said:

"That's where Billy sleeps, Susie sleeps here, and I sleep there; and our father slept in here before he went to prison." Frances Freeland experienced a shock. To prison! The idea of letting these little things know such a thing as that! The best face had so clearly not been put on it that she decided to put it herself.

"Oh, not to prison, dear! Only into a house in the town for a little while."

It seemed to her quite dreadful that they should know the truth—it was simply necessary to put it out of their heads. That dear little girl looked so old already, such a little mother! And, as they stood about her, she gazed piercingly at their heads. They were quite clean.

The second dear little thing said:

"We like bein' here; we hope Father won't be comin' back from prison for a long time, so as we can go on stayin' here. Mr. Freeland gives us apples."

The failure of her attempt to put a nicer idea into their heads disconcerted Frances Freeland for a moment only. She said:

"Who told you he was in prison?" Biddy answered slowly: "Nobody didn't tell us; we picked it up."

"Oh, but you should never pick things up! That's not at all nice. You don't know what harm they may do you."

Billy replied: "We picked up a dead cat yesterday. It didn't scratch a bit, it didn't."

And Biddy added: "Please, what is a prison like?"

Pity seized on Frances Freeland for these little derelicts, whose heads and pinafores and faces were so clean. She pursed her lips very tight and said:

"Hold out your hands, all of you."

Three small hands were held out, and three small pairs of gray-blue eyes looked up at her. From the recesses of her pocket she drew forth her purse, took from it three shillings, and placed one in the very centre of each palm. The three small hands closed; two small grave bodies dipped in little courtesies; the third remained stock-still, but a grin spread gradually on its face from ear to ear.

"What do you say?" said Frances Freeland.

"Thank you."

"Thank you—what?"

"Thank you, ma'am."

"That's right. Now run away and play a nice game in the orchard."

The three turned immediately and went. A sound of whispering rose busily outside. Frances Freeland, glancing through the window, saw them unlatching the wicket gate. Sudden alarm seized her. She put out her head and called. Biddy came back.

"You mustn't spend them all at once." Biddy shook her head.

"No. Once we had a shillin', and we were sick. We're goin' to spend three pennies out of one shillin' every day, till they're gone."

"And aren't you going to put any by for a rainy day?"

"No."

Frances Freeland did not know what to answer. Dear little things!

The dear little things vanished.

In Tod's and Kirsteen's room she found a little table and a pillow, and something that might do, and having devised a contrivance by which this went into that and that into this and nothing whatever showed, she conveyed the whole very quietly up near dear Derek's room, and told darling Nedda to go down-stairs and look for something that she knew she would not find, for she could not think at the moment of any better excuse. When the child had gone, she popped this here, and popped that there. And there she was! And she felt better. It was no use whatever to make a fuss about that aspect of nursing which was not quite nice. One just put the best face upon it, quietly did what was necessary, and pretended that it was not there. Kirsteen had not seen to things quite as she should have. But then dear Kirsteen was so clever.

Her attitude, indeed, to that blue bird, who had alighted now twenty-one years ago in the Freeland nest, had always, after the first few shocks, been duly stoical. For, however, her fastidiousness might jib at neglect of the forms of things, she was the last woman not to appreciate really sterling qualities. Though it was a pity dear Kirsteen did expose her neck and arms so that they had got quite brown, a pity that she never went to church and had brought up the dear children not to go, and to have ideas that were not quite right about "the Land," still she was emphatically a lady, and devoted to dear Tod, and very good. And her features were so regular, and she had such a good color, and was so

slim and straight in the back, that she was always a pleasure to look at. And if she was not quite so practical as she might have been, that was not everything; and she would never get stout, as there was every danger of Clara doing. So that from the first she had always put a good face on her. Derek's voice interrupted her thoughts:

"I'm awfully thirsty, Granny."

"Yes, darling. Don't move your head; and just let me pop in some of this delicious lemonade with a spoon."

Nedda, returning, found her supporting his head with one hand, while with the other she kept popping in the spoon, her soul smiling at him lovingly through her lips and eyes.

CHAPTER XXXII

Felix went back to London the afternoon of Frances Freeland's installation, taking Sheila with him. She had been "bound over to keep the peace"—a task which she would obviously be the better able to accomplish at a distance. And, though to take charge of her would be rather like holding a burning match till there was no match left, he felt bound to volunteer.

He left Nedda with many misgivings; but had not the heart to wrench her away.

The recovery of a young man who means to get up tomorrow is not so rapid when his head, rather than his body, is the seat of trouble. Derek's temperament was against him. He got up several times in spirit, to find that his body had remained in bed. And this did not accelerate his progress. It had been impossible to dispossess Frances Freeland from command of the sick-room; and, since she was admittedly from experience and power of paying no attention to her own wants, the fittest person for the position, there she remained, taking turn and turn about with Nedda, and growing a little whiter, a little thinner, more resolute in face, and more loving in her eyes, from day to day. That tragedy of the old—the being laid aside from life before the spirit is ready to resign, the feeling that no one wants you, that all those you have borne and brought up have long passed out on to roads where you cannot follow, that even the thought-life of the world streams by so fast that you lie up in a backwater, feebly, blindly groping for the full of the water, and always pushed gently, hopelessly back; that sense that you are still young and warm, and yet so furbelowed with old thoughts and fashions that none can see how young and warm you are, none see how you long to rub hearts with the active, how you yearn for something real to do that can help life on, and how no one will give it you! All this—this tragedy—was for the time defeated. She was, in triumph, doing something real for those she loved and longed to do things for. She had Sheila's room.

For a week at least Derek asked no questions, made no allusion to the mutiny, not even to the cause of his own disablement. It had been impossible to tell whether the concussion had driven coherent recollection from his mind, or whether he was refraining from an instinct of self-preservation, barring such thoughts as too exciting. Nedda dreaded every day lest he should begin. She knew that the questions would fall on her, since no answer could possibly be expected from Granny except: "It's all right, darling, everything's going on perfectly—only you mustn't talk!"

It began the last day of June, the very first day that he got up.

"They didn't save the hay, did they?"

(To be continued)

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MR. AVERAGE CITIZEN, MEET THE NEW AMERICA

(Continued from page 229)

motor truck with its self-dumping body is displacing the wheel barrow and common labor, in the assembling of materials in the hopper and skips of concrete mixers and pourers."

Dr. Gries not only finds \$7,000,000,000 a year spent for construction normal, but he considers it conservative.

"Recent national construction progress amounting to more than \$7,000,000,000 annually are conservative in relation to national income and savings, if compared with pre-war conditions."

"The record-breaking volume of production has been of profound importance to the American people," he declares; and again, "the prosperity of hundreds of communities depends upon the amount of building materials called for."

He finds that suburban sections are being rapidly built up; that construction is improving; that building codes have been revised sensibly; and that construction is being planned in respect to long-time conditions.

"There has been a marked lessening of labor disputes. The five-day week has been sought in various cities by various trades and is now being tried out under agreements affecting many thousands of workers.

