

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1929

NO. 6

The FIVE DAY WEEK *Advances* across the CONTINENT



“The movement for the five day week represents organized labor’s answer to mechanized production. It is labor’s effort to secure a partial share in the leisure, wealth and culture created under new conditions in industry.”

WISE WORKERS GET ONE BILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY

ARE YOU GETTING YOURS?

The President's Conference on Unemployment in the Report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, published May 15, 1929, states:

"It is clear that the present annual income to the wage-earning and lower-salaried groups from insurance must be more than one billion dollars."

This is made up not only from death claim payments, but also to the workers themselves from matured endowments, annuities, disability payments, dividends, and other items.

From an analysis of 20,000 cases in one company, arranged according to occupation, the average amount of ordinary life insurance held in 1927 appears as follows:

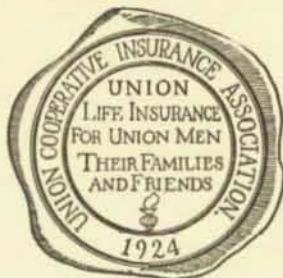
Occupation	Average per capita insurance held, 1927
Office employees.....	\$4,043
Retail clerks in stores.....	3,450
Skilled workers in manufacturing.....	4,594
Unskilled workers in transportation.....	3,163

The report also states:

"Ordinary life insurance is still the most popular form and accounted in 1927 for roughly three-fourths of the total amount in force. * * * Its present absolute annual increase is greater than that of group and industrial life insurance combined."

The Union Cooperative, Labor's first life insurance company of its own, handles insurance primarily for the workers. We issue all the most popular forms of life insurance for adults and for children over one year of age.

Particularly do we issue the popular ordinary life policy mentioned in the Report—our policies are more liberal than the weekly payment industrial policies familiar to so many of the workers—and our monthly payment plan is designed to make the insurance payments easy.



WE WANT YOU TO GET YOUR PROPER SHARE OF
THE INSURANCE BENEFITS

AND TO ENJOY THE PROTECTION AVAILABLE
TO YOU

Write today and get information and rates.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

Home Office: 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, J. P. NOONAN, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

**INTERNATIONAL
 VICE PRESIDENTS**

E. INGLES, 559 St. James St., London, Ont., Can.
 J. T. FENNEL, 45 Parkman St., Dorchester, Mass.
 E. F. KLOTER, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 A. M. HULL, P. O. Box 1196, New Orleans, La.
 H. H. BROACH, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 D. W. TRACY, 2505 Yupon Street, Houston, Tex.
 T. C. VICKERS, 537 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 C. J. MCGLOGAN, Hamm Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

**INTERNATIONAL
 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

CHAS. P. FORD, *Chairman*, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 First District.....G. W. WHITFORD, 1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Second District.....F. L. KELLY, 95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.
 Third District.....M. P. GORDAN, 607 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fourth District.....EDWARD NOTHNAGLE, 110 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
 Fifth District.....M. J. BOYLE, 1131 E. 45th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Sixth District.....G. C. GADBOIS, 1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.
 Seventh District.....C. F. OLIVER, 1045 King St., Denver, Colo.
 Eighth District.....J. L. MCBRIDE, 165 James St., Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Can.

**TELEPHONE OPERATORS'
 DEPARTMENT**

President.....JULIA O'CONNOR, 1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 Secretary.....MARY BRADY, 1110 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Frontispiece	282
Five-Day Week Swings Across the Continent	283
Best Thought of Time Backs Five-Day Week	285
Union Man Directs Great Britain's Empire	286
Economic Balance Depends on Mutual Confidence	287
Automatics Gain; Four Girls in Five Look for Jobs	288
Injunction Will Not Down as National Issue	290
Labor Has Always Fought for Free Press	291
Shadow of Machine Clouds Women's Trades Meet	292
No, There Are No Night Clubs in Potrerillo	293
Real Vacation Part of Chicago Special Program	294
Havana, Miami—Sister Cities of Recreation	295
Court Case Looms in Radio Decision	296
Cartoon	297
Editorial	298
Woman's Work	300
Insurance for Workers	302
Application for Insurance	303
On Every Job	305
Radio	306
Everyday Science	307
Correspondence	308
Constructive Hints	326
The Freelands	327
In Memoriam	330
Local Union Official Receipts	335

Magazine Chat

An economist of international note, who has been much in public life, wrote: "I have just read the last number of the Electrical Workers Journal, and forwarded it to my sister with the statement that she can learn more from it that is both true and important than from all the so-called standard magazines and dailies."

Modesty does not forbid us to deny our friend's contention. We think, too, the standard magazines are fumbling an opportunity, and they are missing it because they refuse to see America as it is—an industrialized nation. To many sensitive persons who are agile with the pen, industry is ugly and distasteful. We get much that is untrue and unimportant from them—at 10 cents a word.

To simple men like ourselves who go about our daily jobs with a sense of their important unimportance, industry is a thrilling adventure, with its romantic and idealistic aspects. Anything that touches daily bread, touches something holy, for it touches the very means of life.

There is increasing evidence as we have before pointed out that the labor press has a great obligation to the community. The strangling of a free press, as we know it, is going on rapidly in America. Something must take its place. This the radio can not do, for it, too, is "handled." Only the publications co-operatively owned by the unions can fill the gap.

**THE FIVE DAY
 WEEK IS A GAIN
 FOR ORGANIZED
 LABOR. READ WHY.**



PROPOSED LARKIN TOWER, NEW YORK, 108 STORIES HIGH—AN INNOVATION IN THE METROPOLIS OF ARCHITECTURAL WONDERS.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1929

No. 6

Five-Day Week Swings Across the Continent

THE drive for the short work week began a half century ago by organized labor, definitely phrased in 1913, arrested temporarily by the war, now seems destined for rapid fulfillment all over the American Continent. The winning of the five-day week by the building crafts of New York City though temporarily halted then resumed (the contract is to go into effect in August) involving 150,000 unionists is to be the signal for a nation-wide hour revision. Reports reaching this office daily indicate that western cities, southern cities, northern cities and eastern cities are quietly, but assiduously, going on the five day week basis. The announced hostility of employers has proved fruitless. The campaign of the organized building crafts, preceded by intelligent education, is succeeding all along the line. The change from 44-hour to 40-hour week is meeting the approval of the public, of economists and, in many instances, of financiers. S. W. Straus and Co., one of the largest real estate banking firms in America, predicts the entire building industry will be operating on the five-day week in a short time. This will involve 1,250,000 union workers.

The movement for the five-day week is not without its dramatic aspects. It represents organized labor's answer to mechanized production. It is labor's effort to secure a partial share in the leisure, wealth and culture created under new conditions in industry, conditions described as the new technology wherein waste is eliminated, efficiency increased, and production doubled. The harshness of the struggle was emphasized in New York City by the lockout by the New York employers' association, a step taken in fear that the five day week meant increased prestige for labor.

Won In New York City

The five-day week was won in New York City with a 10 per cent increase in wages. It came as a result of negotiations between the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association, May 5.

The Electrical Workers' organization in New York played an important part in this epoch-making victory. Under the leadership of Vice President H. H. Broach, Local Union No. 3 entered into an agreement with electrical contractors to effect the five-day week on February first. This was fought by certain hostile groups through court injunction.

"Labor" national labor weekly has this to say of this episode:

"The five-day week in the New York building industry was first inaugurated by the Electrical Workers' Union in February, through the efforts of International Vice President H. H. Broach, backed by all the influence of the International Brotherhood.

"The agreement then signed with the Electrical Contractors' Association established the shorter work week and a wage increase of 10 per cent, advancing the daily rate in this craft from \$12 to \$13.20 a day.

A major victory—the termination of a generation of labor education and economic pressure—comes with the advent of the five-day week in the building trades. The movement grows and the nation still stands.

"Later the Bricklayers and Masons and Plasterers obtained a similar agreement, which inaugurated the shorter week on May 1, with a wage increase of \$1 a day for the remainder of the current year, and \$1.40 a day for the other two years of the three-year contract, which will make their scale \$15.40 a day, or \$77 for a five-day week.

"When the Electrical Workers negotiated their agreement the Building Employers' Association entered a loud protest and even obtained a temporary injunction to prevent its being put into effect. However, the court, upon hearing the facts, decided against the employers, and subsequent efforts by the bosses to enlist the support of the courts in their effort to block the march of progress were equally abortive.

"Three electrical contracting firms refused to sign the agreement for the five-day week and increased pay, and withdrew from the Electrical Contractors' Association.

"They put non-union men on their jobs and this finally resulted in the Building Trades' Council, with which the Electrical Workers' Union is affiliated, voting to withdraw all craftsmen from structures on which non-union electrical workers were employed.

"This brought from the Builders' Association a threat to lock out all union men and a counter demand from the council that the five-day week and a 10 per cent wage increase be put into effect at once on all construction work.

Higher Still Higher

By JOHN GRAY MULLIN

(Written especially for *Electrical Workers Journal*)

Up—higher, and higher
Into the blue,
Man's aspiration
Climbs endlessly, too.

Skyscrapers towering,
Into the light,
Shot through with electric
Destroyers of night.

Oh, Comrade, never can
Such wonders, I see
Without thinking on God,
And Life's mystery.

"The unions won, their only concession being that the agreement becomes effective in August instead of May."

Little Effect on Costs

It became known in New York City that contractors stated that the 10 per cent increase in wages, and the shortening of hours would affect total building costs only four per cent. Certain employers declare that no additional cost will follow. It has been common knowledge for a number of years that efficiency of building trades workers had steadily increased. The five day week is in part the logical consequence of increased efficiency.

Opposition to the five-day week by the National Association of Building Trades Employers began in 1926. At the Pittsburgh Conference sentiments like these were freely expressed: (O. W. Rosenthal).

"On behalf of the National Association of Building Trades Employers, I want to thank everyone present for the contribution that has been made to the success of this conference. It never has been nor will it be our policy in the future to ask any non-member association to affiliate with us at our yearly conference. The purpose of these meetings is to exchange ideas and discuss the common problems which are confronting those of us in the construction industry.

"With respect to the five-day week I wish to say that it is not only bad economics but it is bad morals. It would seem to emphasize the importance of leisure, rather than the importance of man's work, man's opportunity to serve.

"It centers man's mind on not working, rather than on producing.

"In my opinion the whole thing is bunk. They are not square in this demand. They don't mean what they say. They don't want a five-day week. That is meant for public consumption. What they want to do is to artificially raise wages by creating a greater demand for labor and securing for itself more overtime at increased rates. I do not believe that the public will be fooled by the protestations of those proponents of the five-day week, who would have them believe that its purpose is to advance the spiritual-ity of labor."

However, the "American Contractor," a journal that serves contractors, takes the New York innovation much more coolly. After asserting that the five-day week would increase building costs in New York it declares:

"The one good feature of the action in New York is the granting of the shorter week to all building workers rather than to a few trades, for there is nothing more disorganizing to a contractor's operation than to attempt to carry on work with one or two trades missing. In this respect the contractor in New York City is in a much better position than in cities where one or two trades are working on a five-day week basis and the rest of the trades work a

full week. If the five day week is to come, let us have it a hundred per cent in the locality where it is adopted, and not on a piece-meal basis."

Due to Organization

The campaign for the short week has been a traditional part of organized labor's philosophy. As early as 1903, the American movement saw the fallacy of over production. It opposed the idea that mere production would insure prosperity for all. It advocated high wages in order that consumers might buy back what they, as producers, had produced. The short work day and short work week were advocated as health measures. But relation to production was never minimized.

In 1902 President Samuel Gompers declared:

"The philosophy and the stern necessity for a reduction in the hours of labor is underestimated and too little understood. There are some who believe, or pretend to believe that a reduction in the hours of labor carries with it a curtailment of production. As a matter of fact every reduction in the hours of labor that has occurred in industry has been followed by a vast increase in production. New machinery, new tools of labor, have invariably followed, while at the same time, increased leisure and opportunity for the workers have made them larger consumers and users of productive labor, giving to industry and commerce an impetus obtainable by no other means."

And a few years later, Gompers carried the campaign for the eight-hour day with the thundering slogan:

"So long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are too long."

The five-day week as a definite proposal did not come forward until 1912. At the A. F. of L. convention, in that year, this resolution was passed:

"Whereas a number of corporations and employers, in their pursuit of wealth and to satisfy their financial greed, are pursuing a course of compelling their employees to work every day in the week; and

"Whereas such conditions deprive the workers of liberty and pleasure and pursuit of happiness, and likewise result in undermining the health and mental condition of men and women; and

"Whereas Sunday is the recognized rest day, through the enactment of the law and otherwise, we realize that the conditions of industry or service in some instances require the continuance of work for seven days, and the consequent employment of some part of the employees on that day; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor declares the six-day week as the maximum number of continuous working days that anyone shall be employed and that we heartily commend the five-day week to the thoughtful and favorable consideration of all organizations affiliated with this federation to the end that the shortening of the work-week will be conducive to enhancing the physical, material, intellectual and moral welfare of the toilers; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the executive council be, and is hereby, authorized to do all in its power to aid and promote the principles herein enunciated."

The first recorded five-day week agreement came in 1915. Naturally, the great war interrupted this movement. After the war was over, it was apparent that something had happened to production. The new tech-

nology had been born with mass production, time-saving machinery, rationalization, stabilization, simplification and standardization. The mechanization of industry and methods went forward at a tremendous pace. It was apparent that a new type of industrial revolution had sloshed down over the worker. Men found themselves jobless though skilled. At this point the five-day appeared not only as a feasible possibility, but a necessity. President Green took this view of the five-day week in 1927:

"The American Federation of Labor resolved to work for the shorter work week, fully conscious that all industries are not equally prepared to introduce the forty-hour week. Because we believe that the shorter work week is industrially practicable and expedient and socially wise, organized labor offers its cooperation in developing technical changes and conditions under which the shorter work week can go into effect and usher in a period in which

Five-Day-Week Gains

Quite painlessly, with no fanfare of trumpets, and with no bitterness or conflict—save in New York City—where employers have brought suits to stay progress—union electrical contractors and union electrical workers are agreeing on the five day week.

The following list indicates in part the extent of the trend:

LOCAL UNIONS OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS WHICH ENJOY FIVE-DAY WEEK

Local Union	City
1	St. Louis, Mo.
3	New York City
5	Pittsburgh, Pa.
18	Los Angeles (in part)
26	Washington, D. C.
28	Baltimore, Md.
46	Seattle, Wash.
48	Portland, Ore.
56	Erie, Pa.
64	Youngstown, Ohio
98	Philadelphia, Pa.
106	Jamestown, N. Y.
129	Elyria, Ohio (May)
133	Middletown, N. Y.
140	Schenectady, N. Y.
163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
164	Jersey City, N. J.
176	Joliet, Ill.
191	Everett, Wash.
194	Shreveport, La.
208	Norwalk, Conn.
210	Atlantic City, N. J.
215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
236	Streator, Ill.
243	Salinas, Calif.
246	Steubenville, Ohio
262	Plainfield, N. J.
284	Pittsfield, Mass.
349	Miami, Fla.
375	Allentown, Pa.
413	Santa Barbara, Calif.
428	Bakersfield, Calif.
535	Evansville, Ind.
573	Warren, Ohio
584	Tulsa, Okla.
627	Lorain, Ohio
631	Newburgh, N. Y.
654	Kingston, N. Y.
719	New Brighton
996	Bradford, Pa.

the workers shall find new and greater opportunities for growth and service both as workers and as citizens. The joint efforts of management and those who use the tools and machinery to carry out work orders, will put all past experience to work to find the way to the next big change.

"There are industries that should now consider plans for the five-day week: these are mining, construction, automobiles, garment-making and textiles."

Publishes Group Life Brochure

A booklet published by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, Washington, D. C., labor's first old-line legal reserve life insurance company will attract everybody in America interested in the question of protection through cooperation. A brief foreword by Charles P. Ford stresses the old and new death benefit methods of labor unions, showing how dignity, stability and regularity are achieved through group life insurance. The brochure makes a strong point of the fact that policies written by this particular labor company make no profits out of unemployment, old age, changed employment or industrial difficulties. The policy of this labor company is unique in that it gives protection to the insured, under the group contract, so long as that person is a member in good standing of his union, whether he be laid off, superannuated, traveling or on strike.

There is evidence that Union Cooperative Insurance Association is being watched with the keenest interest by students, business competitors and sociologists, and this brochure will answer clearly many questions which have arisen about the timely topic of group life insurance. The Union Cooperative Insurance Association has grown spontaneously out of the labor movement, is captained by labor men, has been built to serve labor unions, and is sympathetically intimate with the economic problems of unionists. This guarantees the booklet wide-spread attention.

Engineers Invent Portable Thunderstorm

A thunderstorm on wheels, capable of being hauled around behind an automobile like a tourist's trailer and set off wherever and whenever desired, is the latest accomplishment of the engineers of the General Electric Company who are studying the effects of lightning on electric power lines. Natural lightning flashes are apt to damage these power lines even if the lightning does not actually strike the wire. By a distant effect resembling the action of radio waves electric forces are apt to be set up in the power lines and motors or dynamos may be burned out. To prevent such accidents devices called lightning arresters are used; consisting really of "escapes" instead of "arresters," for their duty is to let the electric forces stirred up by the lightning escape harmlessly into the earth. In perfecting such devices engineers are handicapped by the fact that real lightning does not always come just when the observers are ready to watch its effects. So the General Electric engineers decided to take the lightning to the wires instead of letting the wires wait for the lightning. An electric outfit to generate very high voltages has been mounted in the small wheeled cart. This outfit connects with two giant metal balls, like brass basket-balls. Between these balls a miniature flash of lightning can be produced; not so strong a flash as the natural ones between clouds but strong enough to test the effects of lightning impulses on power lines passing overhead.

Best Thought of Time Backs Five-Day Week

Elliot Dunlap Smith, professor industrial engineering, Yale University:

We should not criticize, but applaud the American Federation of Labor in their "spiritual opportunism," if you want to call it that—in substituting the quest of leisure with what it may bring in education, in intellectual, spiritual and artistic appreciation, and in a chance to live—in substituting the quest of leisure for the quest of money, of the opportunity to buy more Fords, more radios, or whatever money may buy. Under our present industrial methods it is primarily from the wholesome use of leisure throughout life that an old age for workmen that is truly worthwhile can come. Our task as managers in this regard, as it is in the shop, is that of leadership; it is the task of giving an example of how leisure can be happily, wholesomely and constructively employed to enrich living and make better men.

* * *

J. Douglas Brown, director, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University:

It is not my desire to oppose the five-day week in itself. As a means of safeguarding the health of the worker in high pressure industries or assuring greater regularity in seasonal industries it is a logical solution of a serious problem.

* * *

Paul U. Kellogg, editor, The Survey:

We are in a period where there is an altogether new and refreshing appreciation of leisure as an individual and social good, as never before since the days of the industrial revolution. Working people have tasted it. I agree with Professor Smith as to what it may mean to them, and as to the high significance of the American Federation of Labor's coming out for a long week-end rather than a fatter pay envelope. Here we are just on the threshold of something that may be as important as those new discoveries in health and education in freeing vast numbers of people to share in a bigger way in what leisure means to life—what, as they get the hang of it, it may mean in opportunity for thought, in cultural enrichment and in the pursuit of happiness.

* * *

Charles S. Meyers, industrial psychologist:

In certain occupations evidence has been brought forward to prove that the greatest hourly rate of output generally occurs during a 40-hour working week, and that it diminishes not only when the weekly hours are more, but also when they are less than this.

* * *

Lord Leverhulme, British captain of industry:

Recently an employer stated that in the early days of the war the nominal hours in his factory were 53 for the women; and he was staggered to find that the women were losing an average of 14 hours each per week. Fourteen hours a week

was the average time lost for each woman, bringing the actual average time worked by each down to 39 hours and he said: "Oh! This won't do, we will let the women come an hour later in the mornings, and we will let them go an hour earlier in the evenings," making twelve hours a week reduction. So he made the hours 41 a week, and then he found that the lost time averaged one hour per woman per week; therefore they were making 40 hours instead of 39 as previously. But he found, in addition, that in the 40 hours that they now worked—this was after deducting lost time—he had an increase in the output in the week of 44 per cent.

* * *

Henry Ford, industrialist:

The country is ready for the five-day week. It is bound to come through all industry. The short week is bound to come because without it the country will not be able to absorb its production and stay prosperous. The harder we crowd business for time, the more efficient it becomes. The more well-paid leisure workmen get, the greater become their wants. The industry of the country could not long exist if factories generally went back to the ten-hour day, because the people would not have time to consume the goods produced. Just as the eight-hour day opened our way to prosperity, so the five-day week will open our way to greater prosperity.

* * *

Senator Couzens, industrialist:

To continue blindly to shout prosperity without attempting to realize and meet our real problems as they come, is sheer foolishness.

I think a real five-day week will prove a good thing, not as a permanent policy, but as a precedent for present over-production and blind speed.

* * *

Thomas A. Edison, inventor and philosopher:

Do you think the five-day week possible generally, and desirable?

As the introduction of automatic machinery becomes general it will be compulsory to prevent over-production with all its evils.

* * *

Morris L. Cooke, noted engineer:

There is no longer any difference of opinion among those who are well intentioned and competent as to the value of shortening the hours of labor both as an aid to production and for its effect on the standard of living.

* * *

George B. Cutten, president, Colgate University:

The five-day week is just around the corner, and it does not take a very powerful telescope to give us a glimpse of the five-hour day.

Labor Union Man Leads Great Britain's Empire

A UNION man is premier of Great Britain. In a sense, that could not possibly be affirmed in 1924, Ramsay MacDonald, laborite, is today head of the great British Empire. His election was assured when on May 30, the "tight little isle" upset all predictions and precipitated a labor landslide. How sweeping that victory was is indicated by the fact that by eight o'clock of the morning of May 31, the United States knew that labor had, with only one-third of the vote heard from, gained 52 seats, whereas the Tories had suffered a net loss of 50 seats in parliament. It seemed certain thus early that the flappers had voted labor. Youth is with the progressive forces.

By the evening of May 31, it was apparent that labor had won 288 seats; conservatives 256; liberals 63; independents 8. Though this is not a clear majority, it makes labor the dominant party. The following table indicates the scope of the great victory:

Election	Members	Labor Vote
1900	2	62,698
1906	29	323,195
1910 (Jan.)	40	505,960
1910 (Dec.)	42	370,802
1918	57	2,242,945
1922	142	4,236,733
1923	191	4,348,379
1924	151	5,487,620
1929	288	6,607,300

Impossible it was for the standpatters of Great Britain to manufacture a last-minute hoax colossal enough to confuse the voters and beat labor. Gone, it also appeared, was the fear on the part of the voters that "labor" attached to a ballot meant dangerous innovations. The meaning of the general strike had not faded, but its conduct apparently did not leave a bad impression on England's public mind.

The United States has a deep interest in the success of Ramsay MacDonald. A major tenet in the labor platform is co-operation with the United States in the reduction of naval armament. A second major tenet of the laborites is nationalization of the coal industry. A capital tax is also promised.

One of the dramatic incidents of the most surprising of all British elections, came out of Dudley, Worcester, home town of Sir Stanley Baldwin, Tory Premier. There Oliver Baldwin, running as a laborite, defeated his father's own candidate by a sweeping majority. Industrial districts gave labor an average gain of from 5,000 to 15,000.