"Group, inter-group and community efforts to solve such problems as seasonal stabilization, improved documentation, better architectural design, standardization, simplification, and credit relations have gained in scope and intensity during the period studied."

(Editor's Note: Any unionist will find omissions in Dr. Gries' section. He fails to picture adequately the increasing growth of unionization in the building industry, and its value.)

Are Rail Workers Efficient?

Dr. William J. Cunningham, Professor of Transportation, Harvard University, writes on "Railroads." This section is of much interest to organized labor.

Higher employee morale—or union efficiency—is cited as one of the factors in the betterment of railroad service.

"A comparison of the operating statistics of 1927 and 1928 with those of the first years of the post war period reveals striking gains in railway efficiency. In nearly every index of equipment utilization, trains and terminal operation, and output per man hour, the improvements are notable. These improvements and the related public benefits in a higher quality of transportation service, are attributable in part to the larger expenditures for additions and betterments to facilities and equipment, in part to changes in operating methods and better managerial control, in part to higher employee morale, and in part to a better understanding and more cordial cooperation on the part of the shipping public."

"From the public point of view," Dr. Cunningham declares, "the outstanding railway development since the war has been

the marked improvement in transportation service."

He cites average wage rates, showing a decrease since 1920:

Average Compensation for Class I Railroads

	Per Hour	Per Year
1920 .....	.676	\$1,820
1921 .....	.667	1,666
1922 .....	.613	1,623
1923 .....	.610	1,617
1924 .....	.623	1,613
1925 .....	.631	1,640
1926 .....	.631	1,656
1927 .....	.644	1,677

Dr. Cunningham indicates that in time of strikes, public sentiment is on the side of the strikers.

"The feeling engendered by strife would react quickly to transportation service, and strikes would be highly demoralizing. Public opinion in crises of that kind is not likely to side with corporations." And he adds, "Except in isolated and important cases, the wage of railway workers can not be said to be too generous."

Where and How Do We Buy?

The all important question of "Marketing" is discussed by Professor Melvin T. Copeland, Director of Harvard Bureau of Business Research.

Chain store sales have tripled since 1919, but we are buying no more on installment plan in 1927 than we did in 1925. These are the high points in Dr. Copeland's discussion.

Index of Chain Store Sales

	Five			
	Grocery	and Ten	Drug	Cigar
1919	45	53	64	72
1927	174	138	143	110

"The total volume of retail installment sales was 15.4 per cent of all retail sales in 1925, 15 per cent in 1926, and less than 15 per cent in 1927."

General retail sales of electrical appliances for household use have doubled in the period of six years from 1922 to 1927.

Do We Produce More?

"Labor" is discussed by Dr. Leo Wolman. It is significant that much of this discussion is given over to a consideration of production.

"Production per capita is now nearly 60 per cent greater than it was in the closing years of the 19th century. The output per worker engaged directly in production has increased 80 per cent during the same period."

"Our changing immigration policy and the fall in the birth-rate have resulted in slackening of natural rate of increase in the American population, and it is clear that these factors will tend, if they have not already done so, to produce a tighter labor situation, than one to which we have been accustomed."

Dr. Wolman discusses the question of permanent unemployment, reviewing the various estimates offered. These vary from 1,875,000 to 3,500,000 permanent jobless. He surveys the policies of organized labor, calls attention to union co-operative management, and the insurance enterprise of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Weighted union hourly rates in the building trades rise from 53 cents in 1914 to \$1.32 in 1927.

Is Management Changing?

One of the most startling chapters in this generally startling survey is written by Henry S. Dennison, manufacturer, on "Management."

Mr. Dennison believes the old hard-boiled autocratic leader of men has passed.

"The natural course of evolution is away from absolute, one-man management," he declares. "It is the man who can lead rather than domineer who is now chiefly desired in executive positions." His discussion is shot through with pungent remarks and observations. "The large organizations must have much more brains at the top than one head will hold."

It is his view that knowledge, ability, skill, science are being substituted for power, ownership, whim and prejudice.

"Nothing is more characteristic of modern business than the way in which control based on power and ownership is giving place to authority based on knowledge, qualifications and skill. Management is no longer a preserve of the owners of capital, nor is it a hereditary right."

(Editor's Note: We agree that there is this hopeful trend, but we believe it is only a trend. Mr. Dennison should investigate the American-Plan-Open-Shop Conference, if he wishes to see the scientific leadership at work in industry.)

Mr. Dennison strikes fierce blows against unemployment.

"Unemployment is not only harmful from a social point of view. It is wasteful from a business point of view."

He admits that the machine process has limited jobs. "There are fewer places to which a worker can put to use any special skill he has managed to gain."

He is not strong for most employee representation plans. "Most employee representation plans adopted in the years of the war and the boom, come from mixed motives ranging from sentimental to ulterior, and most of them failed."

The two major problems before management are the (1) question of displacement of skill (mechanized process) and (2) insecurity of job.

Section VII of the report deals with agriculture written by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Institute of Economics. This is passed by with the note that the advance of power farming is stressed.

Is Business Stabilized?

"Price Movements" is discussed by Frederick C. Mills, Columbia University.

Business men are looking for profits in other directions than those followed in an era of price fluctuations. Price instability has diminished.

Speculation is slowly being eased out of business.

"Perhaps more important, however, is the fact that these various measures of economic stability showed a definite tendency to decline during this pre-war period. The variability of individual commodity prices was diminishing and there was less disturbance in price relations.

"The level of wholesale prices in the



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled..... **\$2.50**

United States has shown no definite tendency either to rise or fall since 1922. The net movement has been slightly downward. There is no evidence, either in domestic or world conditions, that the pre-war rise will be resumed.

"War-time developments gave a sharp check to the pre-war tendency toward economic stability as reflected in the declining variability of individual prices and the greater stability of price relations. The extreme war-time disturbances persisted for several years after the war, but since 1922 there have been fewer of those abrupt changes in prices and price relations which characterized the nineties of the last century, and which gave to the war and immediate post-war years their distinctive business flavor.

"These tendencies toward price stability which have reasserted themselves after the disturbances of the war years will, if they persist, materially affect the economic complexion of the years before us. A tendency toward greater stability of prices and of price relations involves a change in the direction in which business men look for profits. Something of the speculative element goes out of business when such a tendency prevails. The high profits and the great losses which go with extremes in the prices of individual commodities and with changes in the relations among prices, alike tend to disappear. Business and prices both become more stable. There is evidence that our economic system is moving in this direction."

Labor's Share—What?

"The National Income and Its Distribution" is discussed by Dr. Morris A. Copeland, Cornell University.

"In 1928, the total realized income probably reached the stupendous total of 90 billion dollars, or about \$750 per capita."

(Editor's Note: This is an unprecedentedly large sum. It is not possible to determine whether labor's share is just because there are no generally accepted standards of equity in income distribution.)

"It appears that employees received about 57 per cent of realized income and 63 per cent of money income in 1925, and that their share in the national dividend has increased over the pre-war figure. About two-thirds of the employee's share goes to wage-earners."

(Editor's Note: In other words, counting in high salaried executive positions, labor got only 57 per cent of the national income.)

A table is given showing the relation of dividends to wages. In 1913, money spent in dividends was 13 per cent of the wage bill; in 1918, 15 per cent; in 1923, 10 per cent; and in 1927, 12 per cent.

Dr. Copeland finds big profits being made in the building business because of "strong bargaining positions."

Section X and Section XII are given over to "Banking." Two authorities W. Randolph Burgess, Federal Reserve Agent, New York City, and Prof. O. N. W. Sprague, Harvard, are the writers. Considerable space is devoted to a treatment of the Federal Reserve System. Section XI is on "Foreign Markets" by Professor J. Harvey Rogers, University of Missouri.

Where Are We Going?

The Review of the entire report, and a panoramic summary of American life is made by Dr. Wes-

ley C. Mitchell, authority on business cycles, and one of the most vivid writers on economics today."

Dr. Mitchell characterizes this report as a "moving picture of economic changes." He finds the key to the changes "the application of science to the work of producing, transporting, manufacturing and distributing goods."

"Increasingly wide and exact knowledge of natural processes underlay the invention of the steam engine, the locomotive, the steamship, the smelting of iron with coal; the improvements of mining and metallurgy; the development of the telegraph, ocean cable, telephone, dynamo, transmission line, radio; the industrial applications of chemistry and biology, the increasing precision of work, the system of interchangeable parts, the progress toward automatic mechanism, the linking of machines with continuous processes for mass production; the rise of oil and rubber industries; the perfection of the internal combustion engine; the automobile and the aeroplane."

Dr. Mitchell pays high tribute to the policies of American labor.

"Perhaps some of the changes reported here will prove more important in the long run than the change in the economic theories on which the American Federation of Labor and certain outside unions are acting. That organizations of wage earners should grasp the relations between productivity and wages, and that they should take the initiative in pressing constructive plans for increasing efficiency among employers, is not wholly without precedent; but the spread of such ideas and the vigor with which they are acted on by large organizations must startle those who have believed that trade unions are brakes on economic progress."

He thinks employers are being won to an acceptance of high wage policies.

"Belief in the economy of high wages has been prevalent among abler business executives much as belief in increasing productivity has become prevalent among able trade union leaders."

The moot question as to whether America is through with depressions is discussed. "Business cycles have not been worked out in the United States." He believes that extremes in business activity are tending to disappear, however. He believes that business has been carried on since 1920 at an "extremely high level."

Unemployment figures cited by Mitchell place the jobless in 1927 at 2,055,000. Almost double of those in 1920 (1,401,000).

The key to American prosperity, he declares, is "applying fresh intelligence to the day's work."

Richard Roe has completed the reading of the report on the report.

"Whew!" he says, "there's enough good dope there to keep me thinking for a month. And that's only a brief report on the report!"

He cannot help razzing his neighbor Doe a bit.

"Doe" he said, "I may not know where we are going, but at least I am following a road with sign posts all the way."

No one should be harshly condemned for making a mistake, unless the mistake becomes a habit. Get the habit of demanding union goods and union service and thus avoid mistakes.

A real unionist never pays any attention to the criticism of a salesman from whom he demands union goods and service. If his demand is not complied with, he always refuses to purchase.



ISAAC NEWTON
DISCOVERS the
COMPOSITION
of LIGHT

WHEN he was born he was so little "they might have put him in a quart mug;" when he died, among thinkers he was the biggest in the universe. Prematurely born to his widowed mother, on Christmas Day in 1642 Isaac Newton first saw the light, which was to be his constant study in later years. A kick given to him by a school-mate first aroused his taste for study. He set out to eclipse the other lad in his studies by way of retaliation for the assault.

His mother, a second time widowed, recalled him from school at fifteen to help on the family farm, Woolsthorpe Manor, near Grantham. But inventive pursuits and books so demoralized his farm-work that he was returned to school till an uncle's influence won his mother's consent to enter him at Cambridge, the future scene of his great accomplishments.

He was twenty-four when he made his first great discovery—that light consisted of rays which vary in refrangibility as they vary in color. By noting how light of one color, passing through water or glass, focussed at a different point than light of another color, Newton proved that light is not all alike in nature; it separates into rays of characteristics differing with the colors they produce.

He mixed painters' colors on the floor of his room till he obtained a dun or skin color, placed a piece of white paper beside them, regulated the light on each, and a friend entering the room pronounced the two exhibits a perfect whiteness. By this experiment he showed white light to be composed of seven prismatic colors.

Through his disclosure of the different focal points of different colored rays, he saw that the telescope had to have lenses changed and added to bring these rays, different in their bending-angles, all to focus at a single point. He thereupon built with his own hands the first practical reflecting telescope. With this improved instrument astronomy made tremendous strides and the heavens revealed more of their wonders.

Above Newton's place of rest in Westminster Abbey, his epitaph is inscribed: "by a vigour of mind almost supernatural," he "first demonstrated the motions and figures of the planets, the paths of comets, and the tides of the ocean. He diligently investigated the different refrangibilities of the rays of light, and the properties of colours to which they gave rise. . . ." Of him, Pope wrote

*Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, "Let Newton be," and all was light.*

Of himself, Newton said, at his life's close, "I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

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IN MEMORIAM

Charles F. Weaver, L. U. No. 413

In memory of Brother Charles F. Weaver. Death is the liberator of him whom freedom cannot release, the physician of him, whom medicine cannot cure. Brother Weaver has answered this call as he has answered here on earth, when his country called him during the Spanish-American War and also the World War. Our Brother has reached the end of life. The brittle thread which bound him to earth has been severed and the liberated spirit has winged its flight to the unknown world. The silver thread is loosed, the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain and the wheel is broken at the cistern; the dust has returned to earth as it was and the spirit has returned to God, Who gave it; be it Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be sent to his father, one published in the Journal and one spread upon the minutes of this local union.

F. S. COOK,
J. BLEILEY,
W. H. WELCH,
Committee.

Ernest Schaefflin, L. U. No. 514

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 514, of Detroit, Mich., mourn the sudden death of our true friend and loyal Brother, Ernest Schaefflin; and

Whereas we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his mother and loved ones that are left behind and may their burden be lightened by knowing that his work on this earth has been well done and may God in His infinite wisdom bless and comfort them.

As we again move forward we record upon our minutes this tribute and drape the charter of our organization as a symbol of our loss and forward a copy of this resolution to his mother and to our Journal for publication.

F. E. ROBINS.

John Thomas Derbyshire, L. U. No. 21

Whereas Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler and Holder of mankind, has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to take from our midst on this earth our Brother, John T. Derbyshire, to his Heavenly home; and

Whereas we deeply regret this sad occasion which deprives us of the companionship of so faithful a friend and Brother; therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 21, I. B. E. W., extend deepest sympathy to his wife and relatives in this hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN M. LINDSAY,
JAMES J. CAVANAUGH,
WILLIAM LINDSAY,
Committee.

Robert L. Berry, L. U. No. 329

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Robert L. Berry; and

Whereas Local No. 329, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through the untimely passing away of Brother R. L. Berry, has lost one of its most loyal Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother, R. L. Berry, our heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 329 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, Robert L. Berry.