Ten years after the war England finds itself face to face with materially the same problems as in 1918. Employment is a constant menace to industrial stability. Wages are low. The coal industry is bankrupt. Foreign trade is not brisk. England's financial prestige is impaired. The British Isle, naturally conservative, has waited patiently for the business government of Stanley Baldwin to do something, and has come to believe that it is only foolishly marking time. However, it must be said that labor's aspirations

for quick solutions to economic problems have been somewhat deflated. It is a question whether England's ills can be remedied by political measures. They are deep-seated economic and industrial. And yet the sweeping labor vote appears to indicate that the conservative British electorate has confidence in the labor party. The conservative nature of the vote is shown by the defeat of Saklatvala, the lone communist member of parliament.

The rise of the British Labor Party has been meteoric. In 1900 there was only one labor representative in Parliament. About that time, Keir Hardie, union miner, conceived the idea of building a labor party, with the trade union and co-operative societies as the base and substance. The party was to be of the nature of past ventures in the United States—a progressive party, federating the various liberal elements in the body politic.

Up to the election of 1924 the party was scarcely more than a futuristic organization. It was his majesty's opposition. It electrified Europe with its reconstructive program after the war. And it waited and worked. In 1924 Ramsay MacDonald became premier on tolerance. Labor did not have a majority in parliament. It now appears to be more nearly in command.

American labor watches with deep interest the political successes of British labor. American labor knows that conditions in the two nations are not identical. England is traditionally political. America is tradi-

tionally industrial. England's government is more flexible, and responds more directly to representative vote than that of the United States. Labor could capture both houses of Congress and not have the presidency. That is impossible in England. British labor is not hampered by injunction-issuing courts. Finally American labor holds that economic and industrial evil must be treated by economic and industrial remedies. Political remedies have limitations. Yet these differences do not obscure the splendid labor victory in England.

And what kind of man is the new labor premier, Ramsay MacDonald? Some years ago MacDonald was at dinner with a lot of bigwigs. He sat next to an old charmer, whose politics were 100 per cent open shop. He conversed with her. After dinner, she said, "Isn't that Mr. MacDonald a brilliant and charming man? Isn't it a pity he has the same name as that dreadful labor person?" Another bigwig had discovered that a labor man doesn't wear horns.

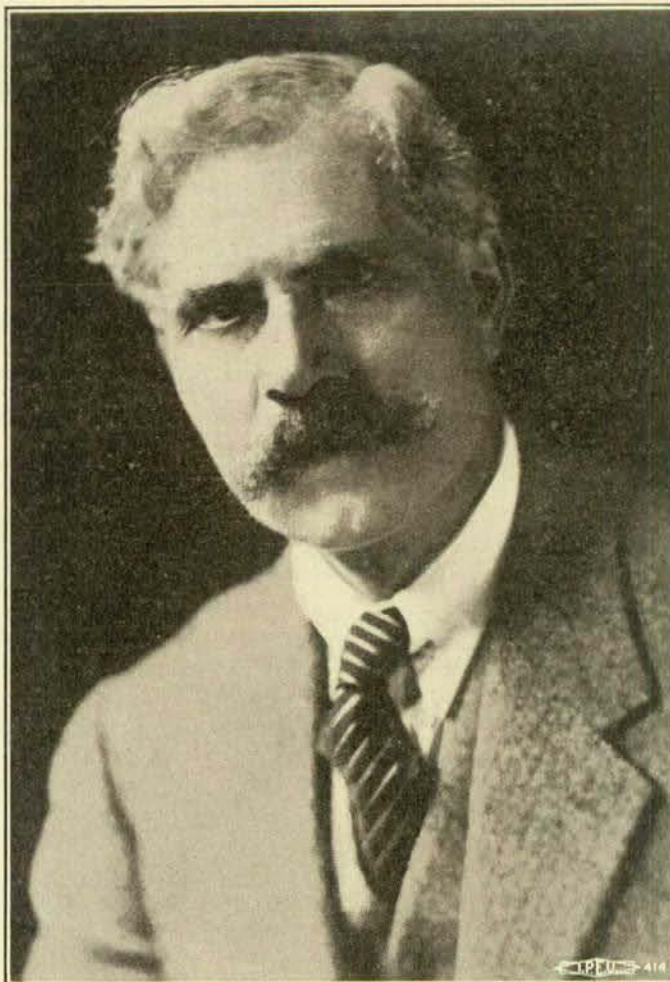
Ramsay MacDonald is a charming, polished Scotchman, but we rather think his charm and polish have been overworked. There is a tendency, now that he is master, to make him out as a kind of labor man by political accident rather than by choice. Ah, the old guard say, he carries on the best traditions of the British empire. Yes, perhaps. But no one needs to apologize for MacDonald's quality as a union man. Behind his soft manners, is a hard-hitting, powerful personality.

He is a bitter hater of Toryism, open shoppism, anti-social employers, and business militarism. He had the courage to follow his convictions during the war and accept political defeat. He hits hard though he hits gracefully. Opponents fear him. He was a farm boy, became a school teacher, and a newspaper man. He has worked all his life. He is a member of the teachers' union. A Scotchman, he has none of the English subservience to class. He feels himself as good as the next man. And he looks the part. A brilliant orator, he can hold his own against England's best in the House of Commons. He married Ethel Gladstone, a kinswoman of the great liberal premier. She brought to him an ardour for public work as great as his own. And she brought a small fortune which enabled him to enjoy the luxury of political defeat for principles.

MacDonald has been in America and Canada a number of times. Not long ago he was the guest of the American Federation of Labor.

Statistics inform us that the span of life was increased by 25 years in the past century. The trade agreement and the union label were great factors in this notable achievement.

A bigger, better and stronger labor movement can be secured by our power of purchase in a consistent demand for the union label, shop card and working button.



RAMSAY MACDONALD
A Labor Unionist Who Directs the World's Greatest Empire

Economic Balance Depends on Mutual Confidence

“OUR situation is fortunate, our momentum is remarkable. Yet the organic balance of our economic structure can be maintained only by hard, persistent, intelligent effort; by consideration and sympathy; by mutual confidence, and by a disposition in the several human parts to work in harmony together.”

With this stress upon the need for mutual confidence, and harmony, the report of the President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes reaches a strong climax. Given to the public late in May, preceded as it was by a 1,000-page fact-finding report, reviewed in the May JOURNAL, the report proper has won instant attention and widespread favor throughout the United States. It is safe to assert that at no time in the history of the nation has a purely economic report had such popular consideration.

“If national resources, especially the raw, are wastefully used; if money is taken out of production and employed for speculation; if any group develops a method of artificial price advancement which puts one commodity out of balance with other commodities; if either management or labor disregards the common interest—to this extent equilibrium will be destroyed, and destroyed for all.”

The need for harmony between labor and management runs like a thread of color throughout the whole pattern.

Wants, Wants, More Wants.

Prosperity is possible because of insatiable wants, and more means to gratify more wants.

“The survey has proved conclusively what has long been held theoretically to be true, that wants are almost insatiable; that one want satisfied makes way for another. The conclusion is that economically we have a boundless field before us; that there are new wants which will make way endlessly for newer wants, as fast as they are satisfied.”

Electricity plays a momentous part in the present and future economic order.

“Important as is the development of the economic side of our national life, through invention and discovery of new industries and new callings, an illustration of the potentialities of further lifting the national standard of living, without developing another invention or discovery and without creating a new want, can be drawn from a single industry—that of electrical appliances.

“A home or farm wired for electricity is a different economic unit from one which is not wired. Each such home, whether in city or country, can take advantage of electricity for lighting, and on the farm an automatic water-supply system makes available water at convenient spots for domestic and farm uses.

“A survey of city and village homes indicates the use of electricity for many additional applications of highly specialized devices. In 1928 apparently a large percentage of the homes wired for electricity had electric flatirons; less than one-third of them had washing machines; slightly over one-third of them had vacuum cleaners; less than 5 per cent had electrical refrigerators. We are far from the saturation point in connection with any of these devices.

Mass Production Aids

Mass production is revealed as a key to national well being.

“The service functions are not new, but few of the developments revealed by the survey are of greater potential significance than the accelerated growth of our service industries—travel, entertainment, education, insurance, communication; the facilities of hotels, restaurants, delicatessen stores, steam laundries, and public libraries, to mention but a few.

“Our situation is fortunate, our momentum is remarkable. Yet the organic balance of our economic structure can be maintained only by hard, persistent, intelligent effort; by consideration and sympathy; by mutual confidence, and by a disposition in the several human parts to work in harmony together.”

“An evolution which has been going on for centuries has only recently been revealed as a mass movement. We now apply to many kinds of services the philosophy of large-scale production. We have integrated these services and organized them, and we have developed the new philosophy to such a degree in recent years that we now have what might be termed ‘mass services.’ These have helped to create a new standard of comfortable living in the United States, and have afforded employment for millions of workers crowded out of agriculture and the extractive and fabricating industries.

“It was, in fact, the timely development of ‘mass services’ which saved our country from a critical unemployment problem during recent years.”

Leisure creates demands for goods. Production grows with lessened man power.

“There have been prosperous periods in the past which may have surpassed these rates of increase, but none so far as the committee can learn which has shown such a striking increase in productivity per man-hour. Notwithstanding the reductions in hours of labor, per capita productivity is nearly 60 per cent greater than it was toward the close of the nineteenth century; the increase in per capita productivity in manufacturing from 1922 to 1925 was 35 per cent; the productivity of farm workers has increased at a rate probably never before equaled.”

Flies in Ointment

Not all the picture is bright.

“While rayon manufacturers have worked at top speed, cotton mills have been on part time; while the silk-hosiery industry, the women's shoe trade, and the fur business have been active, there has been depression in the woollen and worsted industry; while dairying has been prosperous, grain growers have been depressed. Coal mining has been in difficulties, and classes of wholesalers and retailers have been under grave economic pressure. Progress has been made toward more stable employment in seasonal industries, yet ‘technological’ unemployment, resulting from the displacement of workers by improved machinery and methods, has attracted attention.”

Recommendations for a closer unity between research agencies and a deeper study of business cycles are made.

Explosive Lightning Again Investigated

The mystery of “ball lightning,” about which scientific controversies have raged for more than a century, has again occupied the attention of the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

At a recent meeting, M. E. Mathias, advocate of the theory that ball lightning consists of a special kind of matter probably formed from air gases by electric action, reported additional instances of these mysterious ball-like lights which he has found in accounts of eye-witnesses dating back to 1770. In some instances, M. Mathias reports, the eye-witnesses describe these glowing balls as exploding with enormous noise, louder than the discharge of many cannon at once. In other instances the balls seem to have disappeared slowly and quietly.

What M. Mathias calls the “fulminating matter” of these lightning balls may either explode or not explode, he believes, depending on the circumstances, just as explosives like TNT may burn quietly in a fire or may explode violently when touched off by a detonator. The ball lightning is described by most of the people who claim to have seen it, M. Mathias reports, in very similar terms. During an ordinary lightning storm a round, ball-shaped glow is seen; usually moving through the air a few feet above the ground. Presently the ball vanishes or explodes. No one has seen one of these balls form and some lightning experts still deny that they exist, the reports of witnesses being ascribed to optical illusions.

Claps Hands to Turn Off Radio

A radio receiver that can be stopped instantly by a shout or a hand-clap from the other side of the room whenever the program becomes annoying, as ancient potentates may have quieted the efforts of their orchestras of slaves, has been invented by Mr. Allen B. DuMont, a radio amateur of Montclair, Nova Scotia, who reports his device to The American Radio Relay League. The secret is nothing more complicated than a small plate of thin copper tilted against a copper wire. Plate and wire are mounted inside a small wooden box which acts as a sounding board and vibrates if a deep, full sound is produced in the neighborhood, like a hand-clap or a low-pitched shout. The vibration of the box shakes the small copper plate loose from its contact with the copper wire against which it rests. A small electric current, passing all the time through the contact between plate and wire is thus broken. This operates another bit of electric apparatus, called a relay, and this relay turns off the switches and stops the radio reception. When the concert that he is listening to from his easy chair across the room gives way to an unwanted bedtime story Mr. DuMont need not trouble to arise. He merely claps his hands or speaks severely to his receiver and the obedient copper slave in the wooden box turns everything off.

Automatics Gain; Four Girls in Five Look for Jobs

DURING this current month the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has received a good deal of publicity owing to the fact that it will in July reach the doubtful distinction of being the largest corporation in the world—a four billion dollar corporation. Counting on the American habit of measuring value by size, and by wealth, the telephone monopoly seeks to pass over some of the harsher incidents in its recent career, in favor of its huge financial success. However those persons who work on the lines and in the telephone exchanges of this monopoly are aware of practices which may not rise so favorably in public esteem. Experts on public utility commissions are scanning with unfavorable eyes the questionable financial practices of the telephone monopoly. One state legislature, that of California, makes a nationwide investigation of the telephone trust.

It is inevitable that a four billion dollar monopoly would reflect the contemporary industrial revolution in technology. It is considered surprising that the Bell telephone monopoly has been so slow to mechanize its exchanges, for, it must be remembered, that automatic switching, the dial telephone, was an early development of the industry. That it has not been installed sooner must be put down as a triumph of public opinion. For, say what you will, the colossal telephone trust is sensitive to subscribers' emotions and irritations. Apparently, the monopoly feels secure in its position as the "largest" corporation, surrounded by other mechanized industries, for it is preparing rapidly to increase its "automatics," by questionable financial juggling, and with the loss of jobs of hundreds of thousands of telephone women.

Recent Development

In 1910 no dial telephones were in use in the Bell System in the United States. Five years later, the manual service was still without competition. The report of the Bell Monopoly in 1920 showed 157,095 dial telephones. In the next five years, about 10 times as many automatics were installed as in the previous period of reporting. And

Behind the screen of friendly telephone publicity a grave human drama is enacting. Girls are being quietly dropped from pay-rolls. Jobs are dwindling. The telephone consumer is becoming a strongarm employee of the Bell Monopoly through "automatic" service.

by 1928—in three years—this number had virtually doubled.

Year	Number of Dial Phones In Use
1920	157,095
1925	1,496,289
1928	3,147,016

This is about one-fourth of all the phones in use. The financial method used by the monopoly is revealed by the Public Utilities Commission, local utility body, Washington, D. C. In the Capital City the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, an arm of the Bell Monopoly, is about to go on the automatic switching system. Announcement is expected momentarily that downtown exchanges will receive dial service—which means every subscriber becomes a strong arm worker for the Bell Monopoly. This announcement is to be followed by a drive by the local commission for lower telephone rates. The position of the commission is that the company will save a great deal in operating expense, by the change, and this should be reflected in cost to subscribers.

The company has already built up a huge revenue fund from earnings, and it is from this that the installation is to be made. Fear is expressed by the commission that this cost of installation, already paid for, will be the basis for a claim for increased rates. How public opinion in Washington feels about this, is reflected in the following story in the Washington Daily News:

"The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. is about to change its method of operation from the switchboard manned by operators to the dial, or automatic system, the subscriber making his own connection.

"Although the new system will be vastly less expensive to the company, saving much pay roll expense for operators, it is proposed that the subscribers pay the bill. In fact they have been paying for the amassing of a huge sum to finance the change—paying it in the present too high telephone rates out of which a huge depreciation reserve of more than \$6,000,000 has been set aside.

"It is proposed to use this to pay for the new switchboards. After which, of course, reduction of rates due to cheaper operation will still be prevented while the company repays itself for the money spent—with interest.

Probe Reveals Situation

"This situation is revealed as a result of an investigation into the financial condition of the company, made by B. M. Bachman, accountant for the Public Utilities Commission. The probe lasted several weeks and was made for People's Counsel Fleharty.

"Bachman reported to Fleharty yesterday. Fleharty today said that he is preparing, as soon as President Hoover appoints members to fill the two vacancies on the commission, to inaugurate a campaign for lower telephone rates.

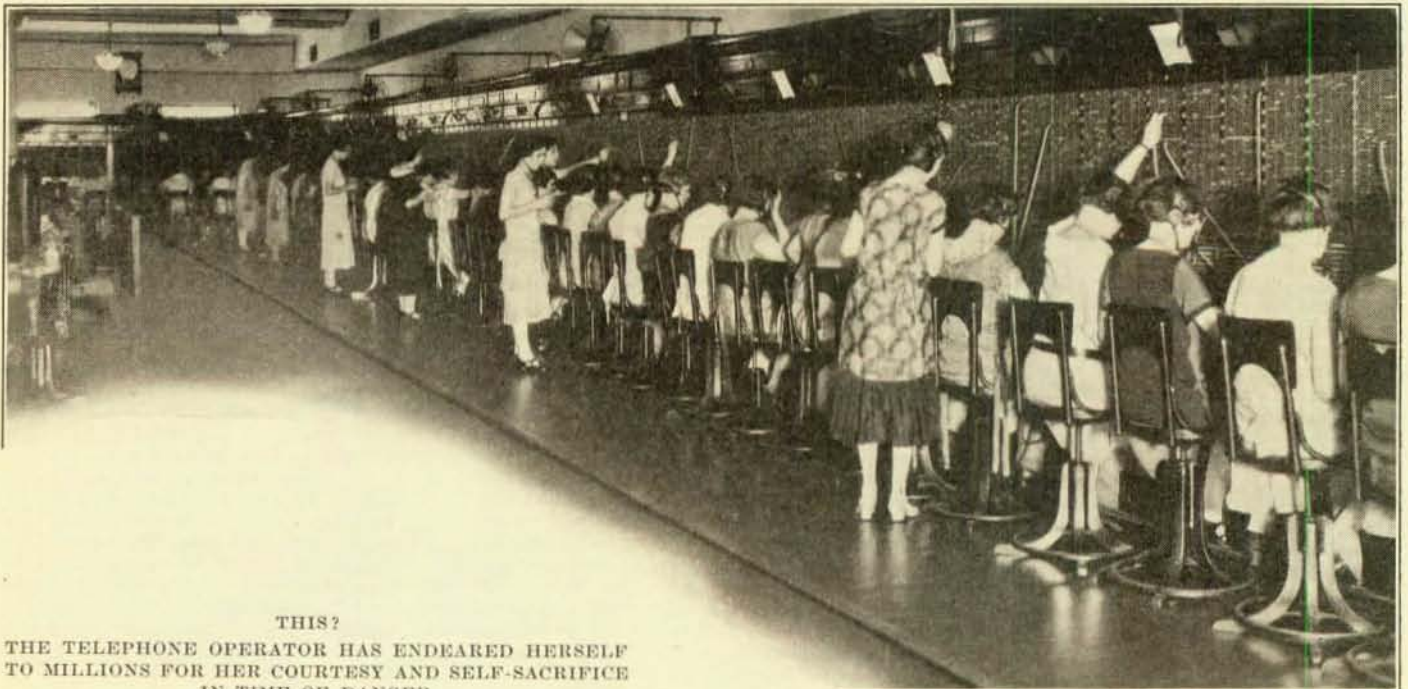
Earning Too Much

"He will undertake to convince the commission that:

"The telephone company is earning too much on its present valuation, having made \$118,948 more than 7 per cent return in the 12 months ended February 28, with net revenues growing larger monthly.

"The present valuation of \$24,000,000 is too high and a new valuation should be begun as a result of which much more than the \$118,948 annual excess earnings could be applied to rate reduction.

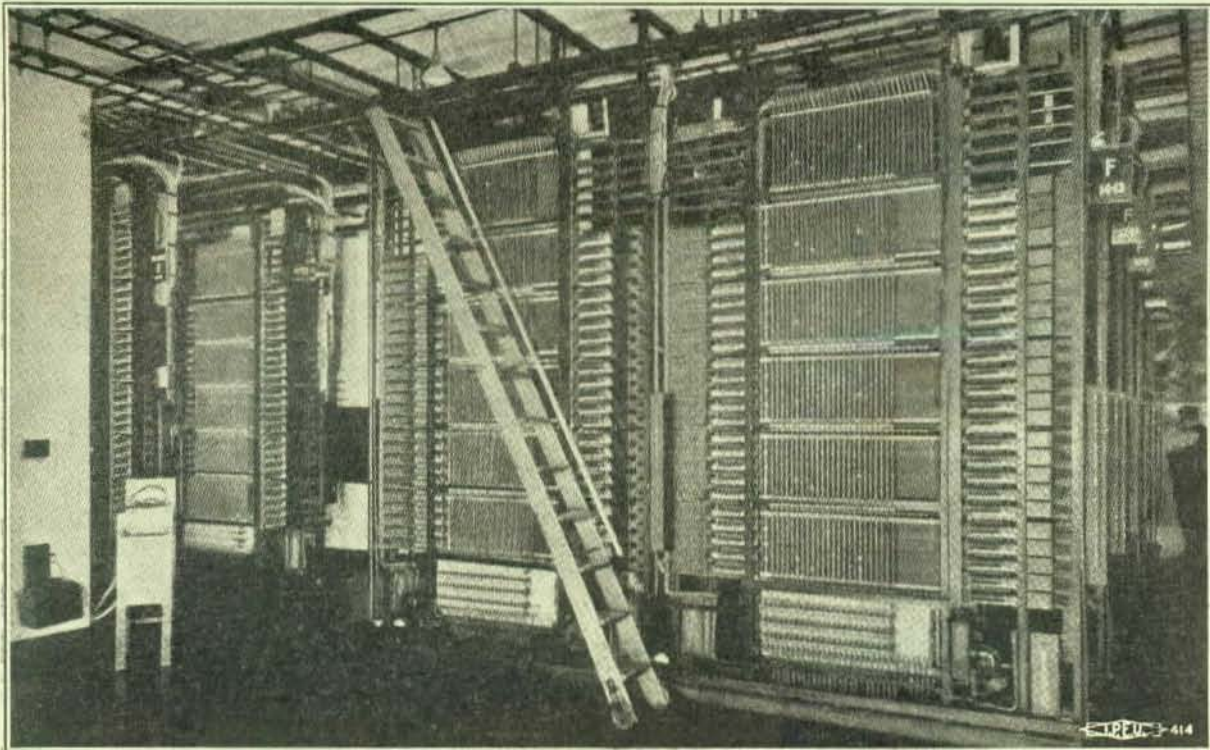
"The depreciation reserve of the company is clearly too high, being 24 per cent of the value of the entire property; and that,



THIS?

THE TELEPHONE OPERATOR HAS ENDEARED HERSELF TO MILLIONS FOR HER COURTESY AND SELF-SACRIFICE IN TIME OF DANGER

Photo by Underwood



OR THIS?

THIS INTRICATE MASS OF INTERLOCKING SWITCHES WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE THOUSANDS OF TELEPHONE GIRLS NOW ANSWERING YOUR RAISED RECEIVER.

therefore, the rate of depreciation accrual should be lessened, permitting still more to be applied to rate reduction.

"Bachman's report indicates that depreciation accruals are entirely too high," said Fleharty.

Company Has Excuse

"The company adds too much each year to its depreciation reserve which already is too great. The company's answer to that is that the money is about to be spent to change over from manual to automatic operation. I shall contend that it is improper to charge that expense to capital account. Junking one type of equipment to put in another for operating economy is not making a renewal of worn out or obsolescent machinery."

"On the subject of depreciation, Bachman's report says:

"The company continues to build up an enormous reserve for accrued depreciation. In 1928 it amounted to \$1,129,714, or more than 20 per cent of the total operating expenses.

"This sum, plus maintenance costs, comprised 41 per cent of the total operating cost. The balance in the reserves at the end of 1928 was \$6,306,456, or about 24 per cent of the book cost of the property."

"The P. U. C. never has determined what the company shall charge off for depreciation, although it is expressly directed in the Public Utilities act that all utilities must do so. It has omitted to do so in this case on the excuse that it is a matter for the Interstate Commerce Commission, since the local telephone company is part of a national system.

"Bachman advises Fleharty that there is, however, no more vital consideration in rate regulation than holding depreciation down to a proper limit."

"Fair and just salaries and wages to the personnel, reasonable, regular dividends to the stockholders together with an opportunity for them to make additional investments in the business from time to time on

favorable terms, and further improvements in service or reduction in charges for service to telephone users so far as financial safety permits, are fundamental in the policy of the management to furnish the most telephone service and the best at the least cost."

Workers Hit Hard

In this summary of its virtues, taken from its 1928 report, the company fails to say anything about establishing stable conditions of employment for its workers. As a matter of fact, the wholesale layoff—concealed and controlled, coupled with the rapidly diminishing number of jobs due to mechanization, creates a situation of serious proportions. The telephone industry is beginning to manifest the trend to mechanization shown in these directions. The following facts summarize this trend in the United States:

The company does not generally let girls go in wholesale lots. This would attract public attention and criticism.

They are hiring girls now in the cities destined for automatization for short periods of time only.

Limitation of opportunity has already taken place. In one city employing 5,000 operators, where partial mechanization has taken place, jobs have shrunk almost 50 per cent.

When automatic telephones are installed jobs shrink noticeably from 50 to 66 per cent.

The company used to say they would not scrap manual equipment, but as extensions and developments and new exchanges were needed, they would put in machine switching. Recently they have departed from that policy. In the downtown districts of certain cities they have cut over from manual to machine switching quite ruthlessly.

The company plays a sly game. When part of the lines of an exchange go over into automatic operation, and then as these create a surplus of operators, the company simply tightens discipline in that exchange.

Tardiness becomes a flagrant offense. The force dwindles, and the corporation pompously asserts that no girls were dismissed as a result of mechanization.

Jobs Cut Off Early

New York City has 15,000 to 20,000 telephone operators. If it were not for the automatic, it probably would need 45,000 to 50,000.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has recently gathered figures from certain cities picturing the results of automatic switching.

	No. Girls Employed Under Manual System	No. Girls Employed Under Automatic System
Terre Haute	150	14
Missoula	28	11
Butte	93	30

One telephone operator awake to the situation said: "The appalling thing about it is that small towns, where jobs are scarce under normal circumstances, are the spots where the automatic hits hardest. Remember, too, that in addition to all its other little monopolies, Bell has a monopoly of jobs as well. A telephone operator must work for the one and only telephone company, if she is to earn her living at her trade at all. There has been no attempt on the part of the telephone company to soften the blow.

"There have been instances where girls have been retained to do light mechanical work in connection with the network of the automatic system. However, this means the replacement of a skilled man by a semi-skilled woman at a much lower wage for the latter."

As the monopoly is doing in financing, playing a ruthless, independent policy, it is so doing in employment. It is driving along with more profits in view, taking no heed of public good or private welfare of the workers.

Injunction Will Not Down as National Issue

PLAIN TALK, a magazine of general appeal, with a slightly iconoclastic slant, published in New York, devotes its leading article in June to a discussion of "Government by Injunction" by Senator Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota.

Plain Talk blurbs the article in the caustic words of the editor thus:

"The rising tide of industrialism, aided by vast capital and shrewd but not overscrupulous corporation lawyers, has clearly nullified the civil right of a citizen to bargain for his labor. The power of the courts, which should protect, only harasses him, and by a contempt of court process makes a criminal out of him when he and his associates act for the bettering of labor conditions. Where will it end?"

Senator Shipstead takes not more optimistic a view of judge-made law. He stamps the injunction abuse in labor disputes as a means to inspiring contempt for the entire judicial system, and describes it as the "outstanding perversion of legal authority developed in the last half-century."

"The growing tendency of judges, particularly judges of our Federal courts, to issue sweeping injunctions in labor disputes, is inevitably breeding deep resentment among our working population and bringing the entire judicial system into contempt by creating the widespread conviction that instead of acting as impartial tribunals too many of our courts place property rights above human liberty.

"Our government is based upon a principle of 'checks and balances' in which authority is carefully divided between executive and legislative and judicial branches, with the organic law of the land always supreme. Unfortunately, since early in our history the courts have displayed a tendency to usurp powers vested by the Constitution in the executive and legislative branches of the government, and the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes is the outstanding perversion of legal authority developed in the last half-century. Today it can be truthfully said that our government often degenerates into a government by injunction."

Injunction abuse he finds is in effect an annihilation of the fundamental right of collective bargaining.

"A customary form of injunction in industrial disputes forbids men from combining to carry on peaceful and legal strikes. This, in effect, is a denial of the fundamental right of collective bargaining. Destroy that and you destroy everything that labor has fought for in the past century.

"This is an era of combinations on the part of both capital and labor. How can the voice of an individual be heard if he is in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation or General Motors? The day is gone when workmen can act as individuals. A man cannot lift himself merely by appealing to some great corporation. To better his condition he must consort with his fellow men and act with them in concert. When men are denied the right of acting collectively we are approaching a condition that borders on and sometimes is involuntary servitude. Such a practice strikes at the very foundations of society and

Plain Talk flays with deadly candor the hypocritical use of injunctions in labor disputes. Indifferent to growing public opinion courts are driving children at the point of writs to extremities in the strike zones of Tennessee.

can only breed disrespect for orderly government."

Judges who are irresponsible, who little understand labor, and who are out of sympathy with labor's aims, have opportunity to act as strike-breakers.

"Certainly, merely as a matter of public policy, it would be far better to have all industrial controversies settled in a court of law, with juries to pass on the facts represented by sworn witnesses and the judge limited to the interpretation of the law. The evil is the greater because the injunction process is most common in Federal Courts, where judges are appointed for life and are not responsible to the people. Where an equity judge—who often before his appointment has been a corporation lawyer—sits as sole arbiter in an industrial dispute that may concern his former clients he can give full sway to his economic prejudices. When a judge acts as a law judge he is presumed to act under the law, and exceptions and appeals will be made from his

rulings if he does not; but when the same judge sits in equity he is virtually irresponsible. He can, if he so chooses, act as a strike-breaker and violate every constitutional guarantee. Every right of the worker can be swept away without appeal. As a matter of historical interest, one of the judges who issued a sweeping injunction in the Pennsylvania coalfields was himself the owner of coal property of considerable value. Given arbitrary power in an equity court, could such a man be assumed to lay down impartial rules for the guidance of union workers?

"Senator Walsh of Montana, recognized as one of the leading constitutional lawyers of the country, has written:

"The injunction is a part of the strategy of the strike, primarily to affect public opinion, only secondarily to assure safety to either person or property involved. It helps to make public sentiment against the cause of the employees . . . It has been asserted that the Federal courts are not subject to restraint in that regard by Congress . . . The writer has no hesitancy in condemning this view. Since Congress is given power to create courts inferior to the Supreme Court, it must be given power to define the jurisdiction of each within the limits indicated.

"The Daugherty injunction, issued during the shopmen's strike, probably the most sweeping and infamous of all labor injunctions ever issued by a Federal judge, forbade rights expressly granted by the Clayton Act. Hundreds of thousands of shopmen and their sympathizers were prevented from acting to promote their interests "by letters, printed or other circulars, telegrams, telephone, word of mouth, oral persuasion or communication, or through interviews published in newspapers, or other similar acts, encouraging, directing or commanding any person, whether a member of any or either of said labor organizations or associations designated herein, to abandon the employment of said railroad companies, or any of them or to refrain from entering the service of said railroad companies.""

The United States alone allows injunction law to thrive.

"The United States is the only country in the world where government by injunction prevails. It has prevailed here only since 1888, when the modern corporation may be said to have entered on its career of industrial conquest. Government by injunction has been curbed in practically every nation in Europe, including England, from which country we got the equity courts."

Senator Shipstead asks for restoration of government by law.

"Congress is the one tribunal to which both the public and the courts look for law to replace 'government by injunction,' and Congress should end the anomalous situation now existing by asserting its constitutional powers and limiting the definition of property to that which is either tangible or transferable. By doing this we shall end the practice—intolerable in a democracy—where judges in courts of equity, responsible to neither the people nor the law, hand down arbitrary



SENATOR HENRIK SHIPSTEAD
Minnesota
Sponsor of Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill

(Continued on page 33)

Labor Has Always Fought for a Free Press

ONE morning in 1881, a printer in the office of the Philadelphia Tageblatt was handed a piece of copy by the foreman. He glanced down hastily at it, flushed, then turned pale, clenched his hands, and swore. It was a vicious attack upon the newly formed typographical union, of which he was a member. "I'll never set that up," he told the boss. "Oh yes, you will," he was informed. There ensued a bitter quarrel, but the printer persisted, and as a result there was precipitated a vigorous dispute between the paper and the union. During the course of the altercation, Samuel Gompers, president of the young American Federation of Labor, was called in as arbitrator. And this was his ruling:

I deny the printer the right to refuse to set up the attack notwithstanding it is an attack upon his union. I do this because I hold he has no right to interfere with the freedom of expression of the press.

Samuel Gompers felt keenly the American principle guaranteeing an untrammelled press. It is rather strange, too, in view of the fact that he was only an adopted American, whereas many native sons were operating papers that were consistently repressing news, and lying about the labor movement.

Gompers Defended Freedom

When the American Federation was caught in bitter litigation, the first great struggle against abuse of injunctions (the Buck stove case) the question arose, Are not the editorials Gompers is writing in the American Federationist a violation of the court order? Here is the stand Gompers took, as related by himself:

"In the course of these hearings the legal question arose as to whether I could be held answerable for material which I published as editor of the American Federationist. It was decided by a definite understanding with my attorneys that legal phases would be left entirely to their judgment, but that upon editorial utterances in the American Federationist on matters which could be properly made a subject of inquiry, I intended to insist upon my rights as an American citizen guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. I believed that the right of free press implied full expression of my views and I was willing to take the consequences that might result from that stand, to speak and publish freely upon any subject and that if my utterances were libelous or treasonable, I should be held accountable for the violation of my guaranteed rights. The chief issue concerned in the injunction for which I was willing to make the test case was freedom of speech and press."

"I was willing to take the consequences." It is to be questioned if many editors are willing still

A priceless and age-old heritage of Americans is being threatened today by newspaper consolidations, and corporation control of the press. Labor's relation to this problem is here discussed.

to take the consequences in free expression of their views.

Not Won Without Struggle

It must be remembered that the tradition of a free press arose with Thomas Jefferson. It was he who fought for, and secured the acceptance of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the legal right of free press. Jefferson never could have succeeded if he had not been backed by the masses, the carpenters, printers, shopmen, farmers—the populace, whom Hamilton despised.

All the hullabaloo in the daily press at this moment about corporation control of newspapers is nothing new to labor. The International Moulders' Journal in September, 1928, exposed the control of Canadian newspapers by power interests, and anticipated the investigation of stock-holding by the Federal Trade Commission of the

United States. It is doubtful whether labor can grow excited about the acquisition of dailies by the International Power and Paper Company. Is this company any more anti-social than William Randolph Hearst, or the Chicago Tribune? The situation is not new, it is only dramatically exposed. Recently, Silas Bent, a journalist of clean record, set forth in his book "Ballyhoo," the true state of affairs in the newspaper world.

"Every day the newspaper goes forth naked into the world. Anyone can see with half an eye the capitalistic strawberry mark. The common corollary notion, however, that the daily press takes orders from Wall Street is an error. If there were indeed a dark conspiracy whereby Big Business dictated to the editor, it could be exposed and destroyed. The life of the city newspaper is mass circulation. No paper could maintain mass circulation if it were known that such a condition prevailed.

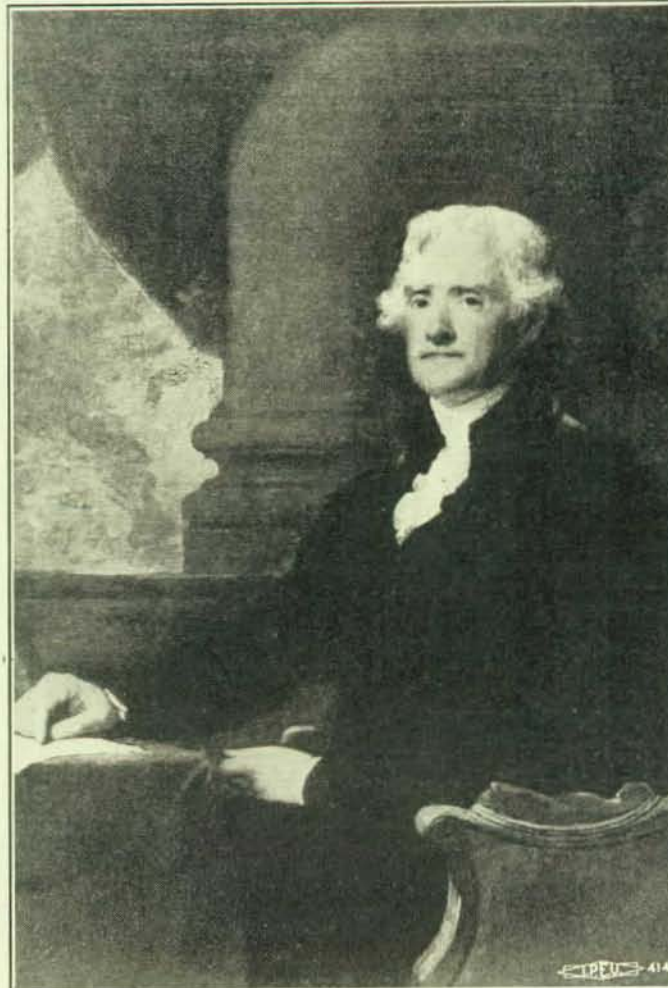
"No, the relation between Wall Street and the press is not the relation of master and servant. They rank as equals. Both are Big Businesses; and the press plays into the hands of Wall Street through a community of interests. They want the same things. They have the same ambitions. They exploit the same people. These people are the 95 per cent of the American population who, according to Andrew Mellon, are 'supported' by the remaining five per cent.

"The owner of the big newspaper, or of the newspaper chain, is one of the five per cent. It is surprising how generally Andrew Mellon's notion is entertained by the multi-millionaire minority—the notion that capitalists, by supplying employment and opportunities of livelihood for the masses of people 'support' them. It is an opinion huggled to the breast of many a newspaper mogul.

"The daily press of this country constitutes its sixth industry in point of size. It did a business last year of \$1,100,000,000. It sells every day 38,000,000 of its commodity, that is, thirty-eight million papers. From the sale of its commodity, however, it derives only one-fourth of its revenue. Three-fourths (more than \$800,000,000 last year) of its money is derived from the sale of space for advertising. It is absurd, of course, to suppose that any business can ignore the interests which supply three-fourths of its income. It is absurd to fancy that a commercial press, such as we have now in the United States, can afford to offend the five per cent who make this revenue possible. It is preposterous to say that we have an independent press.

"Let us look at a few figures. The New York Times has an annual net profit of \$4,000,000—and derives six-sevenths of its revenue, unlike the average daily, from advertising. Its investment in real estate and equipment alone is \$15,000,000. The Kansas City Star was put on the market at \$11,000,000, Frank A. Munsey's New York Sun and Telegram for \$10,000,000, the New York

(Continued on page 333)



JEFFERSON
HE STUNG TYRANTS BY WRITING INTO THE CONSTITUTION
THE IDEAL OF A FREE PRESS.

Shadow of Machine Clouds Women's Trades Meet

INEQUALITY of wages; disparity between wages and the cost of living; married women working; unemployment; heart-breaking working conditions—all these questions were tackled bravely and frankly at the national convention of the National Women's Trade Union League in Washington, in May. But behind them, and through them as a kind of minor refrain ran the machine. What is the machine doing to employment, and to jobs? made a dirge like accompaniment to statistics.

Here are some of the real life stories as told by delegates:

Miss Josephine Lonergan, Philadelphia: I represent the bindery workers. We have received an increase in pay, but that means that there is less work because it comes through machinery. When I started out as a young girl it was considered quite the thing to do 4,000 sheets by hand, but at the present time I am working on a machine that will do 80,000 sheets a day. Of course I get more money—that is understood—but I have a friend who is on a machine and who has also worked by hand for years and when she was put on the machine she was told she would have more time to herself. She has had more time, in view of the fact that when the work is finished she goes home.

That is how the bindery workers stand in Philadelphia.

Miss Belle Trouland, National Federation of Federal Employees: I am a Government employee. We have had an increase in wages in the last five years. I am employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and in that particular establishment we have 22 different organizations. Ours is the only women's organization and we have a wonderful organization.

As you all know we are changing the size of the money and incidentally installing some high power speed machinery. Due to mass production, we have had a furlough running off and on for the last two years.

Busy, Yet, Furloughed

Don't misunderstand me, because at this present time we are very, very busy, but we probably will not be when we get enough of the small money printed that will be needed in circulation for probably the next six months. All last summer and fall we were running a furlough, in some of these organizations one day in nine, some, one day in 11, and the women one day in every 13. We kept all the people on the Civil Service payroll at that particular time, but the increase we got under the Welch bill was exactly taken away by our furlough. In other words, the furlough overbalanced the increase we got exactly to the penny.

Miss Fannia Cohn, Garment Workers, New York: The same way with the

Women who work feel sensitively the limitation of employment by machine competition. Here they tell about conditions in many industries where women dominate.

workers, when a new machine is introduced the worker is being discarded. The machine does the sewing on of the buttons and the button holes, and consequently less workers are needed. Why should the workers be the only ones to suffer from these new inventions? Why should not we have a replacement fund? I am not in position to suggest how it should be done, whether by the government or by the industry, but why should these workers be thrown out on the market and be idle and be compelled to undersell their labor? Then their children are taken out of the schools because they can't support them. That is bad for our country from a higher point of view.

Sooner or later—and I hope it will be soon, we will have to ask for a replacement fund, so that when people are discarded or discharged because of new inventions, the invention will not contribute to their disaster,

but rather to their benefit. They should not be thrown out on the market to form the bread line of charity.

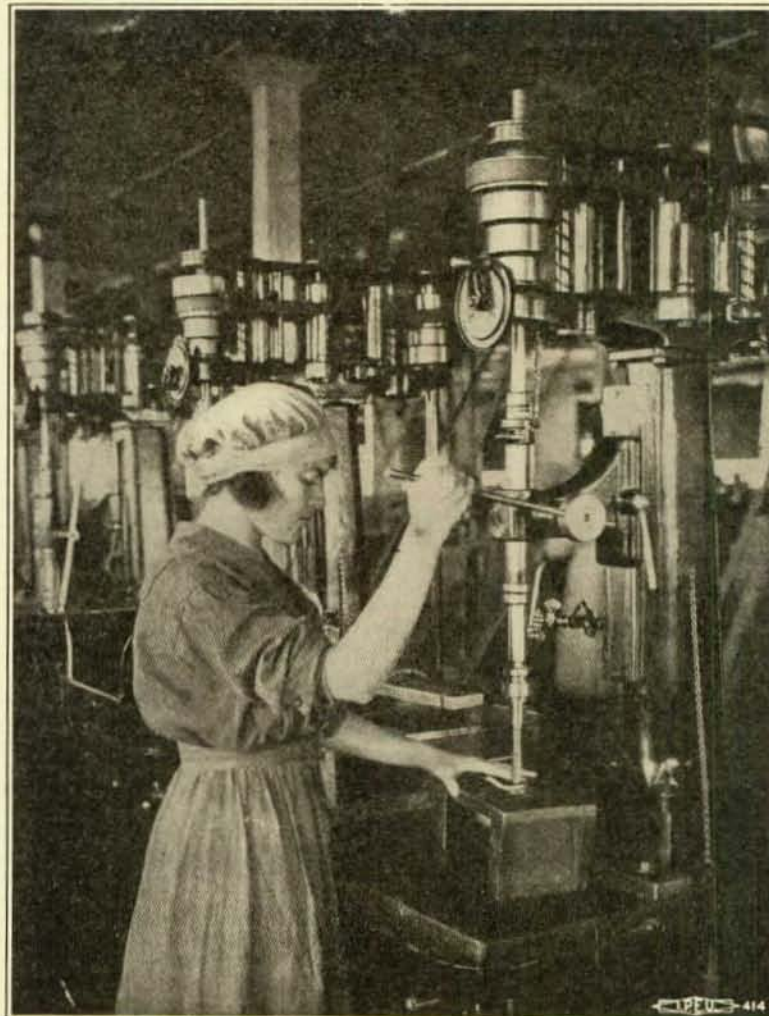
Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker—Telephone Operators: This unemployment question has affected the telephone operators, and in response to Mrs. Peak's question I would like also to bring in another point—security of employment as an offset of low wages. We were always confronted with the company's argument that here was an absolutely secure tenure of employment, that we ought to be contented with low wages because we were guaranteed rather too much work. You are lucky to get two weeks off during the year. We had to work Sundays and holidays and a good deal of night work, so all the emphasis was put on absolute security of employment.

Another by-product of the telephone industry is compensation while you are ill, disability payment, insurance, pensions, all of which, from the standpoint of the company, has a money value. Regardless of what our theory may be, they have money value, but we think they belong in the pay envelope—they are part of wages.

Now, we have this security of employment in the telephone business and we must put up with a low wage as part of the return for absolute security of employment—no seasonal occupation, no unemployment.

Along comes an invention which affects dramatically and immediately not only security of employment, but absolutely robs the individual of a job altogether. The telephone company, in connection with all its other monopolies, has a job monopoly. You must work for the telephone company if you are going to work as a telephone operator at all, so a girl who has put in 10 or 15 years of her life in the telephone business suddenly faces the prospect of no job. What becomes of her security of employment in return for which she has worked for low wages? What becomes of her pension right to which she had surrendered a good deal of money from her pay envelope? What becomes of disability and the payments which the company has withheld from her all these years in order to give her money if she should be sick, because she is suddenly out of a job?

The coming of the automatic telephone does not affect the operators in the big cities. It does affect the operators in the smaller cities. We had an agreement with the city of Terre Haute, Ind., where they employ 180 operators. It is an independent company there and the Bell Telephone Company operates the local and long distance exchange, so that the proportion of operators displaced is rather unusual. That is, more operators were displaced by the automatic than would ordinarily be the case if the toll and long distance were retained, because they are not affected by the



Courtesy, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau

THE MACHINE BECOMES THE SALIENT FEATURE OF THE INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND

(Continued on page 333)

Best Thought of Time Backs Five-Day Week

Elliot Dunlap Smith, professor industrial engineering, Yale University:

We should not criticize, but applaud the American Federation of Labor in their "spiritual opportunism," if you want to call it that—in substituting the quest of leisure with what it may bring in education, in intellectual, spiritual and artistic appreciation, and in a chance to live—in substituting the quest of leisure for the quest of money, of the opportunity to buy more Fords, more radios, or whatever money may buy. Under our present industrial methods it is primarily from the wholesome use of leisure throughout life that an old age for workmen that is truly worthwhile can come. Our task as managers in this regard, as it is in the shop, is that of leadership; it is the task of giving an example of how leisure can be happily, wholesomely and constructively employed to enrich living and make better men.

* * *

J. Douglas Brown, director, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University:

It is not my desire to oppose the five-day week in itself. As a means of safeguarding the health of the worker in high pressure industries or assuring greater regularity in seasonal industries it is a logical solution of a serious problem.

* * *

Paul U. Kellogg, editor, The Survey:

We are in a period where there is an altogether new and refreshing appreciation of leisure as an individual and social good, as never before since the days of the industrial revolution. Working people have tasted it. I agree with Professor Smith as to what it may mean to them, and as to the high significance of the American Federation of Labor's coming out for a long week-end rather than a fatter pay envelope. Here we are just on the threshold of something that may be as important as those new discoveries in health and education in freeing vast numbers of people to share in a bigger way in what leisure means to life—what, as they get the hang of it, it may mean in opportunity for thought, in cultural enrichment and in the pursuit of happiness.