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
P. J. TRANAHAN,
JOHN HUDSON,
Committee.

Malachi Cox, L. U. No. 696

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Malachi Cox, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 696, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 696, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Malachi Cox; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 696 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the wife and relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 696, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal and a copy be framed and hung in our hall.

R. A. HARTIGAN,
President,
R. F. TELLER,
J. HAMILTON,
H. WINEGARD,
O. MILLER,
E. LEROY HALL,
Committee on Resolutions.

Louis Kaufmann, L. U. No. 195

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst in the prime of manhood our esteemed and worthy Brother, Louis Kaufmann, who has passed on to his greater reward;

Whereas Local Union No. 195 has lost a true and loyal member and official, who always had a kind word for everyone he met, and his loss will be felt by all who knew him, especially the ones with whom he worked; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 195 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in regular meeting assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Louis Kaufmann; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 195 express its deepest sympathy to Brother Kaufmann's beloved sister, who is left to mourn his loss; be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sister of our late Brother, a copy to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 195 and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

AUGUST FLEISCHMANN,
President,
L. BRANDES,
Financial Secretary,
EDW. G. WEGNER,
Committee.

John J. Hickey, L. U. No. 39

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 39, I. B. E. W., records the passing of a worthy Brother, John J. Hickey, into the eternal life; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss, trusting that He, within whose hand is held the ultimate destiny of us all, may comfort them in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his sister and brother; a copy to our official Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local; and be it finally

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

J. A. LYNCH,
W. R. LENNOX,
C. A. BOHMER,
Committee.

H. A. Houdashelt, L. U. No. 83

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Brother H. A. Houdashelt, a member of Local Union No. 83, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, whose remains are placed to rest in his home at Walnut, Kans.; and

Whereas Brother H. A. Houdashelt had endeared himself to the members of this local through his steadfast devotion to his duty and his many friends; and

Whereas Brother Houdashelt has left as mourners his father, Mr. H. S. Houdashelt; his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Houdashelt, and a brother, M. R. Houdashelt, whose sorrow is shared by the membership of this union; be it

Resolved, That the officers of this Local Union No. 83 be instructed to express to the bereaved relatives of our deceased Brother our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to them in their sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this Local Union No. 83 be draped for a period of 30 days as an expression of our sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the official Journal for publication.

J. R. SCOTT,
J. E. MACDONALD,
R. C. SCAIFE,
CHAS. E. DWYER,
Committee.

Walter J. Graff, L. U. No. 83

Whereas our Heavenly Father has in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to summon our Brother, Walter J. Graff, into His fold; and

Whereas Brother Graff leaves as mourners three sisters, Mrs. W. E. White, Miss Mary Graff, and Mrs. George O'Neil, whose sorrow is shared by the members of Local Union No. 83, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

Whereas Brother Graff leaves many friends, won to him by his splendid loyalty to this union, and by his devotion to those in need and by his long record of service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers of this Local Union No. 83 be instructed to express to the bereaved relatives of our deceased Brother our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this Local Union No. 83 be draped for a period of 30 days as an expression of our sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the official Journal for publication.

J. R. SCOTT,
J. R. MACDONALD,
R. C. SCAIFE,
CHAS. E. DWYER,
Committee.

Joseph R. Staples, L. U. No. 68

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph R. Staples, to his final resting place; and

Whereas Local Union No. 68, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his family in the hour of their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 68.

E. M. HAGLUND,
G. M. JOHNSON,
P. J. FORSYTHE,
Committee.

"The whole trouble with this question of world disarmament has been that every nation seems to go to a conference with something up its sleeve to trade. We must meet each other in a true Christian attitude, with all the cards on the table, with the intention of doing something definite and certain to insure permanent peace, leaving all the military and naval experts at home, before we will be able to come to any understanding on disarmament with the peoples of the world."
—Representative Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York.

GREEN PERSONALLY FURTHERS SOUTH ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 232)

more. They kept rigidly to the letter of the injunctions issued against them. But they started their picket lines where the injunction stopped and not a man passed those lines. When they said nobody was to go to work they meant it. Militancy? Chicago doesn't know its meaning. These pickets, not at all to their discredit because it was all as they believed right, stood picket duty as guardsmen on post. They had their rifles with them. They even lay in a trench. But when any person not a probable strike-breaker came along every rifle disappeared down a trouser leg. They are unbentable. They are resourceful. Listen to this amazing thing: For two days an airplane zoomed hour after hour over the great Glantzstoff plant, coming within twenty feet of its roof. Nobody has yet learned where that airplane came from, who flew it, or whence it went. Nobody doubts that it was procured by strikers or friends. Leaders from the outside can't find out where it came from. These people tell you what they want you to know and you never learn anything else from them.

"Ten cases of dynamite disappeared from plant property the first day of the strike. Nobody knows where it was sent. But there is a suspicion that it was taken away by workmen and put where nobody could use it in such a way as to blame its use on strikers. A train load of strikebreakers was stopped. About this there is little to be learned. The act was against orders from strike headquarters. Nobody knows yet who did it. But the strikebreakers didn't get into the plant and the engineers of the train, so it is said, vowed, when he learned the facts, that he would not run his train into the mill yards even if he had a clear right of way. There is a solidarity here that is astounding, refreshing and inspiring.

"Not a cent's worth of property was damaged during the strike. Only one person was injured. The police chief and the sheriff played fair, trusting the strikers as the strikers trusted them. There are reports and rumors that the pro-kidnapping group have tried in every possible manner to find a way to oust these fine officials from their posts. But it hasn't worked that way. Instead, the city manager, who was hostile to the strikers, suddenly resigned.

"The whole story of the strike will never be told, unless it is in a book. It is too filled with dramatic detail, of colorful incident, of the ever-enthralling story of the bursting of bonds that have been knit to tie men to serfdom and hold them in ignorance."

GETTING UP FULL STEAM FOR 1929 CONVENTION

(Continued from page 237)

At the time of the meeting of our convention at Miami, September 9, the Seaboard will have two very fine fast trains operating from eastern cities to Miami, in addition to connecting at Jacksonville with the lines from the central west. They also have the only line direct across the state from Miami and West Palm Beach to Tampa and St. Petersburg.

Trusting you will consider this letter in the spirit it is written, and wishing for the most successful convention in the history of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we are,

Fraternally yours,

LOCAL UNION NO. 732,

I. B. E. W.

SOUTH'S PROBLEMS FACED AT WORKERS' OWN SCHOOL

(Continued from page 233)

cise, and individual corrective work and advice on exercise, food and sleep and health habits for each girl in relation to her job. The school offers lots of opportunity for recreation through swimming, hiking, base ball, tennis and group singing. Although the experience is not a vacation, and girls study hard, they usually go home with improved health.

In 1928 a labor conference called by the president of the State Federation of Labor in North Carolina met at the school and representatives came from three states to discuss problems of organizing in the south and workers' education in relation to them.