* * *

Charles S. Meyers, industrial psychologist:

In certain occupations evidence has been brought forward to prove that the greatest hourly rate of output generally occurs during a 40-hour working week, and that it diminishes not only when the weekly hours are more, but also when they are less than this.

* * *

Lord Leverhulme, British captain of industry:

Recently an employer stated that in the early days of the war the nominal hours in his factory were 53 for the women; and he was staggered to find that the women were losing an average of 14 hours each per week. Fourteen hours a week

was the average time lost for each woman, bringing the actual average time worked by each down to 39 hours and, he said: "Oh! This won't do, we will let the women come an hour later in the mornings, and we will let them go an hour earlier in the evenings," making twelve hours a week reduction. So he made the hours 41 a week, and then he found that the lost time averaged one hour per woman per week; therefore they were making 40 hours instead of 39 as previously. But he found, in addition, that in the 40 hours that they now worked—this was after deducting lost time—he had an increase in the output in the week of 44 per cent.

* * *

Henry Ford, industrialist:

The country is ready for the five-day week. It is bound to come through all industry. The short week is bound to come because without it the country will not be able to absorb its production and stay prosperous. The harder we crowd business for time, the more efficient it becomes. The more well-paid leisure workmen get, the greater become their wants. The industry of the country could not long exist if factories generally went back to the ten-hour day, because the people would not have time to consume the goods produced. Just as the eight-hour day opened our way to prosperity, so the five-day week will open our way to greater prosperity.

* * *

Senator Couzens, industrialist:

To continue blindly to shout prosperity without attempting to realize and meet our real problems as they come, is sheer foolishness.

I think a real five-day week will prove a good thing, not, as a permanent policy, but as a precedent for present over-production and blind speed.

* * *

Thomas A. Edison, inventor and philosopher:

Do you think the five-day week possible generally, and desirable?

As the introduction of automatic machinery becomes general it will be compulsory to prevent over-production with all its evils.

* * *

Morris L. Cooke, noted engineer:

There is no longer any difference of opinion among those who are well intentioned and competent as to the value of shortening the hours of labor both as an aid to production and for its effect on the standard of living.

* * *

George B. Cutten, president, Colgate University:

The five-day week is just around the corner, and it does not take a very powerful telescope to give us a glimpse of the five-hour day.

Labor Union Man Leads Great Britain's Empire

A UNION man is premier of Great Britain. In a sense, that could not possibly be affirmed in 1924, Ramsay MacDonald, laborite, is today head of the great British Empire. His election was assured when on May 30, the "tight little isle" upset all predictions and precipitated a labor landslide. How sweeping that victory was is indicated by the fact that by eight o'clock of the morning of May 31, the United States knew that labor had, with only one-third of the vote heard from, gained 52 seats, whereas the Tories had suffered a net loss of 50 seats in parliament. It seemed certain thus early that the flappers had voted labor. Youth is with the progressive forces.

By the evening of May 31, it was apparent that labor had won 288 seats; conservatives 256; liberals 63; independents 8. Though this is not a clear majority, it makes labor the dominant party. The following table indicates the scope of the great victory:

Election	Members	Labor Vote
1900	2	62,698
1906	29	323,195
1910 (Jan.)	40	505,960
1910 (Dec.)	42	370,802
1918	57	2,242,945
1922	142	4,236,733
1923	191	4,348,379
1924	151	5,487,620
1929	288	6,607,300

Impossible it was for the standpatters of Great Britain to manufacture a last-minute hoax colossal enough to confuse the voters and beat labor. Gone, it also appeared, was the fear on the part of the voters that "labor" attached to a ballot meant dangerous innovations. The meaning of the general strike had not faded, but its conduct apparently did not leave a bad impression on England's public mind.

The United States has a deep interest in the success of Ramsay MacDonald. A major tenet in the labor platform is co-operation with the United States in the reduction of naval armament. A second major tenet of the laborites is nationalization of the coal industry. A capital tax is also promised.

One of the dramatic incidents of the most surprising of all British elections, came out of Dudley, Worcester, home town of Sir Stanley Baldwin, Tory Premier. There Oliver Baldwin, running as a laborite, defeated his father's own candidate by a sweeping majority. Industrial districts gave labor an average gain of from 5,000 to 15,000.

Ten years after the war England finds itself face to face with materially the same problems as in 1918. Employment is a constant menace to industrial stability. Wages are low. The coal industry is bankrupt. Foreign trade is not brisk. England's financial prestige is impaired. The British Isle, naturally conservative, has waited patiently for the business government of Stanley Baldwin to do something, and has come to believe that it is only foolishly marking time. However, it must be said that labor's aspirations

for quick solutions to economic problems have been somewhat deflated. It is a question whether England's ills can be remedied by political measures. They are deep-seated economic and industrial. And yet the sweeping labor vote appears to indicate that the conservative British electorate has confidence in the labor party. The conservative nature of the vote is shown by the defeat of Saklatvala, the lone communist member of parliament.

The rise of the British Labor Party has been meteoric. In 1900 there was only one labor representative in Parliament. About that time, Keir Hardie, union miner, conceived the idea of building a labor party, with the trade union and co-operative societies as the base and substance. The party was to be of the nature of past ventures in the United States—a progressive party, federating the various liberal elements in the body politic.

Up to the election of 1924 the party was scarcely more than a futuristic organization. It was his majesty's opposition. It electrified Europe with its reconstructive program after the war. And it waited and worked. In 1924 Ramsay MacDonald became premier on tolerance. Labor did not have a majority in parliament. It now appears to be more nearly in command.

American labor watches with deep interest the political successes of British labor. American labor knows that conditions in the two nations are not identical. England is traditionally political. America is tradi-

tionally industrial. England's government is more flexible, and responds more directly to representative vote than that of the United States. Labor could capture both houses of Congress and not have the presidency. That is impossible in England. British labor is not hampered by injunction-issuing courts. Finally American labor holds that economic and industrial evil must be treated by economic and industrial remedies. Political remedies have limitations. Yet these differences do not obscure the splendid labor victory in England.

And what kind of man is the new labor premier, Ramsay MacDonald? Some years ago MacDonald was at dinner with a lot of bigwigs. He sat next to an old charmer, whose politics were 100 per cent open shop. He conversed with her. After dinner, she said, "Isn't that Mr. MacDonald a brilliant and charming man? Isn't it a pity he has the same name as that dreadful labor person?" Another bigwig had discovered that a labor man doesn't wear horns.

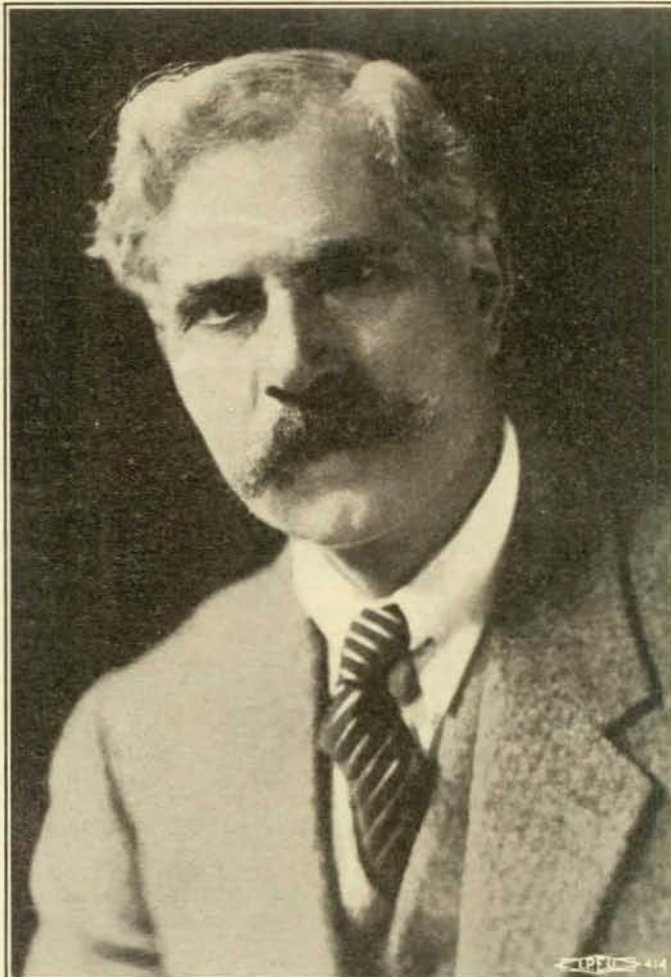
Ramsay MacDonald is a charming, polished Scotchman, but we rather think his charm and polish have been overworked. There is a tendency, now that he is master, to make him out as a kind of labor man by political accident rather than by choice. Ah, the old guard say, he carries on the best traditions of the British empire. Yes, perhaps. But no one needs to apologize for MacDonald's quality as a union man. Behind his soft manners, is a hard-hitting, powerful personality.

He is a bitter hater of Toryism, open shoppism, anti-social employers, and business militarism. He had the courage to follow his convictions during the war and accept political defeat. He hits hard though he hits gracefully. Opponents fear him. He was a farm boy, became a school teacher, and a newspaper man. He has worked all his life. He is a member of the teachers' union. A Scotchman, he has none of the English subservience to class. He feels himself as good as the next man. And he looks the part. A brilliant orator, he can hold his own against England's best in the House of Commons. He married Ethel Gladstone, a kinswoman of the great liberal premier. She brought to him an ardour for public work as great as his own. And she brought a small fortune which enabled him to enjoy the luxury of political defeat for principles.

MacDonald has been in America and Canada a number of times. Not long ago he was the guest of the American Federation of Labor.

Statistics inform us that the span of life was increased by 25 years in the past century. The trade agreement and the union label were great factors in this notable achievement.

A bigger, better and stronger labor movement can be secured by our power of purchase in a consistent demand for the union label, shop card and working button.



RAMSAY MACDONALD

A Labor Unionist Who Directs the World's Greatest Empire

Economic Balance Depends on Mutual Confidence

“OUR situation is fortunate, our momentum is remarkable. Yet the organic balance of our economic structure can be maintained only by hard, persistent, intelligent effort; by consideration and sympathy; by mutual confidence, and by a disposition in the several human parts to work in harmony together.”

With this stress upon the need for mutual confidence, and harmony, the report of the President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes reaches a strong climax. Given to the public late in May, preceded as it was by a 1,000-page fact-finding report, reviewed in the May JOURNAL, the report proper has won instant attention and widespread favor throughout the United States. It is safe to assert that at no time in the history of the nation has a purely economic report had such popular consideration.

“If national resources, especially the raw, are wastefully used; if money is taken out of production and employed for speculation; if any group develops a method of artificial price advancement which puts one commodity out of balance with other commodities; if either management or labor disregards the common interest—to this extent equilibrium will be destroyed, and destroyed for all.”

The need for harmony between labor and management runs like a thread of color throughout the whole pattern.

Wants, Wants, More Wants.

Prosperity is possible because of insatiable wants, and more means to gratify more wants.

“The survey has proved conclusively what has long been held theoretically to be true, that wants are almost insatiable; that one want satisfied makes way for another. The conclusion is that economically we have a boundless field before us; that there are new wants which will make way endlessly for newer wants, as fast as they are satisfied.”

Electricity plays a momentous part in the present and future economic order.

“Important as is the development of the economic side of our national life, through invention and discovery of new industries and new callings, an illustration of the potentialities of further lifting the national standard of living, without developing another invention or discovery and without creating a new want, can be drawn from a single industry—that of electrical appliances.

“A home or farm wired for electricity is a different economic unit from one which is not wired. Each such home, whether in city or country, can take advantage of electricity for lighting, and on the farm an automatic water-supply system makes available water at convenient spots for domestic and farm uses.

“A survey of city and village homes indicates the use of electricity for many additional applications of highly specialized devices. In 1928 apparently a large percentage of the homes wired for electricity had electric flatirons; less than one-third of them had washing machines; slightly over one-third of them had vacuum cleaners; less than 5 per cent had electrical refrigerators. We are far from the saturation point in connection with any of these devices.

Mass Production Aids

Mass production is revealed as a key to national well being.

“The service functions are not new, but few of the developments revealed by the survey are of greater potential significance than the accelerated growth of our service industries—travel, entertainment, education, insurance, communication; the facilities of hotels, restaurants, delicatessen stores, steam laundries, and public libraries, to mention but a few.

“Our situation is fortunate, our momentum is remarkable. Yet the organic balance of our economic structure can be maintained only by hard, persistent, intelligent effort; by consideration and sympathy; by mutual confidence, and by a disposition in the several human parts to work in harmony together.”

“An evolution which has been going on for centuries has only recently been revealed as a mass movement. We now apply to many kinds of services the philosophy of large-scale production. We have integrated these services and organized them, and we have developed the new philosophy to such a degree in recent years that we now have what might be termed ‘mass services.’ These have helped to create a new standard of comfortable living in the United States, and have afforded employment for millions of workers crowded out of agriculture and the extractive and fabricating industries.

“It was, in fact, the timely development of ‘mass services’ which saved our country from a critical unemployment problem during recent years.”

Leisure creates demands for goods. Production grows with lessened man power.

“There have been prosperous periods in the past which may have surpassed these rates of increase, but none so far as the committee can learn which has shown such a striking increase in productivity per man-hour. Notwithstanding the reductions in hours of labor, per capita productivity is nearly 60 per cent greater than it was toward the close of the nineteenth century; the increase in per capita productivity in manufacturing from 1922 to 1925 was 35 per cent; the productivity of farm workers has increased at a rate probably never before equaled.”

Flies in Ointment

Not all the picture is bright.

“While rayon manufacturers have worked at top speed, cotton mills have been on part time; while the silk-hosiery industry, the women's shoe trade, and the fur business have been active, there has been depression in the woollen and worsted industry; while dairying has been prosperous, grain growers have been depressed. Coal mining has been in difficulties, and classes of wholesalers and retailers have been under grave economic pressure. Progress has been made toward more stable employment in seasonal industries, yet ‘technological’ unemployment, resulting from the displacement of workers by improved machinery and methods, has attracted attention.”

Recommendations for a closer unity between research agencies and a deeper study of business cycles are made.

Explosive Lightning Again Investigated

The mystery of “ball lightning,” about which scientific controversies have raged for more than a century, has again occupied the attention of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. At a recent meeting, M. E.

Mathias, advocate of the theory that ball lightning consists of a special kind of matter probably formed from air gases by electric action, reported additional instances of these mysterious ball-like lights which he has found in accounts of eye-witnesses dating back to 1770. In some instances, M. Mathias reports, the eye-witnesses describe these glowing balls as exploding with enormous noise, louder than the discharge of many cannon at once. In other instances the balls seem to have disappeared slowly and quietly.

What M. Mathias calls the “fulminating matter” of these lightning balls may either explode or not explode, he believes, depending on the circumstances, just as explosives like TNT may burn quietly in a fire or may explode violently when touched off by a detonator. The ball lightning is described by most of the people who claim to have seen it, M. Mathias reports, in very similar terms. During an ordinary lightning storm a round, ball-shaped glow is seen; usually moving through the air a few feet above the ground. Presently the ball vanishes or explodes. No one has seen one of these balls form and some lightning experts still deny that they exist, the reports of witnesses being ascribed to optical illusions.

Claps Hands to Turn Off Radio

A radio receiver that can be stopped instantly by a shout or a hand-clap from the other side of the room whenever the program becomes annoying, as ancient potentates may have quieted the efforts of their orchestras of slaves, has been invented by Mr. Allen B. DuMont, a radio amateur of Montclair, Nova Scotia, who reports his device to The American Radio Relay League. The secret is nothing more complicated than a small plate of thin copper tilted against a copper wire. Plate and wire are mounted inside a small wooden box which acts as a sounding board and vibrates if a deep, full sound is produced in the neighborhood, like a hand-clap or a low-pitched shout. The vibration of the box shakes the small copper plate loose from its contact with the copper wire against which it rests. A small electric current, passing all the time through the contact between plate and wire is thus broken. This operates another bit of electric apparatus, called a relay, and this relay turns off the switches and stops the radio reception. When the concert that he is listening to from his easy chair across the room gives way to an unwanted bedtime story Mr. DuMont need not trouble to arise. He merely claps his hands or speaks severely to his receiver and the obedient copper slave in the wooden box turns everything off.

Automatics Gain; Four Girls in Five Look for Jobs

DURING this current month the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has received a good deal of publicity owing to the fact that it will in July reach the doubtful distinction of being the largest corporation in the world—a four billion dollar corporation. Counting on the American habit of measuring value by size, and by wealth, the telephone monopoly seeks to pass over some of the harsher incidents in its recent career, in favor of its huge financial success. However those persons who work on the lines and in the telephone exchanges of this monopoly are aware of practices which may not rise so favorably in public esteem. Experts on public utility commissions are scanning with unfavorable eyes the questionable financial practices of the telephone monopoly. One state legislature, that of California, makes a nationwide investigation of the telephone trust.

It is inevitable that a four billion dollar monopoly would reflect the contemporary industrial revolution in technology. It is considered surprising that the Bell telephone monopoly has been so slow to mechanize its exchanges, for, it must be remembered, that automatic switching, the dial telephone, was an early development of the industry. That it has not been installed sooner must be put down as a triumph of public opinion. For, say what you will, the colossal telephone trust is sensitive to subscribers' emotions and irritations. Apparently, the monopoly feels secure in its position as the "largest" corporation, surrounded by other mechanized industries, for it is preparing rapidly to increase its "automatics," by questionable financial juggling, and with the loss of jobs of hundreds of thousands of telephone women.

Recent Development

In 1910 no dial telephones were in use in the Bell System in the United States. Five years later, the manual service was still without competition. The report of the Bell Monopoly in 1920 showed 157,095 dial telephones. In the next five years, about 10 times as many automatics were installed as in the previous period of reporting. And

Behind the screen of friendly telephone publicity a grave human drama is enacting. Girls are being quietly dropped from pay-rolls. Jobs are dwindling. The telephone consumer is becoming a strongarm employee of the Bell Monopoly through "automatic" service.

by 1928—in three years—this number had virtually doubled.

Year	Number of Dial Phones In Use
1920	157,095
1925	1,496,289
1928	3,147,016

This is about one-fourth of all the phones in use. The financial method used by the monopoly is revealed by the Public Utilities Commission, local utility body, Washington, D. C. In the Capital City the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, an arm of the Bell Monopoly, is about to go on the automatic switching system. Announcement is expected momentarily that downtown exchanges will receive dial service—which means every subscriber becomes a strong arm worker for the Bell Monopoly. This announcement is to be followed by a drive by the local commission for lower telephone rates. The position of the commission is that the company will save a great deal in operating expense, by the change, and this should be reflected in cost to subscribers.

The company has already built up a huge revenue fund from earnings, and it is from this that the installation is to be made. Fear is expressed by the commission that this cost of installation, already paid for, will be the basis for a claim for increased rates. How public opinion in Washington feels about this, is reflected in the following story in the Washington Daily News:

"The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. is about to change its method of operation from the switchboard manned by operators to the dial, or automatic system, the subscriber making his own connection.

"Although the new system will be vastly less expensive to the company, saving much pay roll expense for operators, it is proposed that the subscribers pay the bill. In fact they have been paying for the amassing of a huge sum to finance the change—paying it in the present too high telephone rates out of which a huge depreciation reserve of more than \$6,000,000 has been set aside.

"It is proposed to use this to pay for the new switchboards. After which, of course, reduction of rates due to cheaper operation will still be prevented while the company repays itself for the money spent—with interest.

Probe Reveals Situation

"This situation is revealed as a result of an investigation into the financial condition of the company, made by B. M. Bachman, accountant for the Public Utilities Commission. The probe lasted several weeks and was made for People's Counsel Fleharty.

"Bachman reported to Fleharty yesterday. Fleharty today said that he is preparing, as soon as President Hoover appoints members to fill the two vacancies on the commission, to inaugurate a campaign for lower telephone rates.

Earning Too Much

"He will undertake to convince the commission that:

"The telephone company is earning too much on its present valuation, having made \$118,948 more than 7 per cent return in the 12 months ended February 28, with net revenues growing larger monthly.

"The present valuation of \$24,000,000 is too high and a new valuation should be begun as a result of which much more than the \$118,948 annual excess earnings could be applied to rate reduction.

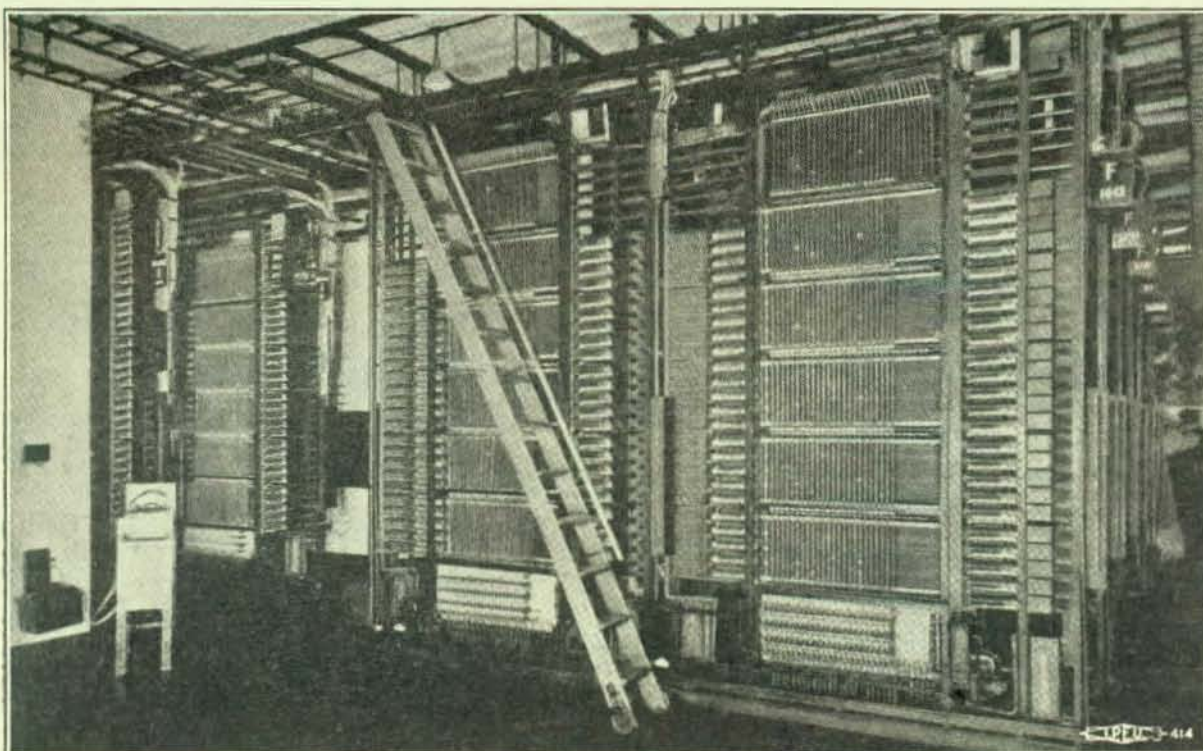
"The depreciation reserve of the company is clearly too high, being 24 per cent of the value of the entire property; and that,



THIS?