Next summer there will be a similar conference on "Economic Status of Women in Southern Industry." The committee sponsoring the school hopes it will be the meeting place of many groups of persons who are interested in the solution of southern industrial problems. It likewise hopes to relate all of the teaching to the actual conditions that industrial women face in the present expansion of industry.

Necessary funds are secured through interested organizations and individuals; up to date fifty per cent of the amount required has been raised in the southern states, most of it by local committees which secure often also raise the amount of their railroad scholarships at \$175 each for local girls and often also raise the amount of their railroad fare. Labor organizations in the south have contributed generously, i. e., locals, central labor unions and state federations.

Since industry in the south is now an important factor in competition with northern productive forces what happens there is of importance to workers throughout the country. If the enormous industrial expansion is ever to prove an unmixed blessing to industrial workers they must be prepared to assume their group responsibilities and such a workers' education project as the Southern Summer School is significant at the present time in so far as it contributes to that end.

AMPLIFICATION PLUS—OR HOW TO USE THE SCREEN-GRID TUBE

(Continued from page 247)

function without this bias, and so it will but characteristic curves of current flow show that when using the 1½ volt bias on the grid, the plate current is about 25 per cent higher.

Stations 5,000 Miles Away

Of the numerous ways of securing this bias, the most economical and also the most practical, is to utilize the drop in voltage across the filament resistance. The filament requirements being 3.3 volts, a 20-ohm resistance is employed, preferably of the movable center-tap type. In this way the grid bias may be varied from zero to maximum until the best results are obtained. Fig. 2 shows how this is accomplished. The value of this bias will be perceived in short-wave work, when tuning in stations five thousand miles away.

The screen-grid tube adapts itself unusually well to short wave work. Where the -01-A tube gives no amplification on the short waves, the -22 type will give an amplification of 10 or 15 times per stage.

As previously mentioned in this discussion, the constructional requirements are fully as exacting as the circuit ones, the entire success of the set depending on the careful observance of small details. To be really effective, the shielding must include not only

the tubes and instruments, but the batteries as well in order to prevent coupling through the different leads. When shielding the set, each stage should be enclosed in individual, completely interlocking metal cases. Copper cans with soldered corner joints and slip-over covers prove most efficient for this purpose, and although not essential, individual shielding cans for each tube are recommended. Choke coils with by-pass condensers should always be used in the battery leads, and all the rheostats and resistances in the radio-frequency part of the receiver should be shunted by fixed mica-type condensers.

In the matter of coupling the tubes for r. f. amplification, care should also be observed. The ordinary coupling devices employed with -01-A tubes are not adequate to the needs of the screen-grid tube, a coupling device with a higher primary impedance being necessary to enjoy the full amplification possibilities of the -22. The r. f. transformers for these tubes should have approximately the same inductance value in both primary and secondary unless impedance coupling is employed, in which case a common coil serves as plate inductance for one tube and as tuned grid inductance for the succeeding tube. While this system is quite satisfactory, it does not, of course, permit the same selectivity that is obtained with the transformer method.

In a tube as sensitive as the -22, every precaution should be taken to prevent microphonic tube howl occurring. Cushion suspension sockets should be used throughout and the shielding should be heavy enough and tightly soldered to prevent any possibility of vibration. The loud-speaker ought generally to be placed on a separate table or at least have a heavy felt cushion under it.

If the foregoing items are scrupulously observed, the amplification per stage will be very high, being abetted by the usual factors such as quality of components employed, sensitivity of antenna system, and all the other details that tend to the improvement of any radio receiving set.

The screen-grid tube offers one other possibility, which, although not capitalized by any set manufacturers, presents an excellent field for experimentation by the amateur set builder. This refers to the utilization of the -22 as a space charge audio-frequency amplifier. Fig. 3 illustrates the circuit requirements for this type amplifier. The sensitivity of the screen-grid tube makes it impractical to use more than one stage of this type of amplification. The -22 may be followed by a -01-A or by a power tube. In any case, resistance coupling is essential, as audio transformers do not provide the necessary values for this type of circuit.

In Fig. 3, R1 and R1 are 2 megohm grid leaks, R5 and R4 are 50,000-ohm resistors, R2 is a 15-ohm resistor and R3 is a conventional 6-ohm rheostat. These values are not at all critical, and if the set builder does not have the exact specified values on hand, others may be tried and will probably result in the same degree of success.

In closing, too great a stress cannot be placed on a careful observance of all the details set forth in the preceding paragraphs. The perfect jewel is worthy of a perfect setting.

"To succeed a man must be a team worker. He must be more concerned in getting a thing done than in getting credit for it. He must not be over-concerned about advancement.

"The effectiveness of an organization does not depend solely on the brains in it, but rather on the brains being co-ordinated, on everybody pulling together."—Frank A. Vanderlip.

I PLANTED FLOWERS FOR FUN AND MADE MONEY

(Continued from page 236)

ing as good flowers as any one else. I surely had the flower-growing fever by now and commenced to read flower catalogs for new and different varieties and colors. I didn't know there were so many kinds. It was hard to choose, but, as beginners always do, I picked out the wrong kind; the kinds I thought would be great, but they cost too much. I had picked the extra fancy kinds.

I talked it over with the head Jap gardener. He recommended a cheaper variety, which he said I could market if I wished. I got to thinking—why not raise and enjoy them and still let them pay their way and perhaps pay a profit besides? I bought, planted and sold the blossoms and, when the proper time came, I dug and harvested the bulbs. I found that they had multiplied far beyond my expectations. I prepared them for market and had no trouble in disposing of them. I had enough to finance another newer variety and a good sized profit left over.

This was all mighty interesting, but was developing into real work. I was finding out that working eight hours and then driving four miles from where I live in Santa Barbara to the Mesa was taking lots of time.

The owner had been urging me to live in his home, but we thought it too far out. We finally decided to move, otherwise I could not have done the things that I am now doing.

I have continually cleaned out the weeds, until now the entire two acres is planted and blooming and is a glorious sight. For a squirrel or a gopher to show up now—well, it's just too bad; he doesn't linger long.

During the scramble, a florist in the city became interested and talked me into a contract to raise sweet peas, he agreeing to take all I produced.

Sweet peas and "glads" make a good running team. Gladiolus are the best summer-keeping flowers there are. They can be depended on for a week or ten days, and clipping the stems under water once a day and fresh water every day prolongs their blooms.

Ships to Distant Cities

Sweet peas are a close second and will keep from five to seven days under similar treatment as glads. They are, as are glads, good shippers. I have shipped direct to Portland, Salt Lake, Kansas City, Prescott, Arkansas, San Antonio, and Denver. I have yet to be notified of a shipment being turned down; they arrive in good condition if properly shipped. Glads, I have shipped regularly to Chicago and New York, in winter season.

In choosing gladiolus, I make it a point to select those which are not only good producers of flowers, but also bulblets, and have colors that are popular. By raising a few and observing, anyone will learn these points.