THE TELEPHONE OPERATOR HAS ENDEARED HERSELF TO MILLIONS FOR HER COURTESY AND SELF-SACRIFICE IN TIME OF DANGER

Photo by Underwood



OR THIS?
THIS INTRICATE MASS OF INTERLOCKING SWITCHES WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE THOUSANDS OF TELEPHONE GIRLS NOW ANSWERING YOUR RAISED RECEIVER.

therefore, the rate of depreciation accrual should be lessened, permitting still more to be applied to rate reduction.

"Bachman's report indicates that depreciation accruals are entirely too high," said Fleharty.

Company Has Excuse

"The company adds too much each year to its depreciation reserve which already is too great. The company's answer to that is that the money is about to be spent to change over from manual to automatic operation. I shall contend that it is improper to charge that expense to capital account. Junking one type of equipment to put in another for operating economy is not making a renewal of worn out or obsolescent machinery."

"On the subject of depreciation, Bachman's report says:

"The company continues to build up an enormous reserve for accrued depreciation. In 1928 it amounted to \$1,129,714, or more than 20 per cent of the total operating expenses.

"This sum, plus maintenance costs, comprised 41 per cent of the total operating cost. The balance in the reserves at the end of 1928 was \$6,306,456, or about 24 per cent of the book cost of the property."

"The P. U. C. never has determined what the company shall charge off for depreciation, although it is expressly directed in the Public Utilities act that all utilities must do so. It has omitted to do so in this case on the excuse that it is a matter for the Interstate Commerce Commission, since the local telephone company is part of a national system.

"Bachman advises Fleharty that there is, however, no more vital consideration in rate regulation than holding depreciation down to a proper limit."

"Fair and just salaries and wages to the personnel, reasonable, regular dividends to the stockholders together with an opportunity for them to make additional investments in the business from time to time on

favorable terms, and further improvements in service or reduction in charges for service to telephone users so far as financial safety permits, are fundamental in the policy of the management to furnish the most telephone service and the best at the least cost."

Workers Hit Hard

In this summary of its virtues, taken from its 1928 report, the company fails to say anything about establishing stable conditions of employment for its workers. As a matter of fact, the wholesale layoff—concealed and controlled, coupled with the rapidly diminishing number of jobs due to mechanization, creates a situation of serious proportions. The telephone industry is beginning to manifest the trend to mechanization shown in these directions. The following facts summarize this trend in the United States:

The company does not generally let girls go in wholesale lots. This would attract public attention and criticism.

They are hiring girls now in the cities destined for automatization for short periods of time only.

Limitation of opportunity has already taken place. In one city employing 5,000 operators, where partial mechanization has taken place, jobs have shrunk almost 50 per cent.

When automatic telephones are installed jobs shrink noticeably from 50 to 66 per cent.

The company used to say they would not scrap manual equipment, but as extensions and developments and new exchanges were needed, they would put in machine switching. Recently they have departed from that policy. In the downtown districts of certain cities they have cut over from manual to machine switching quite ruthlessly.

The company plays a sly game. When part of the lines of an exchange go over into automatic operation, and then as these create a surplus of operators, the company simply tightens discipline in that exchange.

Tardiness becomes a flagrant offense. The force dwindles, and the corporation pompously asserts that no girls were dismissed as a result of mechanization.

Jobs Cut Off Early

New York City has 15,000 to 20,000 telephone operators. If it were not for the automatic, it probably would need 45,000 to 50,000.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has recently gathered figures from certain cities picturing the results of automatic switching.

	No. Girls Employed Under Manual System	No. Girls Employed Under Automatic System
Terre Haute	150	14
Missoula	28	11
Butte	93	30

One telephone operator awake to the situation said: "The appalling thing about it is that small towns, where jobs are scarce under normal circumstances, are the spots where the automatic hits hardest. Remember, too, that in addition to all its other little monopolies, Bell has a monopoly of jobs as well. A telephone operator must work for the one and only telephone company, if she is to earn her living at her trade at all. There has been no attempt on the part of the telephone company to soften the blow.

"There have been instances where girls have been retained to do light mechanical work in connection with the network of the automatic system. However, this means the replacement of a skilled man by a semi-skilled woman at a much lower wage for the latter."

As the monopoly is doing in financing, playing a ruthless, independent policy, it is so doing in employment. It is driving along with more profits in view, taking no heed of public good or private welfare of the workers.

Injunction Will Not Down as National Issue

PLAIN TALK, a magazine of general appeal, with a slightly iconoclastic slant, published in New York, devotes its leading article in June to a discussion of "Government by Injunction" by Senator Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota.

Plain Talk blurbs the article in the caustic words of the editor thus:

"The rising tide of industrialism, aided by vast capital and shrewd but not overscrupulous corporation lawyers, has clearly nullified the civil right of a citizen to bargain for his labor. The power of the courts, which should protect, only harasses him, and by a contempt of court process makes a criminal out of him when he and his associates act for the bettering of labor conditions. Where will it end?"

Senator Shipstead takes not more optimistic a view of judge-made law. He stamps the injunction abuse in labor disputes as a means to inspiring contempt for the entire judicial system, and describes it as the "outstanding perversion of legal authority developed in the last half-century."

"The growing tendency of judges, particularly judges of our Federal courts, to issue sweeping injunctions in labor disputes, is inevitably breeding deep resentment among our working population and bringing the entire judicial system into contempt by creating the widespread conviction that instead of acting as impartial tribunals too many of our courts place property rights above human liberty.

"Our government is based upon a principle of 'checks and balances' in which authority is carefully divided between executive and legislative and judicial branches, with the organic law of the land always supreme. Unfortunately, since early in our history the courts have displayed a tendency to usurp powers vested by the Constitution in the executive and legislative branches of the government, and the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes is the outstanding perversion of legal authority developed in the last half-century. Today it can be truthfully said that our government often degenerates into a government by injunction."

Injunction abuse he finds is in effect an annihilation of the fundamental right of collective bargaining.

"A customary form of injunction in industrial disputes forbids men from combining to carry on peaceful and legal strikes. This, in effect, is a denial of the fundamental right of collective bargaining. Destroy that and you destroy everything that labor has fought for in the past century.

"This is an era of combinations on the part of both capital and labor. How can the voice of an individual be heard if he is in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation or General Motors? The day is gone when workmen can act as individuals. A man cannot lift himself merely by appealing to some great corporation. To better his condition he must consort with his fellow men and act with them in concert. When men are denied the right of acting collectively we are approaching a condition that borders on and sometimes is involuntary servitude. Such a practice strikes at the very foundations of society and

Plain Talk flays with deadly candor the hypocritical use of injunctions in labor disputes. In-different to growing public opinion courts are driving children at the point of writs to extremities in the strike zones of Tennessee.

can only breed disrespect for orderly government."

Judges who are irresponsible, who little understand labor, and who are out of sympathy with labor's aims, have opportunity to act as strike-breakers.

"Certainly, merely as a matter of public policy, it would be far better to have all industrial controversies settled in a court of law, with juries to pass on the facts represented by sworn witnesses and the judge limited to the interpretation of the law. The evil is the greater because the injunction process is most common in Federal Courts, where judges are appointed for life and are not responsible to the people. Where an equity judge—who often before his appointment has been a corporation lawyer—sits as sole arbiter in an industrial dispute that may concern his former clients he can give full sway to his economic prejudices. When a judge acts as a law judge he is presumed to act under the law, and exceptions and appeals will be made from his



SENATOR HENRIK SHIPSTEAD
Minnesota
Sponsor of Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill

rulings if he does not; but when the same judge sits in equity he is virtually irresponsible. He can, if he so chooses, act as a strike-breaker and violate every constitutional guarantee. Every right of the worker can be swept away without appeal. As a matter of historical interest, one of the judges who issued a sweeping injunction in the Pennsylvania coalfields was himself the owner of coal property of considerable value. Given arbitrary power in an equity court, could such a man be assumed to lay down impartial rules for the guidance of union workers?

"Senator Walsh of Montana, recognized as one of the leading constitutional lawyers of the country, has written:

"The injunction is a part of the strategy of the strike, primarily to affect public opinion, only secondarily to assure safety to either person or property involved. It helps to make public sentiment against the cause of the employees . . . It has been asserted that the Federal courts are not subject to restraint in that regard by Congress . . . The writer has no hesitancy in condemning this view. Since Congress is given power to create courts inferior to the Supreme Court, it must be given power to define the jurisdiction of each within the limits indicated.

"The Daugherty injunction, issued during the shopmen's strike, probably the most sweeping and infamous of all labor injunctions ever issued by a Federal judge, forbade rights expressly granted by the Clayton Act. Hundreds of thousands of shopmen and their sympathizers were prevented from acting to promote their interests "by letters, printed or other circulars, telegrams, telephone, word of mouth, oral persuasion or communication, or through interviews published in newspapers, or other similar acts, encouraging, directing or commanding any person, whether a member of any or either of said labor organizations or associations designated herein, to abandon the employment of said railroad companies, or any of them or to refrain from entering the service of said railroad companies.""

The United States alone allows injunction law to thrive.

"The United States is the only country in the world where government by injunction prevails. It has prevailed here only since 1888, when the modern corporation may be said to have entered on its career of industrial conquest. Government by injunction has been curbed in practically every nation in Europe, including England, from which country we got the equity courts."

Senator Shipstead asks for restoration of government by law.

"Congress is the one tribunal to which both the public and the courts look for law to replace 'government by injunction,' and Congress should end the anomalous situation now existing by asserting its constitutional powers and limiting the definition of property to that which is either tangible or transferable. By doing this we shall end the practice—intolerable in a democracy—where judges in courts of equity, responsible to neither the people nor the law, hand down arbitrary

(Continued on page 33)

Labor Has Always Fought for a Free Press

ONE morning in 1881, a printer in the office of the Philadelphia Tageblatt was handed a piece of copy by the foreman. He glanced down hastily at it, flushed, then turned pale, clenched his hands, and swore. It was a vicious attack upon the newly formed typographical union, of which he was a member. "I'll never set that up," he told the boss. "Oh yes, you will," he was informed. There ensued a bitter quarrel, but the printer persisted, and as a result there was precipitated a vigorous dispute between the paper and the union. During the course of the altercation, Samuel Gompers, president of the young American Federation of Labor, was called in as arbitrator. And this was his ruling:

I deny the printer the right to refuse to set up the attack notwithstanding it is an attack upon his union. I do this because I hold he has no right to interfere with the freedom of expression of the press.

Samuel Gompers felt keenly the American principle guaranteeing an untrammelled press. It is rather strange, too, in view of the fact that he was only an adopted American, whereas many native sons were operating papers that were consistently repressing news, and lying about the labor movement.

Gompers Defended Freedom

When the American Federation was caught in bitter litigation, the first great struggle against abuse of injunctions (the Buck stove case) the question arose, Are not the editorials Gompers is writing in the American Federationist a violation of the court order? Here is the stand Gompers took, as related by himself:

"In the course of these hearings the legal question arose as to whether I could be held answerable for material which I published as editor of the American Federationist. It was decided by a definite understanding with my attorneys that legal phases would be left entirely to their judgment, but that upon editorial utterances in the American Federationist on matters which could be properly made a subject of inquiry, I intended to insist upon my rights as an American citizen guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. I believed that the right of free press implied full expression of my views and I was willing to take the consequences that might result from that stand, to speak and publish freely upon any subject and that if my utterances were libelous or treasonable, I should be held accountable for the violation of my guaranteed rights. The chief issue concerned in the injunction for which I was willing to make the test case was freedom of speech and press."

"I was willing to take the consequences." It is to be questioned if many editors are willing still

A priceless and age-old heritage of Americans is being threatened today by newspaper consolidations, and corporation control of the press. Labor's relation to this problem is here discussed.

to take the consequences in free expression of their views.

Not Won Without Struggle

It must be remembered that the tradition of a free press arose with Thomas Jefferson. It was he who fought for, and secured the acceptance of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the legal right of free press. Jefferson never could have succeeded if he had not been backed by the masses, the carpenters, printers, shopmen, farmers—the populace, whom Hamilton despised.

All the hullabaloo in the daily press at this moment about corporation control of newspapers is nothing new to labor. The International Moulders' Journal in September, 1928, exposed the control of Canadian newspapers by power interests, and anticipated the investigation of stock-holding by the Federal Trade Commission of the

United States. It is doubtful whether labor can grow excited about the acquisition of dailies by the International Power and Paper Company. Is this company any more anti-social than William Randolph Hearst, or the Chicago Tribune? The situation is not new, it is only dramatically exposed. Recently, Silas Bent, a journalist of clean record, set forth in his book "Ballyhoo," the true state of affairs in the newspaper world.

"Every day the newspaper goes forth naked into the world. Anyone can see with half an eye the capitalistic strawberry mark. The common corollary notion, however, that the daily press takes orders from Wall Street is an error. If there were indeed a dark conspiracy whereby Big Business dictated to the editor, it could be exposed and destroyed. The life of the city newspaper is mass circulation. No paper could maintain mass circulation if it were known that such a condition prevailed.

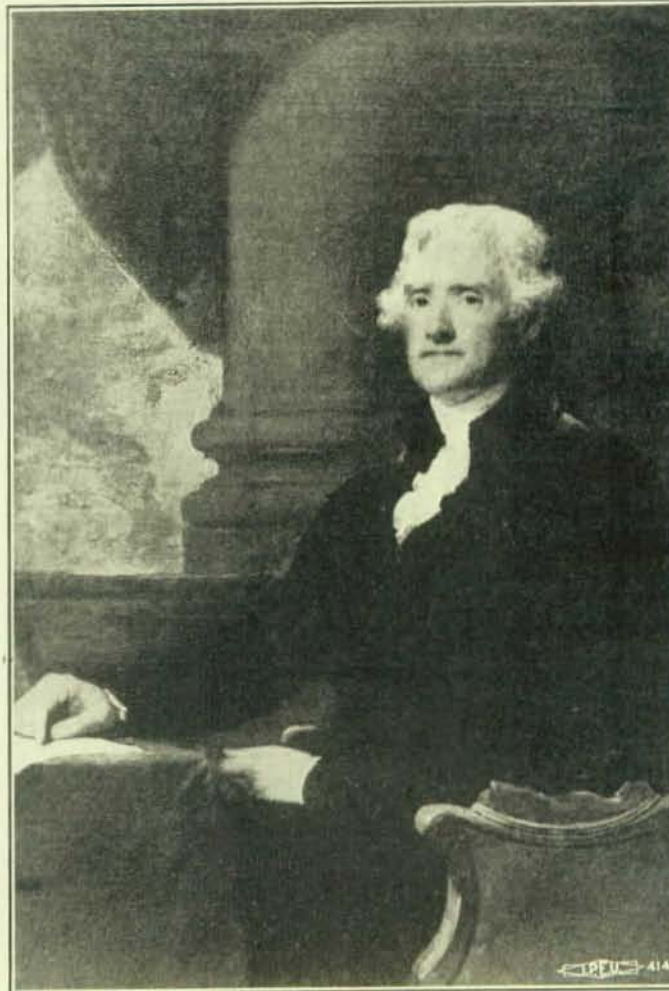
"No, the relation between Wall Street and the press is not the relation of master and servant. They rank as equals. Both are Big Businesses; and the press plays into the hands of Wall Street through a community of interests. They want the same things. They have the same ambitions. They exploit the same people. These people are the 95 per cent of the American population who, according to Andrew Mellon, are 'supported' by the remaining five per cent.

"The owner of the big newspaper, or of the newspaper chain, is one of the five per cent. It is surprising how generally Andrew Mellon's notion is entertained by the multi-millionaire minority—the notion that capitalists, by supplying employment and opportunities of livelihood for the masses of people 'support' them. It is an opinion hugged to the breast of many a newspaper mogul.

"The daily press of this country constitutes its sixth industry in point of size. It did a business last year of \$1,100,000,000. It sells every day 38,000,000 of its commodity, that is, thirty-eight million papers. From the sale of its commodity, however, it derives only one-fourth of its revenue. Three-fourths (more than \$800,000,000 last year) of its money is derived from the sale of space for advertising. It is absurd, of course, to suppose that any business can ignore the interests which supply three-fourths of its income. It is absurd to fancy that a commercial press, such as we have now in the United States, can afford to offend the five per cent who make this revenue possible. It is preposterous to say that we have an independent press.

"Let us look at a few figures. The New York Times has an annual net profit of \$4,000,000—and derives six-sevenths of its revenue, unlike the average daily, from advertising. Its investment in real estate and equipment alone is \$15,000,000. The Kansas City Star was put on the market at \$11,000,000, Frank A. Munsey's New York Sun and Telegram for \$10,000,000, the New York

(Continued on page 333)



JEFFERSON
HE STUNG TYRANTS BY WRITING INTO THE CONSTITUTION
THE IDEAL OF A FREE PRESS.

Shadow of Machine Clouds Women's Trades Meet

INEQUALITY of wages; disparity between wages and the cost of living; married women working; unemployment; heart-breaking working conditions—all these questions were tackled bravely and frankly at the national convention of the National Women's Trade Union League in Washington, in May. But behind them, and through them as a kind of minor refrain ran the machine. What is the machine doing to employment, and to jobs? made a dirge like accompaniment to statistics.

Here are some of the real life stories as told by delegates:

Miss Josephine Lonergan, Philadelphia: I represent the bindery workers. We have received an increase in pay, but that means that there is less work because it comes through machinery. When I started out as a young girl it was considered quite the thing to do 4,000 sheets by hand, but at the present time I am working on a machine that will do 80,000 sheets a day. Of course I get more money—that is understood—but I have a friend who is on a machine and who has also worked by hand for years and when she was put on the machine she was told she would have more time to herself. She has had more time, in view of the fact that when the work is finished she goes home.

That is how the bindery workers stand in Philadelphia.

Miss Belle Trouland, National Federation of Federal Employees: I am a Government employee. We have had an increase in wages in the last five years. I am employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and in that particular establishment we have 22 different organizations. Ours is the only women's organization and we have a wonderful organization.

As you all know we are changing the size of the money and incidentally installing some high power speed machinery. Due to mass production, we have had a furlough running off and on for the last two years.

Busy, Yet, Furloughed

Don't misunderstand me, because at this present time we are very, very busy, but we probably will not be when we get enough of the small money printed that will be needed in circulation for probably the next six months. All last summer and fall we were running a furlough, in some of these organizations one day in nine, some, one day in 11, and the women one day in every 13. We kept all the people on the Civil Service payroll at that particular time, but the increase we got under the Welch bill was exactly taken away by our furlough. In other words, the furlough overbalanced the increase we got exactly to the penny.

Miss Fannia Cohn, Garment Workers, New York: The same way with the

Women who work feel sensitively the limitation of employment by machine competition. Here they tell about conditions in many industries where women dominate.

workers, when a new machine is introduced the worker is being discarded. The machine does the sewing on of the buttons and the button holes, and consequently less workers are needed. Why should the workers be the only ones to suffer from these new inventions? Why should not we have a replacement fund? I am not in position to suggest how it should be done, whether by the government or by the industry, but why should these workers be thrown out on the market and be idle and be compelled to undersell their labor? Then their children are taken out of the schools because they can't support them. That is bad for our country from a higher point of view.

Sooner or later—and I hope it will be soon, we will have to ask for a replacement fund, so that when people are discarded or discharged because of new inventions, the invention will not contribute to their disaster,

but rather to their benefit. They should not be thrown out on the market to form the bread line of charity.

Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker—Telephone Operators: This unemployment question has affected the telephone operators, and in response to Mrs. Peak's question I would like also to bring in another point—security of employment as an offset of low wages. We were always confronted with the company's argument that here was an absolutely secure tenure of employment, that we ought to be contented with low wages because we were guaranteed rather too much work. You are lucky to get two weeks off during the year. We had to work Sundays and holidays and a good deal of night work, so all the emphasis was put on absolute security of employment.

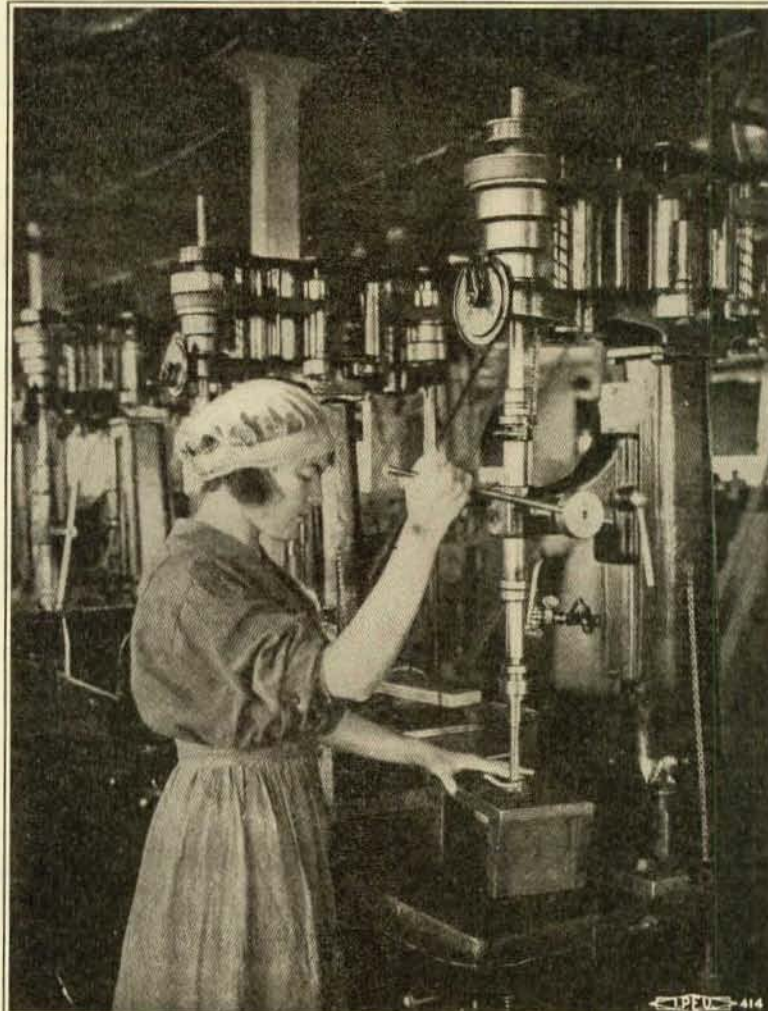
Another by-product of the telephone industry is compensation while you are ill, disability payment, insurance, pensions, all of which, from the standpoint of the company, has a money value. Regardless of what our theory may be, they have money value, but we think they belong in the pay envelope—they are part of wages.

Now, we have this security of employment in the telephone business and we must put up with a low wage as part of the return for absolute security of employment—no seasonal occupation, no unemployment.

Along comes an invention which affects dramatically and immediately not only security of employment, but absolutely robs the individual of a job altogether. The telephone company, in connection with all its other monopolies, has a job monopoly. You must work for the telephone company if you are going to work as a telephone operator at all, so a girl who has put in 10 or 15 years of her life in the telephone business suddenly faces the prospect of no job. What becomes of her security of employment in return for which she has worked for low wages? What becomes of her pension right to which she had surrendered a good deal of money from her pay envelope? What becomes of disability and the payments which the company has withheld from her all these years in order to give her money if she should be sick, because she is suddenly out of a job?

The coming of the automatic telephone does not affect the operators in the big cities. It does affect the operators in the smaller cities. We had an agreement with the city of Terre Haute, Ind., where they employ 180 operators. It is an independent company there and the Bell Telephone Company operates the local and long distance exchange, so that the proportion of operators displaced is rather unusual. That is, more operators were displaced by the automatic than would ordinarily be the case if the toll and long distance were retained, because they are not affected by the

(Continued on page 333)



Courtesy, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau
THE MACHINE BECOMES THE SALIENT FEATURE OF THE INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND

No, There Are No Night Clubs in Potrerillos

By EVERETT MOORE

Potrerillos, Chile, America del Sur,
April 28, 1929.