Gladiolus may be raised in any good garden soil, but do best in sunny locations, rich ground. They like water. They have two ways of propagation—bulblets, which are really small bulbs attached to the flowering bulb after the blooms are gone, Bulblets always come true to color and form as the mother bulb. Seed is another way of producing, namely through pollenization of the flowers different strains and colors are produced through the seed. Bulblets may be replanted and will produce blooms the third season, while it takes four seasons to produce flowers from seed.

Sweet peas are just as interesting and are classed as an annual plant of a life of two to three months, however, the ones I have

now, have been in continuous bloom since October 25, and are good for 60 days, about eight months.

Sixty Years Experience

Sweet peas that I raise were furnished me by a grower who has done nothing else for 60 years but produce new varieties of sweet peas and sell the seed. These seeds are grown at Lompoc, a small town about 60 miles north of Santa Barbara. Lompoc has a peculiar climate that seems especially adapted for the growing of various flower seeds and some of the largest seed houses in the world have hundreds of acres of flowers growing there for seed. It is a sight that thousands of people travel many miles to see—the sweet pea fields in bloom, during May, June and July.

From Lompoc came the seed and varieties that I grow. I made the acquaintance of the grower a few years ago, and from him secured varieties that positively were never grown elsewhere than in his test fields. To say they were gorgeous, does not describe the beauty of these, nor can I describe them, one has to see to appreciate. I have had hundreds of visitors and it seems that every one wants to know the names of them. These names I give but the seed can only be had through me as I have the entire output of these varieties and will have the seed available in about two weeks from this writing and can supply anyone desiring them.

The present colors are Orange Flame, the reddest red I have ever seen, pink, lavender, old rose, white, cream, clear blue and a violet blue. The flower stems average from 12 to 18 inches in length, blossoms one and a half to two inches across and four and five to a stem, and vines growing 12 to 20 feet in height. When you add the sweet pea fragrance—well—if anyone can think of a more interesting hobby—I'll try it.

Not Expensive

Gladiolus and sweet peas are not expensive, in fact, the cost is within the reach of all and I know of nothing more easily grown, especially when the colors and other qualities are considered. To anyone reading this who desires more detailed information on culture of either or both write me enclosing a stamped envelope. I will gladly give directions.

In Southern California we are climatically fortunate. Here we grow both glads and sweet peas 365 days in the year. You folks farther north and east where four seasons exist must regulate your planting and har-

vesting time according to your climatic conditions, which are about the same as other garden products. April, May and even June are good months for planting; of course, the earlier planting gives longer blooming season.

I am sending along with this story some general cultural directions and should the editor choose to print them, anyone following these directions will succeed. (Editor's Note: These will appear in a later issue.)

This is an age of progress, new things, better homes and better living conditions. Past generations have been satisfied to get along with somber colors and the same old flowers year after year. My hobby is better and brighter colors. They are and shall continue to be the very brightest and most gorgeous colors possible, something that puts life and cheerfulness into the home. That's what our Creator intended them for and I believe that any home is happier and cozier with the cheerfulness that fragrant and bright flowers produce.

Through help of others, study and some work, I have gained such knowledge as has made my hobby a success. To anyone wishing to try, I will be glad to impart any knowledge I may possess that may help them. If my experience as related here, has helped or will help in suggesting a hobby for anyone in the future, I will feel repaid many times for my efforts.

To anyone who cares to accept, I extend a cordial invitation to visit my gardens at any time. Visitors are always welcome, and I will use my best endeavors to make your visit pleasant. I will at least try to convince you that converting a two acre weed patch into a flower garden is much more interesting and profitable than dropping nickels in gopher holes.

NOTICES

Anyone knowing the location of Brother George Brooks will kindly communicate with his brother, Mr. Clarence Levy, 104 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. STRIPPY.

This is to advise that Local Union No. 159 has settled the difficulty with its employers and has placed Section 9 of Article XXIII of the Constitution into force pending readjustment of conditions.

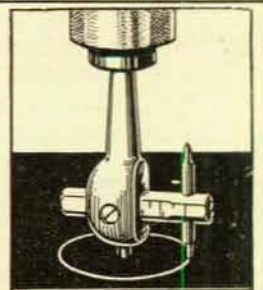
Altogether too many trade unionists wait for success. The best way to merit success and better working conditions is to do your full share as a trade unionist and label booster.



"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat. Does not smoke the ceiling, spill or burn the insulation.

"JIFFY" JUNIOR CUTTER

Cuts holes 1" to 3" in diameter in sheet metal, outlet boxes, bakelite, etc. Fits any standard brace. It may also be used with drill press. Special this month only, Solder Dipper, \$1; Junior Cutter, \$2.75 Prepaid; if accompanied by this ad and remittance.



Mail Today
PAUL W. KOCH & COMPANY (Established 1915)
Room 400, 19 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find

- Send me a Dipper @ \$1.00.
 Send me a Junior Cutter @ \$2.75.
 Send complete Jiffy bulletin.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

5-29 Money back if not satisfactory. "Originators of Jiffy line of labor savers"