THE thing I need most of all now, is the assistance of this good magazine to help me answer about 20 letters and some 50-odd questions, received from Brothers, from all parts of the U. S. after they had read my letter in the March issue of the WORKER.

You Brothers who have written me, will please excuse this rather impersonal manner of answering your letters, for it is the only way in which I can be fair to all. I would like very much to be able to write each one of you a long, chummy letter.

I shall not mention any names, locals or cities, nor shall I repeat any questions. I shall give only answers. Each one is the absolute truth, in regards to this locality. I shall answer all of the questions that have been asked, also add in a few just for fun. Now, all funny ones haven't been added in by me. Some of them are answers to questions that were really asked.

Fifty Questions Answered

All right! Let's go.

"No, there are no alligators here."

"The average monthly wage of a first class electrician who can speak a little Spanish and has acted as foreman before, is \$250 U. S. gold. The higher the altitude the higher the wages and it is worth it. On the coast it is about \$25 lower. In the south of Chile where they raise lots of fruit and vegetables, the living is cheaper and so are wages. These are beginners' wages and there is plenty of room between there and the top."

"No, there are no head hunters or blow-gun artists."

"Yes, sometimes it rains. I remember hearing some of the old timers talk about a rain they had about two years before I arrived, which was three years ago."

"Yes, the altitude is hard on old people, weak hearts, high blood pressure, wise-guys and boozers."

"Yes, some leave here with a nice little stake also some have only the money that the company gave them for their expenses home."

"No, there is no night-life in Potrerillos except on the job."

"Yes, I can absolutely guarantee, that if you sign a contract you will not lose any time and the ghost will walk thirty-six times in the three years."

"Yes, eight hours constitutes a day's work, but if you are the foreman of a maintenance crew and can't explain in good Spanish to your (capataz) straw-boss, what to do over the telephone, then you'll get several glimpses of Potrerillos night-life."

"Yes, your contract means just exactly what it says, so read carefully."

"No, a knowledge of Spanish is not absolutely necessary but may the Lord help your poor tongue-tied soul if you don't have it."

"Yes, the life becomes monotonous at times, but so it was with Columbus."

"No, it is not any more expensive to live here than in the States, providing you don't try to entertain the whole camp, for your house rent is free and furniture can be rented for one per cent of its cost."

"No, the only monkeys we have around here, lost their tails many long years ago and are working for a living now."

"Yes, two weeks vacation with pay, once a year and if you work in the high altitude, two weeks twice a year."

"No, the nearest tropical jungle is a thousand miles from here, more or less."

"No, there are no unions here."

"Yes, it sometimes snows, generally around the fourth of July."

"Yes, we have automobiles here, their low gears wear out and their high gears rust for the want of use."

"Yes, some of the men have families of two or three children, there are also newly-weds and bachelors."

"No, they don't serve good drinks here, for this is a dry camp and some of the boot-leg stuff is even worse than that which you get in the States."

Wholesome Fun Present

"Yes, you can have fun here if you like to play tennis, golf, bridge, horse-shoes or mumble-peg. If you enjoy hiking over a rough mountainous country where there is no vegetation, or animal life except in a few spots favored with a little moisture. If you love to read, write or study."

INTERNATIONAL ANALYZES RECENT DETROIT COURT DECISION

Secretary Bugnizet has sent the following communication to all locals:

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Washington, D. C.,
May , 1929.

To all Local Unions:
Greetings.

Referring to the circular letter sent by this office to all Local Unions on April 18, 1927, more fully referred to below, and in view of certain recent litigation against the Brotherhood and against certain Local Unions, it is deemed necessary to advise you as follows:

In October, 1928, a group of manufacturers belonging to the Lighting Fixture Manufacturers' Council of New York, namely, Black & Boyd Manufacturing Co., Inc., Edw. F. Caldwell Co., Inc., Cassidy Company, Inc., Robert Phillips Co., Inc., and Sterling Bronze Co., Inc., brought suit in the United States District Court at Detroit, Mich., for an injunction against the Brotherhood and Local Union No. 514 of Detroit, and three of the members of that local, alleging a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, in violation of the anti-trust laws. On preliminary hearing the court denied a temporary injunction against the Brotherhood, but granted one against Local No. 514 and the three members.

This case has now been disposed of on final hearing of all the testimony, and the court has refused to grant any injunction against the Brotherhood, and dismissed the suit as to the Brotherhood, but granted a permanent injunction against Local No. 514 and the three members.

The actions complained of against Local No. 514 were the sending out by one of its committees of a circular letter to its local contractors, advising that the local would not install any illuminating fixtures unless they were assembled by union electrical workers, and that it would be policy to place on each assembled fixture a label of the I. B. E. W. for identification; and the subsequent refusal of Local No. 514 to install and threats of refusal to install, fixtures of some of the plaintiffs unless the same were rewired and reassembled by members of Local No. 514.

One of the plaintiffs above mentioned had some work in Detroit, and its representative got in touch with a representative of Local No. 514, obtained a copy of the circular letter, and mailed it to his employer. The court construed the action of Local No. 514 in issuing such a letter, and other actions taken by Local No. 514 pursuant to the letter, to be a violation of the anti-trust laws when applied

"No, I can't give the New York address of the company, for several reasons, but will tell you this. That all ads for electricians wanted in South America, appearing in 'The Electrical World' and 'Mining Journal,' may be looked into without any hesitation on your part."

"Yes, I'll be glad to get away when my contract is up."

"Yes, in all probability I'll come back to South America. They all do sooner or later."

Well, Brothers, that takes in about all the questions, so I'll close. Hope the Editor will see fit to pass this on to you.

Remember, that money you spend for non-union goods or service is always used against the labor movement.

One fact stands out in bold relief in the history of men's attempts for betterment. That is that when compulsion is used, only resentment is aroused, and in the end is not gained. Only through moral suasion and appeal to men's reason can a movement succeed.—Samuel Gompers.

to interstate shipments of the plaintiffs' merchandise.

The same group of manufacturers, in November, 1928, filed a similar suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in St. Louis, against the Brotherhood and Local No. 1 and one of the members of Local No. 1. No injunction has been issued in this case and it has not yet come on for final trial.

The Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company, Inc., also filed a similar suit in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, against the Brotherhood and Local No. 28, and one of its members. The court refused to grant a preliminary injunction against Local No. 28; no process has been issued or attempted to be served against the Brotherhood; and the case has not yet come on for final trial.

This information is being sent to all local unions and members of the Brotherhood, to fully advise them so that they will not, either intentionally or unintentionally, take any action that will place them in the same position as Local No. 514.

On April 18, 1927, we sent a circular letter to all local unions, and published in the May Journal of that year the contents of the circular, for the information of the entire membership of the Brotherhood, relative to the result of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Bedford Cut Stone Company against the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, and advising Local Unions of the same, so that they would not take any action in violation of that decision.

The International President, at the convention held in Detroit in August, 1927, made a full report on this question, which was approved by the convention. In having the Constitution reprinted, however, with the amendments approved at the Detroit Convention, I, as secretary, failed to go through the recommendations at the back of the Constitution and strike out the recommendation as to union labels; that is, the recommendation contained in the tenth paragraph at page 60, under "Recommendations" printed following the Constitution of 1927; and this letter is being sent out now so that no local may construe such recommendations as being still in effect. The circular letter sent out April 18, 1927, and the action of the Detroit convention of August, 1927, on the report of the International President, automatically eliminated said recommendation from those appearing after the Constitution at the place designated.

Hoping that all local unions will be very careful to carry out these instructions, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
International Secretary.

Real Vacation Part of Chicago Special Program

BOYS, there are whispers along Boul Mich these days. And over on Ogden Avenue, too. These whispers, like radio waves, will widen to the Golden Gate, Vancouver, Quebec, and down to the live group of electrical workers on the Panama Canal, saying, "Pack up your troubles in the old leather bag, and join the Convention Special, in Chicago, September 6."

Great days, great times. Never before has so much attention been given to the comfort, happiness, and education of the delegates as in 1929. Long a feature of the biennial convention, this year's special will be of unusual character. The Chicago joint committee, through its chairman, Charles M. Paulsen, and its secretary, D. A. Manning, have sent this word to the tens of thousands of Brothers and their families over the continent:

"To all delegates, their families and friends:—

"All aboard for Miami—a few hot summer days and then—a real vacation in the Southland.

"Right now—we are making our transportation arrangements so that everyone can complete their plans to join with us in making this movement our biggest success.

"We have completed arrangements with the American Express Company, 'the world's largest travel organization' with travel offices located in most all large cities, in order that everyone can be furnished with complete details in regards to this trip.

"The American Express Company, through the railroads, is securing a reduced rate for us, in order that everyone may travel the most economical way.

"The Illinois Conference, through the Chicago convention committee, have contracted with the American Express Company for a special train of solid steel equipment, special dining cars, club car with barber shop and bath, high class Pullman equipment, with observation car.

"This special train is so scheduled as to include the most scenic section of the country through which we will travel in daylight, thereby affording everyone something they cannot obtain by using regular train service.

"Most every delegate in the United States can make use of this special train service. The schedule is so arranged as to permit delegates to join most any place en route.

"Our arrangements, of course, include a three day trip to Cuba, what could be more enticing—sailing from Miami after the convention across the Gulf of Mexico to the most popular resort in the West Indies—Havana, a wonderful city, everything the visitor can wish for.

Take down the calendar, and mark the red-letter day, September 6, for then the great special leaves Chicago for Miami. Chicago wants to be host to thousands of electrical workers and their families on the biggest day of all the year, when the twentieth biennial opens.

"Plans are being made for your special benefit—Don't miss this trip."

Itinerary of Special Train and a Brief Outline of the Completed Arrangements For This DeLuxe Tour

Sept. 6—Depart Chicago..... 11:50 P.M. C.T.

Via Big Four Railroad (N. Y. C.) from Central Station. Sleepers will be open and ready for occupancy any time after 10 p. m.

All delegates west of Chicago join at this point. Delegates from the southwest, including St. Louis, join special train at Cincinnati.

Delegates from Ohio, Michigan, western Pennsylvania and eastern New York, join the special train at Cincinnati.

Delegates from New England and Atlantic seaboard states assemble at Washington, D. C., from which point the Seaboard Air Line will operate special service to Jacksonville, where the special train party will be joined.

Sept. 7—

Depart Indianapolis, Ind.... 5:30 A.M. C.T.
Via Big Four Railroad (N. Y. C.)

Arrive Cincinnati..... 7:20 A.M. C.T.

The special train will arrive and depart from the Central Union Station at Cincinnati on central standard time.

Committee will be on hand to receive and welcome all delegates, their families and friends, joining at this point.

Depart Cincinnati..... 8:00 A.M. C.T.
Via Southern Railway System.
Breakfast and luncheon in dining car.

All this day our special wends its way through the Blue Grass state—Kentucky—and northern Tennessee continually unfolding scenery that you will not want to miss for a moment.

Arrive Chattanooga, Tenn... 4:00 P.M. C.T.

This being the first stopover point on our journey south, we find ourselves in the midst of the most scenic section of the Blue Ridge Mountains, rich in historic interest.

The famous battlegrounds of the Civil War are still intact and preserved for the public and our sight-seeing arrangements include a visit to such renowned points of interest as Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga Battlefield, Fort Oglethorpe, the National Cemetery, etc.

The stopover in Chattanooga is an unforgettable one; automobiles used in the execution of our sightseeing arrangements.

Evening dinner at "The New Reed House."

Special train parked conveniently at the Southern Railroad Station for occupancy if desired.

Depart Chattanooga, Tenn... 8:30 P.M. C.T.
Via Southern Railroad.

Sept. 8—Depart Atlanta, Ga.... 1:00 A.M. C.T.
Via Southern Railroad.

Arrive Jacksonville, Fla.... 9:00 A.M. E.T.
Breakfast in dining car.

Our schedule provides for an early arrival in Jacksonville on Sunday morning, which makes church attendance possible. There are a number of churches of different denominations located within close proximity to the Union Station.

Luncheon in special dining room of the "New George Washington Hotel."

After luncheon, waiting automobiles will convey the party to St. Augustine, a real motor trip, possibly the most enjoyable one in Florida, as St. Augustine is the oldest city in the United States and undoubtedly the most unique, making this one of the outstanding sightseeing tours.

Returning to Jacksonville in the early evening, a banquet will be in readiness, again at the "George Washington Hotel," after which the party will be transferred to the station by auto for the final journey to the convention city, "Miami."

Leave Jacksonville, Fla.... 9:00 P.M. E.T.
Via Seaboard Air Line Union Station.

Sept. 9—Arrive Miami, Fla.... 7:00 A.M. E.T.

Miami, Florida

Upon arrival in Miami, automobile transfer is promptly made of passengers and all baggage from the special train to the "Columbus Hotel," which will be headquarters while in Miami.

Two comprehensive sightseeing tours are included while in Miami, one that will show you Miami and Coral Gables and the other Miami Beach. There is a great deal to see while in Miami and our purpose is to present it very thoroughly.

Sept. 9 to Sept. 13—at Miami.

Sept. 14—Depart Miami..... 2:45 A.M. E.T.
Via Florida East Coast Railroad.
Special sleepers will be open to receive passengers at 10 p. m. the evening of September 13.

Sept. 14—Arrive Key West, Fla. 7:00 A.M. E.T.
Breakfast in dining car.

(Continued on page 332)



THE ENVIRONS OF HAVANA ARE A DREAM OF TROPICAL BEAUTY

Havana, Miami—Sister Cities of Recreation

By R. H. COLVIN, Press Secretary L. U. 349

MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

The writer, and most of the members of Local Union No. 349, have just begun to realize that instead of the convention being a joy ride, or just a big outing, it means a lot of hard work and grief, for those working to put it across. We also realize that the delegates will be busy most of the time with the business which the convention has to transact. Yet we will strive to do as much entertaining as possible between sessions, and yet have the delegates able to attend the next session of the convention. For those staying a few days after the convention is over ample entertainment will be provided. All arrangements for handling a record crowd are being made by Local No. 349, so Brothers do not disappoint us. There will be plenty of rooms from \$1 up, yet we suggest that you make your reservations early in order to avoid a last minute confusion.

The writer heartily agrees with Local Union No. 732, and urges all delegates to come as far as possible via the Sea Board Air Line, as they are one of the fairest railroads in the U. S. A. We also hope that every local union will give serious thought to the business coming before the convention and instruct their delegates as they think best, and Brothers, do not take our Benefit Association lightly, to me it is a very vital, and necessary part of the Brotherhood, and will increase in value and importance in direct proportion to the amount of thought and effort we put behind it. Now, boys, don't all decline when nominated as delegates to the convention, for while you may have to play ball during the sessions of the convention, remember when that is over we will have ways of entertaining you that will cause you to soon forget the busy day you have just spent. As one very illustrious Brother put it, our southern hospitality is almost overwhelming.

R. H. COLVIN.

Dear Bugs:

Well, here I am in Havana (Whoopie) and want to say that this is some berg with a "spa" on every corner and a few in between each corner and open arms everywhere.

The Cubans are a great people and certainly know how to treat you and you become thoroughly convinced of this fact as soon as you arrive.

I left Miami, Fla., last night and here I am at 4:30 p. m., well on my way.

Through close observation, I learned that the "Diplomatics" got off the boat first, so I was a "Diplomatico" and made the grade without protest and, consequently, was the first off (and

Poets as well as New York brokers with an unlimited supply of "kale" have fallen for the soft, seductive beauty of Havana. Scarcely less appealing is the more blonde beauty of Miami. These two cities are on the convention itinerary of electrical workers in September. Here comes forward one R. H. Colvin, deponent, and opines that the entertaining wonders of these two cities are not to be allowed to detract from the serious convention business in hand. Be that as it may, an unusual grist of business is scheduled for unwinding at the 20th biennial, and Colvin takes a trip to Havana to determine whether its rapturous beauty needs censoring against the arrival of delegations.

how. I saw a cantina on the dock which caused a surge of memories to come back to me (memories of the long ago); and as I had

to wait for my "compareros" to get off, decided to investigate and found that in addition to post cards and the other junk, they had just what I was looking for (rooted in tradition), i. e., such names as Haig and Haig, Johnnie Walker, White Horse, Bacardi, Green River, Gordon and Bushmills on the shelf, and by the time "Doc"—Colonel and Harry got off, I sure had something to tell them.

We looked over the cantina together for some time, loudly calling one another's attention to each and every feature that recalled the older days and wallowed in retrospect at a price of 40 cents per wallow for the four of us, and then pushed Harry into the machine and started for the hotel.

On the way, Harry, in his usual merry way began to absorb some of the "Spanish atmosphere" and imagined he was Don Quixote, for upon our arrival at the hotel, he stood up in the machine and in a loud voice called "What ho varlets! Man the outer gate!" So, the natives stood by and laughed right merrily.

We landed in the hotel with considerable eclat as, from the proprietor down to the elevator boy, they all came out to see the parade. So we signed up and looked around a bit and located the grill in the basement, and boy! I am here to tell you it was some grill and in addition to all the Spanish fittings they had a few French, Scotch and American decorations, such as XXX Hennessy, Vat (69) and Old Crow.

Being a great admirer of interior decorations and considering myself quite a toff at it, I thought I would go deeper into the study of them.

Well, the Col. and Doc. also had a few decided opinions on this style of art and went into it with great gusto.

As I am getting very busy now, I will close and will drop you a line tomorrow as we have a "large" night ahead of us, so, be good.
BOB.

Dear Bugs:

Well, Bugs, you know I mentioned a "large" night and boy! it was large.

We first went up to see what kind of a room we drew and took a cold shower, then held a council of war to decide where we would go and with the able assistance of Al Pazos started out.

We first went to "Happy Pete's" on San Raphael Street and were received in Pete's usual whirlwind style and the greeting "What will it be gents, this is on the house." Well, as Pete used to be a bartender at the old Sazerac at New Orleans, he sure was a good mixer and before we left he sure had some of us all mixed up.

(Continued on page 334)



AS FAMOUS A THOROUGHFARE AS THE BOULE MICH BISCAINE BOULEVARD, MIAMI. COLUMBUS HOTEL IN CENTRE, CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.

Court Cases Loom in Recent Radio Decision

IT is unlikely that Chicago Federation of Labor will passively accept the recent decision of the Federal Radio Commission denying WCFL, Chicago, Labor's only broadcast station, a major position in the air, in competition with 89 corporation stations. In Chicago, it is reported that the management of WCFL is preparing to test the Commission's right to casually push aside Labor's request for a full-time wavelength.

The contentions of organized labor that a monopoly of the air has already been achieved by radio corporations, the power interests, and certain big newspapers, seems borne out by the Commission's ruling. Labor, National Weekly, has this to say of the case:

"The Radio Trust, the Power Interests and the big daily newspapers are entitled to the exclusive use of the choicest broadcasting channels for as many hours of the day as they see fit to use them.

"Five million American workers, represented by the organized labor movement, shall not be permitted the effective use of even one of the 90 available channels.

"That, in effect, is the decision handed down by the Federal Radio Commission last week when it denied WCFL, 'The Voice of Labor,' organized labor's broadcasting station, located in Chicago, the right to operate on its own wave length and during the hours when the majority of wage earners were free to listen to its programs.

"WCFL has been crowded on a wave length with two other stations, and under orders of the commission has been forced off the air each evening at sundown on the Pacific coast.

"It was to remedy this unsatisfactory condition of affairs that 'The Voice of Labor' went before the Radio Commission and asked for a cleared standard channel and three short wave lengths.

"Had this application been granted, the

Chicago Federation of Labor, owner of WCFL, proposed to turn over all its rights to the American labor movement and thus insure to the workers of America an open channel that would place them on terms of equality with the most powerful of broadcasting concerns.

"By utilizing the short wave lengths instead of telephone wires WCFL could have served the entire nation on only one channel. The 'chain' hookups used by the Radio Trust monopolize all the way from 40 to 50 channels.

"At the hearing held in April, Hope Thompson, attorney for WCFL, presented an imposing mass of evidence.

"Authorized spokesmen of practically every group in the labor movement were there and supported WCFL's request.

"But in spite of the outstanding justice of the workers' contentions, the Radio Commissioners saw fit to dismiss the plea with the stereotyped phrase that 'the commission finds that public interest, convenience or necessity will not be served by granting said application.'

"Organized labor is bitterly disappointed. It is possible that the fight will be carried to Congress and to President Hoover, who, as chief executive, is responsible for the Radio Commission.

Changes Between Work Proved Restful

Giving the office stenographers an hour's rest each day by sending them out to help nail up boxes in the shipping room, while the shipping clerks come in simultaneously to help the bookkeepers make up the books, might be less foolish than it sounds; at least if facts recently uncovered by psychologists of the British Industrial Fatigue Research Board prove to have general appli-

cation. In a recent report of this Board, Mr. S. Wyatt and Mr. J. A. Fraser describe experiments on the effects of changing the kind of work during the working day; changes intended to prevent the supposed damage to health, happiness and efficiency caused by the extreme monotony of many jobs in a modern factory. That such changes of occupation do refresh the worker and increase efficiency Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Fraser confirm, but they find also that the most complete improvement follows a complete change of occupation, preferably from mental work to physical work or vice versa. Altogether new muscles are thus brought into play; perhaps even new sections of the brain. To interchange the office force and the work-shop force for a part of each day is not likely to be a business possibility but practical increases of output and of efficiency might follow a practice of assigning the mental work of a workshop, like shop accounts, to the manual workers in turn and for brief periods, instead of hiring a shop bookkeeper to do nothing else.

"I" Is Most Used Word

"I" and "you" are the two commonest words in American conversation, at least in that part of it conducted over the telephone. "He" is a commoner telephone word than "she"; "get" is ahead of "have" or "want"; "see" is far commoner than "hear" or "feel"; the commonest word expressing a definite action is "tell." Such are a few conclusions from a census of the words used in five hundred typical telephone conversations, as reported by Mr. N. R. French of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, at the recent New York City meeting of the newly-organized Acoustical Society of America; a census likely to be cited, once the psychologists have had a chance to analyze it, as not altogether flattering to American self esteem. The thousand telephone conversers were self-centered enough, for example, to use the word "I" about thirteen per cent oftener than "you"; the actual figures being 3990 I's and 3640 you's in the whole series of conversations. Next in the list comes "the," which was used 3110 times; "a" was used 2060 times, and "on" was used 2046 times. Verbs were used in the order "is," "get," "will," "see," "have" and "know"; from which the psychologist might gather that telephone conversers are more interested in what they have or in what they are to get than in what they want to know. Suppose national optimism is perhaps reflected in the fact that "will" was used far oftener than "won't." "Do" and "don't" appeared, however, almost exactly the same number of times. Neither "yes" nor "no" appears at all in Mr. French's list of twenty-five most used words, so the relative telephonic prevalence of yes-men and no-men is still unsettled. The entire list of twenty-five commonest words is composed, it is curious to note, of words of one syllable.

"As the danger from flood involves the lives of 100,000 American citizens and about \$200,000,000 worth of property it becomes particularly important. The dam authorized (Boulder Canyon) with the consequent large storage, will permit of the regulation and stabilization of the river's flow and completely solve the flood danger. Unless prompt action is taken, any year may witness a flood of very serious and possible disastrous consequences."—Senator Tasker L. Oddis, of Nevada.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD RECONSIDERS UNDERLYING LABOR PLAN

An organization campaign to make the Shops on the Pennsylvania Railroad union is in progress. This is probably the most important piece of transportation news of the month. The following statement relative to the progress on the Pennsy has been issued by the International Association of Machinists:

"Unopposed by and without objection on the part of high officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, including President Atterbury, a campaign to organize the shopmen employed on that system is being conducted by the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor. An organizing crew composed of representatives of each of the six shop crafts affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department have or will cover all points on the system, making contacts, meeting men at their homes explaining the situation so that all may be thoroughly acquainted with the purposes of the campaign.

"Although assurances have been given the Pennsy shopmen that they need have no fear of losing their jobs by either joining as new members or becoming reinstated in the shop craft unions of the Railway Employees' Department, there is, nevertheless, and perhaps naturally so, some timidity on the part of the men towards making a move in this direction. However, their fears in this respect are groundless because A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, in company with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a conference with President Atterbury and other officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad in August, 1928, was personally told that not only would the company interpose no objections

to a campaign being conducted by the Railway Employees' Department to organize the Pennsylvania shopmen, but the statement was emphasized that no employee of the company would be discriminated against for joining an organization affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department.

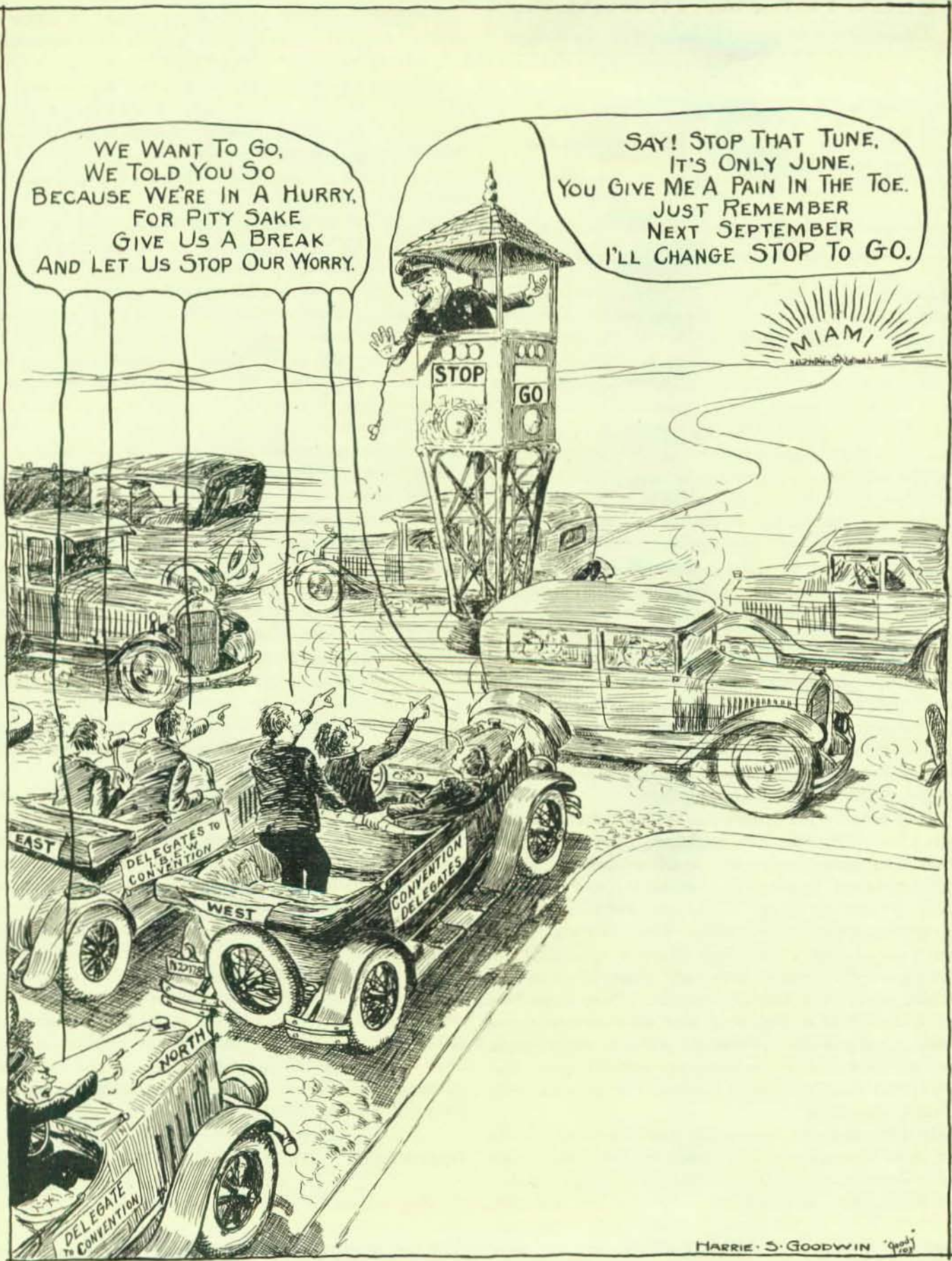
"In a later conference—November 1, 1928—which President Wharton had with Messrs. Elisha Lee, vice president; M. W. Clement, vice president (Oper.) and R. V. Massey, vice president (Personnel), at Philadelphia, the position and policy as stated by President Atterbury was reaffirmed.

"In other words, no employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad need fear the loss of his job by joining the union of his craft, or that he will be discriminated against for so doing. The responsible officials have given their personal assurances that the Railway Employees' Department is free to organize the shopmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"The occasion for making this statement is based on what appears to be a more or less prevailing opinion on the part of the employees that they will be discriminated against, if not discharged, should they become members of the organizations affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department.

"It is the desire of the executive council of the Railway Employees' Department to remove this unwarranted prevailing opinion and to make clear by public announcement, the fact that executive and responsible officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have definitely stated to executive and responsible officials of the American Federation of Labor and of the Railway Employees' Department that shopmen will not be discriminated against or dismissed from the service for becoming members of or holding membership in these labor organizations."

OH BIG BOY, CHANGE THAT SIGN!



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

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Vol. XXVIII

Washington, D. C., June, 1929

No. 6

Charges of Corruption During the torrid controversy in New York City last month over the five-day week, when certain officials of the General Employers' Association were fighting with their back to the wall, in order to preserve the fancied prestige of their organization, they allowed themselves certain questionable luxuries. We refer to their passion for rushing into the newspapers with cries of corruption against labor unions, in particular against electrical workers. The executive secretary of the employers' association sought by innuendo to fasten in the public mind the fact that there was a duplication of conditions, out of which had come several years ago the so-called Untermeyer investigation. And we regret to say that Mr. Untermeyer himself, without first getting the facts, allowed his name to be connected with all this groundless talk.

Now anyone at all familiar with the situation in New York City knows that cries of corruption were for newspaper consumption. He knows, too, that officials of the employers' association indulged in the dirt throwing in a kind of desperation, for they knew they were losing ground. He knows also that the innuendoes have pretty much been forgotten, and yet this Journal believes it is wisdom frankly to face the charges, to sift them, and to weigh them.

At the onset, let the principle be set down, that conditions make men, rather than men conditions. Now and then a powerful individual arrives who is able to dominate his environment, shape it, change it, but for the most part men move with economic forces. To be sure, we understand that the opposite of this truth is popular. Men like goats. Newspapers like to have devils. Back 25 years ago Sam Parks was the building trades devil, and about 10 years ago Brindell arose to this dubious distinction. These names have been bruited about as symbols of labor union corruption, and certain newspapers have allowed the public to forget certain unsavory names among employers and material men. One would think that Parks and Brindell—if they accepted bribes—bribed themselves.

Sam Parks arose out of a peculiar set of conditions. In the first place, the employers were loosely organized, and certain powerful contractors did not have any fellow feeling for their own kind. They were willing to live the fang and claw philosophy, and to kill through questionable competition. Parks was faced with a difficult situation. He was faced with the job of forcing sub-contractors, many of them unscrupulous,

to live up to the union agreement. Sometimes the sub-contractor was on the job only three or four days. He could be unfair, before a meeting of the union could be held. In self-defense, the union was forced to delegate the power of strike to business representatives. This put an abnormally high power in the hands of the business representatives. The combination was electric. Weak employers' associations, powerful and selfish contractors, unfair sub-contractors, abnormally powerful union representatives—and a system of quiet understanding, with profit for the few.

Sam Parks was ousted by a prolonged building trades lock-out, which meant also, let it be known, a combination of employers against some of their own number who had played with Parks. The result was the rise of a powerful building contractors association, pretty much in structure like the present one, and a weakened labor movement.

Brindell arose out of that combination. Though Brindell went to jail, he did not go without his martyr's crown. He played square, and did not squeal on men on the other side who found it convenient to "control" the weakened union movement through Brindell. Parks was a union leader who profited by a weak employers' association. Brindell was a union leader who profited by a weak union movement.

What is happening in New York today is a new set of industrial readjustments. The union movement has become more powerful. Certain sections of it are independent and self-directing, fired with a vision of more scientific, more intelligent industry. This labor group believes that a more efficient, a more prosperous and a more scientific construction industry depends on organized management and organized labor of about equal strength, working out their problems through conference, in the light of facts. Naturally this means the breaking up of old habits and practices. In view of these facts, the cry of corruption comes with ill grace from the employers' field, when they are trying to halt those very progressive changes which will make corruption less likely, and these progressive changes alone.

We are proud that electrical workers have taken a progressive part in the controversy. The electrical workers know what an industry where employers are organized, and workers are organized, means, and what it means these groups meet around the conference table. For nearly a decade the National Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, has been functioning in the scientific spirit. In that spirit, Local Union No. 3 in New York has been reformed, and in that spirit it will be defended.

It should be remembered by everyone that those who are yelling "Wolf" in New York are not electrical contractors. If there is to be an investigation of the electrical industry there should be a full investigation also of the employers' association, and its relations, and ramifications, throughout the whole building industry.

Appreciation The International Office takes this way of thanking local union officials throughout the continent for remarkable co-operation in returning industrial survey reports promptly. Not in the history of this office have so many returns of a questionnaire been made, and so ably made. We hope this is evidence of a growing inter-

est of the membership in research data. Perhaps this particular project attracted and interested local officials. It had to do with securing data to be used in an organization drive. In general, however, the office never sends out questionnaires which are unimportant. The stunt is too costly. There is a growing effort on the part of the International Office to be guarded by facts, rather than fancies. It is trying to build up up-to-date, accurate research files, and it is dependent in this entirely upon the co-operation of local union staffs. If the membership knew how valuable data is to us, it would make as prompt and as full return to all questionnaires as it did to the recent industrial survey. Those who have not yet replied will find in this statement encouragement to do so at once.

What's In A Theory?

What's in a theory? Perhaps 20 billion dollars. That is the estimate some newspapers put on the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the railroads against the Interstate Commerce Commission in the evaluation dispute. Two evaluation theories were involved. The Court accepted the railroad's. Once again the Supreme Court demonstrates that it is not so much a high tribunal of legal abstractions as a realistic instrument for fixing national policies. By its decision in the O'Fallon Case, it again reveals that privately owned railways are to be the special ward of the state. Three results of the sweeping decision are apparent. Under the decision, rates can be legally boosted. The government may not recapture impounded profits of the carriers. And should it ever be necessary for the government to take over the roads, it will be at the seller's price. In addition, much of the expensive evaluation work of the Interstate Commerce Commission is negated, and must be done over. This runs into the millions. But all is not lovely upon the transportation systems. The problem of raising rates, though sanctioned legally, does not solve itself so simply. An increase in freight rates will at once be reflected in the cost of living, disturbing the economic balance which is so necessary to prosperity. An increase in passenger rates will deliver the railroads into the hands of their competitors, the automobile and public busses.

**Publicity
Doesn't Hurt** The girl was crying. The boss was angry. "You're fired," he bawled. "You can't do this to me," she sobbed. "You've got to give me two weeks' notice." "Oh, can't I?" he answered. "And who is going to keep me from it?" She floored him with a single word "Equity."

And there, ladies and gentlemen, that's that. The union has been given a fair break in the talkies. The foregoing is a back-stage scene from one of the sumptuous presentations of Fox Studio, the "Fox Movietone Follies." Perhaps it chronicles an advance in public acceptance of the union as protecting actors from the whims of over-excited employers. At any rate, the publicity doesn't hurt, and it is very refreshing when compared with the cheap innuendoes against unions which are allowed to creep into the theatres now and then.

In our more optimistic moments, we are hopeful that the plasterer, the plumber, and the electrical worker will get a fair break. It is possible to conceive of a scene with dramatic possibilities.

Courtroom. A great hotel has just burned. A man is being held on the charge of manslaughter. Defective wiring is suspected. A witness takes the stand. "The assumption against defective wiring is strong, you know. That job was done by union labor." The verdict was incendiarism.

Five-Day Week— How?

The best thought of the time has progressed to that point where the five-day week is accepted as reasonable, and economically necessary. Why then does it not arrive faster? It does not because economic pressure is necessary to put the best thought of the time into practice. Only strongly unionized industries can exert this necessary pressure. In New York City, 150,000 building tradesmen have won the five-day week with no decrease in weekly wage. An accomplishment. It may be done in any other industry where unions are strong. When the five-day week is won by organized labor, economic pressure is exerted in other directions, principally upon non-union industries. In this manner, the courage, intelligence, and co-operative practices of the union overflow into the community. And then, anti-unionists have the temerity to say, "Unions are no longer necessary." No longer necessary! They are still necessary to enlightenment, to efficiency, and to civilized practices everywhere.

Urbane Falsification

The polite organ of urbane falsification, "Law and Labor," continues its campaign of fact-distortion against organized labor. It devotes a portion of its May number to an effort to show that labor suffers delusion in believing that unionism has any effect on wages. For proof it examines relative wage tables in other countries which are lower than ours though unions exist. This method of false analogy is typical of the pompous, legalistic reasoning of the open-shop lawyers, which operate "Law and Labor" in the interest of their anti-social aims.

Labor has never contended that unionism was the only factor in wage making, or the principal factor. Labor knows that many complex, economic forces enter into any given wage set-up. Labor understands that the gold standard, prices, technology, management skill, supply and demand, rate of production and consumption play through the wage situation. But the point is this: when all economic factors are favorable to wage advancement, why is it that certain groups of workers receive wage increases, and others do not; and why are these invariably organized workers? The reason is that human intelligence exercises a certain, limited control over blind economic forces; and where that human intelligence is mobilized in behalf of workers as in the case of unionism, then results favorable to workers are attained. Nothing is done to the economic forces except to understand them, and to use them.

Ever since labor's high wage theory became popular, ever since captains of industry (Ford and Schwab and Swope), bankers (National City Bank), statesmen (Davis and Hoover), economists (Foster and Catchings), have given favorable consideration and support to this union conception, the open shoppers have been frantic. Then comes forward the polite organ of urbane falsification in its effort to prove that wages rise automatically.



WOMAN'S WORK

Women Workers in South Wake Up To Unionism

By PENNELL CROSBY

RAYON workers at Elizabethton, Tenn., have been on strike, and they have won. Wealthy owners of the Glanztoff and Bemberg plants opposed them—with guns, barbed wire, militia, police, injunctions, and lies. Newspapers (but not the labor press) declared the strike was lost, said the mills were operating. But now comes news of a settlement that will bring the union workers back into the plants practically on their own terms. They have not won all they wanted, and they still are suspicious, but they have agreed to go back to work, though they are ready to walk out on a moment's notice if the management does not keep its part of the bargain. That is the amazing new spirit in the south, that highly advertised "reservoir of cheap labor." A few months ago there was not even a union of textile workers in Elizabethton. Now the union is there, to stay.

Labor people have been thrilled by the courage of these fighting Tennessee mountaineers. When the Women's Trade Union League, a central group interested in the organization of women workers, held its convention in Washington in May, the committee asked the rayon workers to send one of their membership to speak. She came—and she certainly conquered! A young girl, Margaret Bowen; probably not over 20, flashing black eyes, ready smile, and slow southern drawl, who probably never had addressed a public meeting before the strike, but now was perfectly at ease speaking to a convention that includes some of the foremost women labor leaders of the country, following a visit to the Senate committee on manufactures where she testified about conditions in the factories.

Modern Joan of Arc

Miss Bowen's story of the walkout that began the strike, told in her own natural manner, was a vivid narrative. Wages were often below \$9 a week in the rayon mills, with a 54 hour week, she said.

"When I went to Elizabethton I was supposed to get \$16 a week as an inspector," the girl striker said. "When I got my pay it was \$10. Well, I worked six months and they gave me a one-cent raise. I had 52 girls working under me. I asked the foreman for a raise for myself and the girls, but he laughed. 'You're makin' enough,' he said. I was payin' \$5 a week for board, \$1 for laundry, and \$1 for bus fare to the mill, and I had two doctor bills to pay. I didn't see what I was goin' to do for clothes."

The answer to Miss Bowen's demand for raises for herself and the girls was met by the company in taking her section away from her to another part of the building. While she waited to see what was going to happen, eight or nine other sections of the

women workers, also restless under the oppressive conditions, sent word to the girl leader that they were ready to walk out. At the lunch period the matter was discussed.

"One girl was getting \$12.48," said Miss Bowen, "And she said she was satisfied and wouldn't strike. She went on the sly and told the forelady what we were planning to do. So they offered the inspection girls a raise if they would stop the strike. The next thing I heard, somebody screamed, 'The inspection department has gone on strike!' Out of 550 girls only 17 stayed in the plant.



Three Elizabethton rayon workers show the checks they received for a long week's work, before the recent strike. Only \$8.75, \$7.50 and \$5.45! No wonder they are strong for unionism!

The rest of us went outside and formed a committee, and we sent word to the officials in the plant that we were ready to talk.

"The chief of police at the plant was worried about the girls getting rough, and he was going to turn the fire hose on us, but he changed his mind. We waited around. The three o'clock shift of spinners came by and they said, 'Girls, if they don't settle, we'll come out.'

Almost Spontaneous

"The next morning we were on hand and the rest of the town that wasn't working, joined us. Then the spinners came out. At nine o'clock we got tired of waiting, so we broke the gates open and went in." Miss Bowen gave a little chuckle, "I don't guess we had ought to have done that! We went to the spinning room and the other departments and got them to come out with us. When we were coming out, a policeman struck a girl over the head with a billy club. Well, the men took that up!"

Although "we didn't know anything about organized labor," the whole group of workers went down to the labor temple and formed the local of the United Textile Workers that now includes 4,663 rayon workers, and of which Miss Bowen is secretary-treasurer. As she pitily expressed it,

"John Penix, the organizer, was out in the field grubbing up stones. We sent for him to come down to the tabernacle and

organize us. He didn't grub any more stones that day." John Penix, thus dramatically summoned from grubbing stones, later was attacked by a mob of business men and nearly kidnapped, but saved by a cool-headed sister with a ready shot gun.

Faced with the alternative of shutting down the mills, the company settled the strike by agreeing to wage increases and no discrimination against union members. Miss Bowen went back to the plant with the rest. But in a short time more than 390 workers were fired for union activity. One union girl, Miss Bowen related, "was fired for powdering her nose." When 90 men were fired at once a second walk-out resulted, and the strike was on for the second time. This time the mill owners put up a vicious battle to crush the union. Troops, sent in by Governor Horton when the local officers showed their sympathy toward human rights, paraded the streets of Elizabethton and tried to incite the workers to violence. But the workers, while keeping up effective picketing insisted on being orderly and cheerful. An amusing incident is told of an organizer, who, on sending out the men and girls to picket, cautioned them against carrying anything that might be considered a weapon.

"You men who are in the habit of carrying jack knives, leave them home," he said. "Girls, don't have a pin or even a hairpin with you. We don't want anybody to say you were armed."

An old woman who was standing by reached into a pocket hidden in her voluminous skirts and pulled out a can of red pepper.

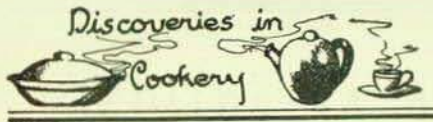
"Here, girls, take this," she said. "It burns like fire, but it ain't violence!"

This is characteristic of the spirit of these southern workers. They have not been in the chain gangs of industry so long that they have forgotten how to laugh. These

(Continued on page 336)

Read Auxiliary Letters!

Look in the correspondence section for letters from the women's auxiliaries! You'll want to read the interesting account of the activities of the Atlanta auxiliary to Locals No. 84 and 613. Also, we have a new correspondent, from the auxiliary to Local No. 108, Tampa, who tells how this group is going ahead in a competent way, to organize wives of electrical workers in this beautiful Florida City. Now let's hear from other auxiliaries, we would like to welcome a new one every month!



By SALLY LUNN

Using Up the Leftovers

Chicken Pie

Oh, that cold roast chicken; nothing left but neck, back and a little breast meat! How could that be made into an appetizing dinner? Well, they tell me I cook by inspiration, so I decided to make a chicken pie. The chicken yielded a cupful of meat. There was also a cupful of thick chicken gravy. The icebox offered a small quantity of creamed celery and a few cooked carrots and onions—about a cupful in all. I combined and seasoned all these ingredients and put them on the stove to heat, adding enough milk to make the gravy quite thin. In the meantime I mixed biscuit dough, as follows:

- 1½ cups bread flour,
- 3 teaspoons baking powder,
- ½ teaspoon salt,
- 1½ tablespoons shortening,
- Milk.

Sift the dry ingredients twice, and work in shortening with tips of fingers. When worked till the quality of corn meal, gradually add enough milk to make a soft dough, mixing with two knives. The quantity of milk varies with the kind of flour used, as some flours take up more liquid. Toss the dough on a floured board and gently pat out till about 1 inch in thickness. Cut with a floured biscuit cutter.

Then I poured my chicken mixture, piping hot, into a quart size glass casserole. The gravy needed to be thin because the biscuits take up moisture. I carefully laid biscuits all over the top of my "pie" and popped it at once into a moderate oven to bake 30 minutes. It was a big success! Try it some time when you have leftover chicken, veal, or even roast beef, and gravy. You will be surprised at how light, fluffy and dry the biscuits remain, if the mixture underneath is boiling hot when the biscuits are arranged on it.

Fish Souffle

A big baked red snapper yielded the material for another discovery in the use of leftovers. I flaked it fine and found that there was an even pint (two cups) of cold fish. It doesn't matter much what kind of fish, I might have used haddock, shad, trout, or even canned tuna. I mashed the cold fish and seasoned with 1½ teaspoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, and ½ teaspoon of onion juice. Then I made white sauce as follows:

- 1½ tablespoons butter,
- ½ tablespoon flour,
- ½ cupful milk.

Melt the butter in a sauce pan and add flour. Then add milk very gradually, stirring well. Take from fire.

I then added the fish pulp to the white sauce, and mixed in two well-beaten eggs. I buttered a mold, which holds a little more than a pint, and put in the mixture. Then I set the mold in a pan of warm water, and baked in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

To serve the fish souffle. I heated a large platter and made a border of riced potatoes around it. Then I carefully inverted the mold on the center of the platter. Thank goodness it came out whole! Between the potatoes and the fish I carefully poured a creamed vegetable—mushrooms in this case. And the family, who hate fish,

and especially leftover fish, scraped the platter clean!

Roast Pigeon

This may not seem like a leftover, but it really is, in a way, because pigeon flocks must be culled occasionally and poor breeders eliminated. Then the leftover pigeons must be disposed of, and I might mention that you may buy them very cheaply. If they are plump and not too old they are very good eating.

Clean well and prepare for stuffing, as you would a chicken. Then fill with the following dressing:

- ¼ cup raisins and ⅓ cup nuts, ground,
- 2 large slices of bread, ground.