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11
TO APRIL 10, 1929**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
I. O.	6352	6969	131	631664	631706	269	428562	428649	430	643116	643144	631	583601	583618
3 Series A	9601	9619	133	315864	315877	270	694037	694043	431	989772	989779	636	230362	230386
3 " B	3210	3220	134	507751	508040	275	517603	517627	434	729844	729853	640	507107	507195
3 " C	268		134	508501	508716	276	354136	354150	435	869641	869710	642	29584	29595
3 " D	301	302	134	509631	509705	280	588835	588856	440	123361	123371	646	820463	820464
4	987287	987300	134	511201	511351	281	220043	220053	441	999396	999412	648	597368	597436
4	647001	647007	134	406563	407237	285	640919	640928	442	613688	613704	649	448687	448715
5	496501	496870	135	991710	991729	286	639191	639201	443	600354	600382	651	711147	711153
5	475931	476250	136	567751	567776	288	359567	359608	444	628087	628109	653	642251	642260
6	456214	456317	136	283454	283500	290	732434	732445	446	521009	521049	654	598955	599065
8	172201	172221	138	967406	967436	291	527291	527330	449	616453	616469	656	971674	971700
9	331031		139	88372	88411	292	461598	461860	450	46155	46159	660	235989	236025
9	329831	330000	140	596288	596346	293	967191	967200	456	161081	161114	661	984579	984600
9	330001	330550	143	122938	122973	296	604501	604512	457	759724	759753	664	974032	974050
10	977291	977330	145	347115	347190	295	992209	992215	458	874383	874396	666	959248	
12	500135	500150	146	988594	988597	296	976871	976879	461	255312	255341	668	499312	499330
14	64953	64994	150	981575	981586	298	463578	463632	465	418273	418370	669	921354	921371
15	695007	695014	151	529501	529541	300	966681	966686	466	316772	316849	677	70118	70128
18	522681	523050	151	276593	276750	301	993980	994064	468	296191	296194	679	27582	27587
20	433748	433838	152	994732	994750	302	997925	997940	470	692877	692899	680	712954	712959
21	634890	634899	153	807559	807582	303	528153	528157	471	972254	972254	681	457648	457667
22	458404	458522	155	417576	417590	305	640579	640594	477	503341	503371	683	926351	926371
26	477013	477140	156	635351	635375	306	592305	592335	480	52177	52183	684	479547	479550
26	430901	431195	157	727771	727777	307	976655	976659	481	466040	466231	684	538501	538519
27	78636	78645	159	394023	394057	308	5933	5966	483	355334	355396	685	642848	642863
30	594791	594819	161	594402	594415	309	519811	520215	488	238698	238945	686	691151	691161
32	596808	596819	163	375998	376076	310	296086	296150	490	80584	80587	688	18301	18313
33	441464	441479	164	437781	438000	312	237567	237609	492	235260	235304	689	634646	634656
34	418806	418899	169	719036	719044	313	590646	590675	494	525168		694	441902	442001
36	726881	726900	172	12241	12247	314	306916	306980	497	638837	638850	695	620991	621000
38	468521	468670	173	637123	637137	315	291101	291126	500	721865	721938	695	716601	716612
39	427059	427215	174	878220	878228	316	991971	992000	501	480751	481064	696	478618	478676
40	545671	545890	175	74938	75000	318	594169	594220	503	424627	424665	701	860144	860222
41	443251	443519	175	606951	606994	319	690749	690758	507	868594	868599	704	39403	39421
42	628851	628861	176	106850	106907	322	97480	97485	508	170752	170780	711	462939	463000
44	973295	973303	177	282553	282644	323	975161	975211	509	596482	596497	712	932181	932205
45	977484	977490	178	397193	397204	325	591704	591753	515	631318	631319	713	534049	534190
46	506591	506710	180	871478	871500	328	589995	590031	516	683650	683668	716	423991	424250
46	358221	358500	180	644601	644618	329	646127	646160	517	733380	733400	717	382763	382830
48	537001	537350	184	444035	444043	330	176443	176457	520	30639	30675	719	441058	441082
50	528809	528843	185	643701	643760	332	215168	215216	522	289839	289880	723	531835	531889
51	630197	630241	186	707602	707618	333	568535	568624	525	599990	600019	725	817564	817588
53	197885	197932	187	986970	987000	336	53599	53610	526	962218	962224	728	949201	949218
55	775390	775419	187	647901	647912	337	55123	55130	527	633714	633740	731	459826	459839
57	44671	44689	188	432312	432321	338	730971	730990	528	999248	999296	732	431406	431444
59	421921	422160	190	998882	998898	339	974940	974978	529	987991	988000	734	380032	380133
60	322291	322380	191	985118	985141	340	462320	462390	530	999724	999743	735	735234	735245
62	61252	61275	192	287557	287588	341	777324	777328	532	129523	129551	746	362191	362212
65	521781	521990	193	638285	638330	342	589136	589171	533	963327	963328	757	983984	984000
66	526821	527040	195	363610	363698	343	706180	706195	536	969467	969478	757	635651	635662
67	632313	632344	196	254702	254751	344	688611	688619	538	334011	334042	759	734560	734578
68	262441	262447	197	583507	583515	345	681521	681524	539	907806	907818	760	603109	603127
69	532533	532542	200	243276	243382	347	573053	573110	540	974599	974621	762	589549	589572
70	969733	969755	201	723772	723779	348	308261	308430	544	593442	593463	770	979128	979169
72	110887	110895	205	983212	983217	351	978663	978679	545	991491	991500	771	330474	330478
73	400953	401028	208	473365	473412	352	555339	555363	545	640201	640216	774	939603	939621
76	417257	417280	209	447934	447965	354	637505	637542	549	289004	289102	784	128834	128855
76	135750		210	366304	366388	355	638465	638467	551	290851	290859	787	915969	915979
77	540018	540181	213	207965	208622	356	970355	970370	552	278828	278835	794	422621	422704
79	167131	167218	214	502201	502329	358	374573	374627	556	91473	91486	798	824463	824474
80	232205	232282	214	718392	718409	361	633489	633491	559	52479	52500	802	870696	870705
81	302801	302872	214	996353	996360	363	304744	304775	560	356450	356499	809	644301	644317
82	436541	436620	215	85047	85092	365	822217	822224	561	569309	569473	811	967909	967913
84	378976	379227	217	983484	983488	366	634993	635008	564	717882	717886	817	386026	386210
86	317394	317580	219	455717	455725	367	95060	95094	568	380741	380930	819	690201	690217
87	31969	31985	222	965892	965906	368	127264	127276	569	540769	540835	820	591255	591260
88	897679	897704	224	244132	244236	369	426122	426163	569	259746	259760	825	867023	867023
89	167020	167027	225	971864	971899	371	30239	30248	570	506082	506104	838	965043	965662
90	439686	439742	226	995021	995055	373	429041	429065	571	632572	632588	840	245644	245052
93	684247	684254	229	683906	683922	374	874201	874205	572	603801	603829	842	131210	131216
95	558361	558370	230	435041	435156	375	369471	369550	574	348291	348327	849	15251	15259
96	908792	908873	231	986640	986658									

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
958	845488	845493	1097	700835	700840	250	990446.	76	417117-118, 135416,
963	38407	38416	1099	593792	593830	259	438186.		509, 610.
968	869434	869440	1101	341339	341352	298	463584, 608, 631.	104	376731-740.
969	633946	633954	1118	975749	975780	309	519872, 936, 960.	351	978610.
970	702836	702846	1131	994292	994300	330	176446-447.	497	638834-835.
971	442974	442978	1135	31181	31186	336	53607.	525	599977-988.
972	875457	875463	1141	643433	643463	342	589139, 156.	536	969461-465.
978	325666	325685	1144	533768	533776	347	573070.	594	824001-002.
982	438861	438886	1147	641632	641691	373	429052.	617	395521-530.
987	976248	976253	1150	977707	977711	392	98238-240.	689	634644.
991	684728	684740	1151	459829	459834	396	301854.	875	36250.
995	639520	639536	1154	322748	322760	410	606256.	885	984793-800.
996	60831	60848	1156	602875	602976	411	680976.	971	442950. (Original receipt.)
1002	197067	197096	MISSING			417	249233.	BLANK	
1012	879700	879704	9	330751-331030.		435	869063, 679.	177	282560.
1021	970561	970586	21	634895.		441	999402, 406-407.	411	680991-681000.
1024	571543	571590	22	458471-480.		465	418299.	581	442588-590.
1025	972957	972960	76	135746-749.		466	316815, 824.	PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID	
1029	46708	46740	191	985117.		560	356476, 480.	58	805862.
1031	591128	591137	262	238339-352.		561	569348.		
1032	983042	983077	307	976647.		569	540816.		
1036	445580	445595	355	638464.		584	526096, 259, 281, 306, 349.		
1037	371551	371640	494	525100-167.		654	599043.		
1042	364484	364488	559	52487.		689	634646, 649.		
1047	429777	429807	654	598901-954, 957.		817	386087.		
1072	730750	730766	654	37181-37200.		819	690214.		
1086	349761	349800	712	932180.		865	466602, 616.		
1087	681128	681134	759	734569.		948	394810.		
1091	350416	350447	809	705900.		970	702836.		
1095	599279	599297							

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1, INCLUDING APRIL 30, 1929

L. U.	Name	Amount
125	J. W. Stubbs	\$ 1,000.00
329	R. L. Berry	1,000.00
18	I. A. Monsey	650.00
83	Henry A. Houdashelt	825.00
103	W. E. Graham	1,000.00
54	A. D. Herzel	650.00
68	Jos. Staples	1,000.00
95	E. R. Axton	1,000.00
134	R. Maloney	1,000.00
514	E. E. Schlaifflin	1,000.00
I. O.	C. Smallhouse	1,000.00
311	J. P. Miller	475.00
696	M. F. Cox	475.00
6	H. R. Weber	825.00
213	C. F. Weaver	300.00
18	Geo. D. Mitchel	1,000.00
6	F. J. Brann (Balance)	237.50
9	W. F. Connell	1,000.00
694	Victor Mills	650.00
694	Wm. W. Wigton	1,000.00
18	J. W. Russell	108.00
125	Jos. Carroll Howard	300.00
5	C. N. Bishop	1,000.00
3	Jos. Cuccia	650.00
752	Bernard T. Reilly	1,000.00
34	R. J. Moore	1,000.00
6	J. Edmunds	237.50
140	H. J. Long	1,000.00
17	Wm. Cratty	1,000.00
21	J. T. Derbyshire	825.00
83	W. J. Graff	1,000.00
39	J. J. Hickey	1,000.00
245	I. C. Balsizer	1,000.00
38	H. Whitcomb	825.00
I. O.	Chas. Sharf	1,000.00
I. O.	J. C. Westfall	1,000.00

Total claims paid from April 1 to April 30, 1929	\$ 29,033.00
Total claims previously paid	1,578,903.10
Total claims paid	\$1,607,936.10

Air Cause of Swimmers' Deaths

Strong swimmers who suddenly collapse in the water and drown before aid can reach them may not be victims of the conventional "cramps" but simply of swallowing too much air. So believed Dr. W. A. Young, late official physician in the British colony of the Gold Coast, in Africa, whose observations are reported in a scientific paper published after Dr. Young's recent death. It is notable, Dr. Young writes, that these accidents happen more frequently to strong,

capable swimmers than to beginners. Unskilful swimmers usually keep near the shore, he points out, and do not try to swim in heavy surf. Swimmers who venture in such surf are often compelled, however, to gulp down the air that they need very rapidly in order to get it during the short interval between two waves. Some of these air gulps may go, Dr. Young decided, into the stomach instead of the lungs. Additional air may enter the stomach from the over-filled lungs while the swimmer is under water in a long dive. Such swallowed air distends the stomach greatly and pressure is produced against the organs in the chest,

especially the heart. Such pressure is able, physicians know, to produce symptoms of heart failure. He observed several instances, Dr. Young's report goes on, in which strong swimmers came out of the surf with symptoms of distress and collapse which were relieved promptly by expelling air from the stomach. In other instances, he fears, such distress may have come on while the swimmer was too far out to get to land.

A recipe for trade union progress is to purchase none but union-labeled goods and service.

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 (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.75
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.25
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, Paper, per 100	.15
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Permit Card, per 100	.75
Books, set of	14.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book (300 receipts)	2.00
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	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
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Ring, 14 karat green and white gold	10.00
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Single Copies	.10	Seal	4.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Traveling Cards, per dozen	.75
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Working Cards, per 100	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50

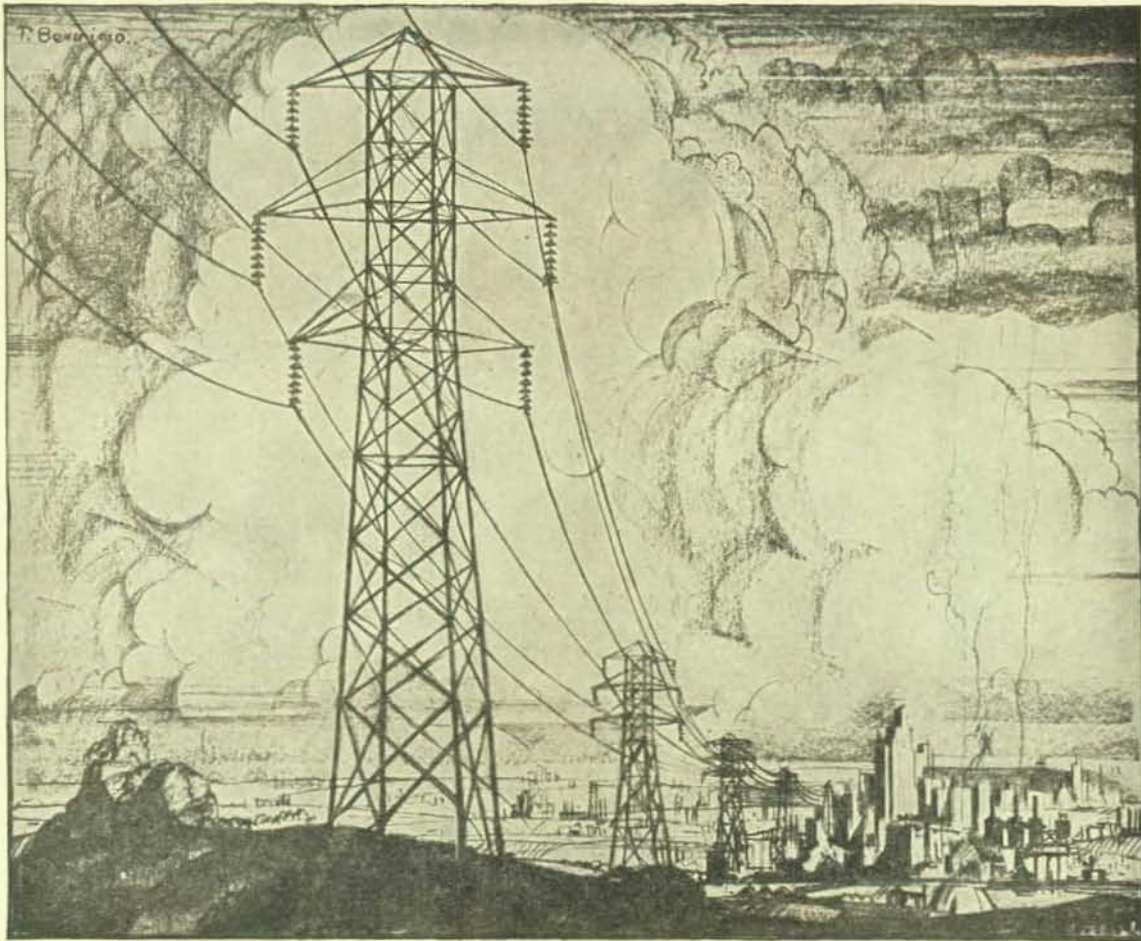
FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

“**M**AKE no little plans; they have no magic to stir men’s blood, and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical, diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing intensity. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty.”—*Daniel H. Burnham*, City Planner and Architect.