- 1 teaspoon poultry seasoning,
- ½ teaspoon salt,
- ¾ cup milk,
- 1 tablespoon melted butter.

Mix well, and stuff the bird. Rub the outside with Crisco, sprinkle with salt, and bake very slowly two hours or more, in a tightly covered iron pot or roaster, basting occasionally.

"If we are to outlaw war, we must first take the profits out of war. I am opposed to war profiteering in any degree in time of war, and I am just as strongly opposed to any private person making profits out of preparation for war."—Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa.

SUMMER IS HERE

*And the classic, sleeveless
 sports dress for warm weather,
 sponsored by the Span Silk Assn.
 is shown in striped Baroda crepe.*

P-C

RELATIVES OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, ATTENTION!

ARE THESE YOUR REASONS

FOR *NOT* GRASPING THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED YOU?

Fortune has always smiled on you.

Accidents happen—to **Other People**.

Maybe you'll never have sickness or trouble.

Insurance pays cash—but you prefer sympathy.

Life is long. Why worry?

You don't want so much protection for so little money.

Gambling with the future shows good judgment—perhaps.

Remembering **too late** is a pleasant pastime.

Opportunity will continue to knock at your door.

Ull always have plenty of time;—don't hurry.

Prudence and protection don't interest you.

If you prefer the **Reasons for Grasping the Opportunity**, mentioned in the May Worker, you will immediately fill in the application printed for your convenience on the opposite page.

Others are doing it. Why let them get **all** the cream?

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.

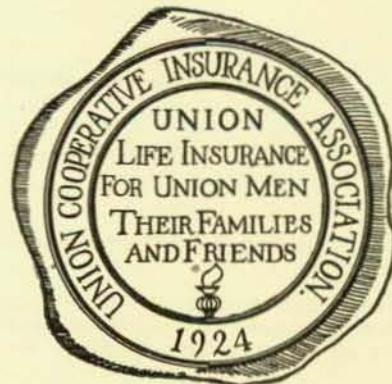
Semi-annually, \$1.80.

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. Bugniacet
 and Send with Application to the International Brotherhood of
 Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.



ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Total Disappearance

The steel skyscraper is taking its toll of the lives of construction workers. While there is nothing funny about most of the accidents that occur, once in awhile one happens that has a humorous side.

"I was working on a 10-story building in Washington," said the carpenter. "Up on the top story, somebody dropped a 2 x 12. It came straight down, gathering speed every second, till it hit the concrete floor of the basement, where it bounced up against the wall, caromed off on the horizontal, in the general direction of the men at work. Going at a tremendous speed, it dived under a work bench and passed right between the legs of Murphy, a carpenter who was standing there and splintered itself to bits against a brick wall 40 feet away.

"The foreman rushed in, took a look at the damage, and wildly inquired what had become of Murphy.

"We'll never see him again," said his buddy, in a mournful tone.

"My God! Why not?"

"Judgin' by the way he set out, he'll never stop running!"

Guess there is just one line we can add to the following poem, and that is, to put it concisely, "We sure agree, with Offerle."

The Old-Timers

Lots of us old timers,
Remember well the day,
When we had to work long hours
And didn't get much pay.
But them days are gone forever,
For we've made conditions good,
And fought for better wages
And for better work we've stood.
And the younger generation,
Who since have learned the trade,
Don't realize the hardships
We went through to make the grade.
The bosses used to pay with checks,
Or just put up some stall,
And even when they paid in cash,
You might not get it all.
But now they pay cash on the job
When our week's work is through,
We've made them cut the hours down
And raise the wages, too.
So now the time is not so far
When a week will be five days,
We'll have conditions better, too,
In many different ways.
So you who hates to pay your dues
And kicks at this and that,
Remember that the I. B. E. W.
Has put you where you're at.

ANTHONY J. OFFERLE,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 723.

Workingman's Prayer

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my job to keep;
If I'm bounced before I wake,
Get me another for mercy's sake.

"When spring is in the air" everybody feels like tuning up the old bus and going for a trip, so we are grateful to Brother Jack Hunter for a timely poem, which may help the rest of us to take the detours philosophically.

De-Tourist

He pickt' up his road map,
Spring was in the air;
He yawned, resumed his nap,
Memories were still there.

Detour to Highway 210.
Unpleasant news, at Pleasantville,
Road crew o' a dozen men,
Making a new cut, and fill.

Detour three miles to 3,
Brooklyn Bridge is down,
Woolworths 50 and 5 you can see,
But you're far from New York Town.

Detour six blocks to 134
State St. Bridge was up.
Loop the loop, as heretofore,
A Flying Cloud? No, a Hupp.

De'tour to 68 and 113
Cripple Creek was out o' its banks,
Excitement was runing keen,
'Twas wet again, at "Hanks."

Seemed much the same elsewhere,
When on a good strait-a-way.
Detour here, detour there,
A detourin' tourist every day.

Detourist awoke from his nap,
Memories had been his dreams,
Tho' broken mileage was a fact
It hath charms, so it seems.

He saw much good in passing
As he detoured thro' life,
He was continually amassing
Experience; eliminator o' strife.

Detours—life's small troubles,
As lessons, they seem fair,
Vanishing as do bubbles,
When spring is in the air.

JACK HUNTER,
L. U. No. 68,
Denver, Colo.

Seeing the convention is so near at hand, we know you fellows will be looking anxiously for some of our well known etiquette hints. We'll do our best to wise you up. Don't menshum it.

Etiquette of the Hat

Without consulting any of the authorities on etiquette, we will answer the question, "When is the proper time for a man to lift or remove his hat?" for the benefit of our readers. At the following times and on the following occasions, respectfully, the hat should be removed or lifted as the circumstances indicate. When mopping the brow; when taking a bath; when eating; when going to bed; when taking up a collection; when having the hair trimmed; when being shampooed, and when standing on the head.

Our old buddy, the Duke of 245, passed us up cold this time, and we feel TERRIBLE! Yet we realize it must be a strain to turn out the stuff the way Duke does and we'll try to bear up if it's just a vacation and you're not mad, Dukums! And gosh, we are worried about Oggie, who was just recovering from the flu last time we heard from him several months ago. Oggie, you owe it to the Brotherhood to let us know that you are O. K. and send us another of your ballads.

When

When never an egg is scrambled at home and never a pancake fried; when pots and pans and the cook's brogans have left on the swinging tide; when the kitchen stove is a curio found in an antique store, when the kitchen itself has vanished quite, along with its savory lore; when never again on the stubborn glebe the sturdy farmer is seen, when the fields are sown and the clover mown by a corporate machine; when never a cigarette is lit by debutante or by sheik, when never a brow shall sweat for bread and never a back shall creak; when the frostless cocktail shaker is mute, with never an icy clink; when there's nothing to do beneath the blue but think and think and think; when the person who even mentions rum is put to the glittering sword, we shall then have arrived at the kingdom come of Philosopher Henry Ford.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

A new contributor, Vic Lake, of L. U. No. 352, gives an inspiring picture of organization:

Organization

There's a problem that's puzzled the wisest of sages,
And proved a great hindrance to mankind for ages;
And yet to discover the proper solution
You need but to form an iron-clad resolution.

The problem I mention is organization,
Unhampered by envy of place or of station,
Free from all jealousy, prejudice, greediness,
Changed to a garden that's void of all weediness.

Picture a business grown great through its cleanness.

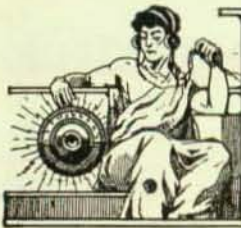
Built upon honor and not upon meanness;
Dream of a faultless and thriving plantation,
And you've solved the problem of organization.

"Just one more glass, boys, and we'll go home," said the dishwasher, as he laid down the soap.

THOMAS E. O'BRIEN,
Local Union No. 9.

"Go to a friend for advice, a stranger for charity, and a relative for nothing, is a little piece of advice an old timer gave me years ago," says Anthony J. Offerle of 723.

Famous Last Lines—(from V. J. Laughlin, L. U. No. 33) Elderly Lady: How do you like school, my little man?
Small Boy: I like it closed.



RADIO

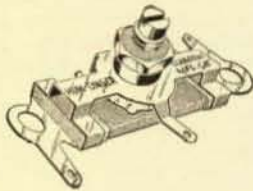


What About That A-C Hum?

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

THE ideal radio set is one capable of producing a realistic rendition of speech or music with a silent background. Under the very best possible conditions, and using batteries for the various current supplies, the background noise becomes negligible. However, from that close approximation to the ideal, we go all the way in practice to the poorly designed A-C radio set which has an objectionable hum background quite as well as atmospheric noises in general.

The greatest problem in any A-C radio set is A-C hum. In the earlier A-C radio sets, the hum was accepted as part and parcel of the inherent characteristics of socket-power



operation. Even the B-power supply in many instances made use of erratic rectifiers or insufficient filtering, introducing A-C noise in the plate circuits. In the

first A-C heater tubes, the hum was considerable, but it made no appreciable difference in the actual loud-speaker rendition, since the audio amplifier and the loud-speaker of the usual A-C receiver then in use did not respond to any frequencies lower than 150, or at least with no appreciable volume. Lately, however, with better audio systems and better loud-speaker, responding to frequencies well below 100 cycles and even approaching 60 cycles with fair volume, the slightest A-C 60-cycle hum is bound to become most objectionable.

The causes of hum in A-C radio sets can be roughly classified as follows:

- (1) Induction hum, due to the close proximity of stray A-C fields.
- (2) B-eliminator short-comings, due to erratic rectifier or insufficient filtering action.
- (3) Circuit unbalance, or absence of the true electrical center point for the grid return.
- (4) Hum in the vacuum tube itself.

Considering the first classification, induction hum, it is necessary to point out that a radio set is necessarily a sensitive device. If it can detect and amplify the faint energy of a radio signal coming from a transmitter many hundred miles away, it can likewise pick up and magnify the considerable energy from a nearby alternating-current conductor. Sometimes the interference is due to having an A-C conductor parallel to the antenna or the lead-in. More often, however, the inductive interference is in the receiver itself. To begin with, the A-C wires in the set should be tightly twisted together, so as to concentrate any field that may be created. It is also good practice to shield the sensitive coils and leads from any A-C stray fields. This is generally done by utilizing a metal chassis

on which the components are mounted. The A-C conductors are run below the metal platform, only coming up at the exact point of connection with the components, so as to shield against stray fields.

The second classification has to do with the B-power supply, or the usual rectifier tube and its filter circuit. Fortunately, most of the present radio sets make use of a filament rectifier, which is quite uniform in its rectifying action. However, in the effort to economize on the cost of the radio set, the manufacturer quite as well as the set builder may include insufficient condenser capacity or insufficient choke capacity. In either event, the rectifier output is improperly filtered and serious hum occurs.

The third classification deals with circuit unbalance, which is a common source of hum. The grid return to the filament type vacuum tube must represent the electrical center of that filament. The practice of using a center tap transformer filament winding is quite common, but it may not be the best practice in the case of the radio-frequency circuit. In the first place, it does not necessarily become the exact electrical center of the circuit in which it is used, and there is apt to be too much wiring between transformer winding and tube.

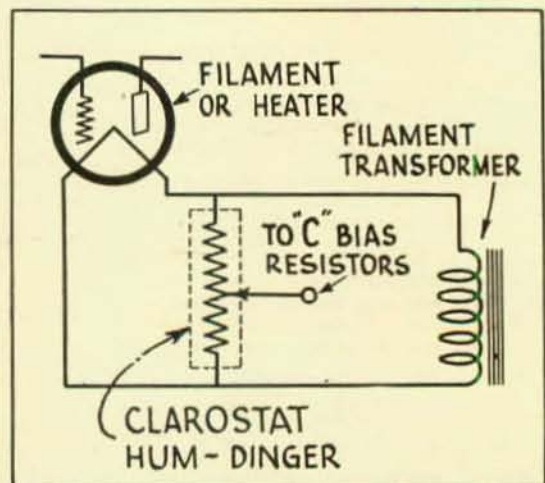
For these and other sufficient reasons, there is a growing tendency to employ a center-tap resistance, preferably of the adjustable type, so that the center tap may be shifted to one side or the other in obtaining the proper balance. Such a device is called a hum balancer and is featured in the better type A-C sets, especially when using filament type or -26 tubes. One of the most popular models, known as the Hum-Dinger, is shown in the accompanying illustration. It comprises a wire-wound strip resistor over the center of which works a contact for shifting the center tap. Adjustment is made by means of an ordinary screw-driver engaging with the slotted head of the recessed shaft. A diagram indicates how the adjustable center tap resistor is employed in a typical A-C filament tube circuit.

Yet with all these precautions, there has been a residual hum in A-C tube circuits which, while negligible in the past, has assumed considerable proportions of late with the greater low-frequency response of audio systems and loud-speakers. Also, there has been a considerable amount of crackling, usually attributed to static, with many A-C heater or -27 type tubes.

Recently, an interesting and far-reaching investigation was undertaken by Allen B. DuMont, Chief Engineer of the DeForest Radio Company, with a view to determining the degree of hum and crackle in A-C heater

tubes, and, if possible, the cause. The first step was the development of a laboratory audio-frequency amplifier with high-grade transformers and battery-operated tubes, so as to pass the same amount of 60-cycle hum as the better type of factory-built receiver yet not introduce any noise on the part of the amplifier itself. The amplifier output was led to a microammeter for the purpose of securing a comparative measurement of hum and crackle produced by the tube under test.

Comparative degrees of hum and crackle were noted for various types of A-C heater tubes, such as that type with an insulator tubing and a hair-pin heater filament, the plain metal cylinder with a carbon filament, the metal cylinder with a coiled heating wire, and so on. As a basis of comparison, the filament type or -26 A-C tube was found to give a reading of 32, while the better heater types gave about 10 to 12 at the start, with as low as 5 or 6 for the very best. An investigation disclosed that the tubes with a certain amount of exposed insulator tubing were the noisiest, while those with the metal sheathing extending the full length of the insulating tubing were the least noisy. Also, those with metal cylinders and no insulating tube were, in some instances, the most silent. By means of head-phones in the output circuit of the test amplifier, it was possible to determine



whether the meter reading represented A-C hum or crackle.

Working on the theory that the hum was probably due to the A-C field affecting the nearby plate in the heater tube, without the metal sheathing between to act as a shield, and again that the crackle was due to leakage between the heater wire, the insulating tube at incandescent heat, and the cathode sleeve, Mr. DuMont decided to build some experimental tubes with the cathode sleeve-

(Continued on page 336)

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

New Use for Gas—Galvanizing

Hot process galvanizing of iron and steel is accomplished by dipping chemically clean metal into molten zinc. When the temperature of the metal equals that of the zinc bath into which it is dipped, the article is withdrawn and a thin coating of zinc remains to protect the metal from corrosion.

For years, coke has been the only satisfactory fuel which could be used for the purpose of keeping this pot of zinc in a molten state and at the proper temperature, requiring constant attention. Any lapse on the part of the attendant meant a "frozen" pot which could only be cleaned by a long and expensive chipping and cutting process.

The Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, about a year ago, began experiments with the use of manufactured gas for a large galvanizing kettle 24 feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep. In order to conserve the heat, special insulated sectional covers were prepared to lay over the pot during periods of non-use. This kettle has a zinc capacity of about 130 tons. Actual experience has shown gas heat to be more easily controlled than a coke fire. The maximum consumption is about 6,000 cubic feet per hour during operating periods and 600 cubic feet per hour during non-operating periods, the temperature of the zinc being maintained at all times during operation from 810 to 900 degrees and at 780 degrees during non-operating periods. Among the advantages claimed are a less amount of dross and a big reduction in the amount of labor.

Largest Electric Furnace Uses Enough Current to Light 35,000 Homes

Milwaukee claims to have the biggest electric furnace in the world. It is big enough to accommodate a standard box car with ease, and is three times as large as any previously built.

It uses 1,400,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity per month—enough to light 35,000 average homes. It will heat 400,000 pounds of metal at a time to a maximum temperature of 1,650 degrees Fahrenheit. Walls of insulating material two feet thick surround the oven, confining the heat to the furnace.

One Cubic Foot of Gas Hatches 24 Chickens

According to the Gas Age-Record, a poultry man in Pontiac, Ill., has been using manufactured gas in place of coal oil for heating incubators. In addition to the saving in labor necessary to keep the oil burners going, he has figured out that there is a saving in the actual cost of fuel of about 16 per cent.

The hatchery is fitted with six incubators, each capable of holding 10,000 eggs. The total amount of gas used per week by each of these machines is only 34 cubic feet. The average number of chickens hatched per week is about 15,000, and the amount of gas used for heating per chicken during the three weeks' incubation is only slightly more than 0.04 of a cubic foot.

Experience has shown that 100 chickens hatched in an incubator will weigh approximately 12 pounds, as compared with 9½ pounds for the same number hatched under setting hens, and in addition it is claimed that the hatchery chickens are healthier. The poultry man points out that, according to the figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, out of each hundred

eggs put under setting hens, only 41 produce chicks which reach maturity, whereas the records of hatchery incubator chickens show that over 60 survive.

The incubators are kept warm by hot water, heated by gas and maintained at a temperature of 160 to 170 degrees F. by thermostatic control. This maintains a temperature within the incubator of exactly 100 degrees. Fans are used to keep the air in circulation and to prevent odor.

An Under-Sized Subway

When the Interborough Subway in New York was built, it was designed to carry an average of 300,000 passengers a day, with a maximum of 500,000. At the present time it is carrying an average of 2,500,000 passengers a day, or more than eight times as many as it was originally designed to transport.

At the present time, there are subways under construction or contemplated, in a general plan for increasing transportation facilities in New York City, which involve a total expenditure of approximately one billion dollars, in spite of which, it is believed, when these additional facilities are in use, the relative congestion will be just as bad as it is today, if not worse. To date, transportation facilities have been totally inadequate to care for the increasing demand caused by continued concentration of business in Lower Manhattan, due largely to the physical limitations of the island. The only permanent relief which can be foreseen is through the spreading of business interests into other sections of the city.

525 Million Electric Lamps Sold in 1927

According to the report of the lamp committee of the National Electric Light Association at its recent convention, 525 million electric lamps of all kinds were sold in the United States during the year 1927.

Of these, 305,000,000 were the large tungsten filament lamps such as is used generally in lighting, an increase of 3.7 per cent over 1926, and 12,600,000 were the large carbon filament lamps. The sale of carbon filament lamps shows a decrease of nearly 32 per cent over the previous year. Of these carbon lamps, about 22 per cent were of domestic manufacture and 78 per cent imported.

The sale of miniature lamps amounted to almost 220,000,000. Of this number, more than 205,000,000 were the tungsten filament, and about 14,500,000 the carbon filament. Automobile lamps amounted to 116,500,000 and Christmas tree lamps of both tungsten and carbon filaments amounted to almost 59,000,000. Flashlight lamps amounted to 37,000,000.

The 25-watt lamp still continues to be the most popular size, accounting for more than 21 per cent of the total, the next being the 50-watt with 16.5 per cent and the 40-watt, 14.4 per cent. The 60-watt lamp accounted for 12.7 per cent and the 100-watt for 10.3 per cent.

Engineers Invent Machine to Strip Telephone Cable

If a workman drives his pick through a telephone cable; if a bridge collapses and causes a break, or if the mischief of small

boys causes damage in some other way, certain lengths must be cut out and shipped back for reclamation to the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company, in Chicago, where it was manufactured.

Engineers of the company have recently developed an improved method for salvaging the lead and copper from junked cable—one more step in the ceaseless industrial effort for further economies, or "saving everything of the pig but the squeal."

The old method consisted of "sweating" off the lead sheath by placing pieces of the cable in a furnace at a temperature of 1,100 to 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit. The lead thus melted off, ran into a huge kettle, in which the dross or impurities were removed and the lead prepared for casting into bars or "pigs." In this process, however, a certain amount of the lead contaminated the copper, rendering it unfit for uses requiring the pure metal and leaving it adaptable only for such purposes as brass and bronze making, with its market value considerably below that of commercially pure copper.

To eliminate this contamination of the copper the engineers sought a method of removing the lead sheath by mechanical means. This was a difficult problem to solve, owing to the great variety of sizes and shapes of cable received.

Finally they perfected an ingenious machine which would strip the lead sheath from cable of various diameters. The cable is fed into the machine and flattened by a series of corrugated rollers, which also grip the cable and push it past two horizontal knives that slit it each side and a revolving knife that cuts it into 30-inch lengths.

The lead sheath is then easily removed from the wire core. It is sent directly to the lead kettle for melting, while the wire is reclaimed without its lead covering, thus eliminating contamination and producing a copper of higher market value.

Telephone Directories Become Candy Boxes

When new telephone directories are issued, the old ones must be disposed of in some way.

The city of Chicago and its suburbs had about 700,000 old telephone directories to dispose of at the time of the distribution of the June issue. To transport the necessary number of directories would require about 50 ordinary freight cars.

These old directories are collected and shipped by freight to a paper mill, where they are ground up in a "beater" or paper grinder. After the directories have been reduced to paper pulp, there is another process by which it is manufactured into chip-board, or, more commonly called, paste-board, which forms the body part of all card board boxes. This material is sold to paper box manufacturers, who make hat, shoe and candy boxes out of it.

The latest edition of the Chicago telephone directory (excluding the suburban directory) comprises an issue of approximately 1,000,000 copies. The directory contains 1,472 pages, or a total of more than a billion and a half pages for the whole issue. An average of 107,000 copies of the new directories, covering the city of Chicago and suburban territory, were delivered each day and the job was completed in 11 working days. Forty trucks and 500 men were necessary to accomplish this task.



CORRESPONDENCE



Grand Trunk Rail Shops Model

By Walter R. Parrish, L. U. No. 1091, Battle Creek

Editor:

I think that articles on the "railroad end" of the electrical industry will be real interesting reading, especially to electrical workers, so employed, and the exchange of ideas will benefit both members and employers. We don't like to brag, but we believe the Grand Trunk Western is one of the busiest roads in the country today and we are told by representatives of other roads and salesmen who are around the country a lot that we have one of the finest and best equipped shops in the country. Also (you may not believe this), the men and bosses are more congenial and willing, than the rule, to do their bit. Our back shop is a high, well ventilated building or buildings in which are one 160-ton overhead crane, six 10-ton cranes and one 5-ton crane; all overhead cranes operating on direct current. These are all Morgan Cranes except one Shaw and one Northern, both 10-ton. The gang has to, besides wiring all engines, maintain about 188 A. C. motors and 85 D. C. ranging all the way from six horse power used on the electric eraser in the office, to 150 H. P. on the air-compressor in the main shop. When the shops were built in 1907 most of the machines were run by group drive, but since then individual drives have been applied to large numbers of the machines and, of course, all new machinery employs the individual drive motors; push button control is used on nearly all the new machinery and is being applied to the old jobs as fast as the controls have to be discarded on account of wearing out and becoming obsolete.

Twenty-two engine pits are equipped with ralso plug receptacles for extension cords and many portable flood lights which are used in motion work setting valves, laying out work and such work where more than

an ordinary amount of light is needed. Benjamin reflectors do their bit in the general lighting, being used placed on a 45-degree angle and placed at each end of the pit and used with 200 watt Mazdas. General lighting in the machine shop and boiler shop is also accomplished very satisfactorily with Benjamin shades and 500-watt Mazdas overhead.

The power is purchased, coming into the power house at 5,200 volts and distributed from there at 440 volts A. C. and 250 D. C. which is furnished by a 200 K. W. Westinghouse rotary converter. The power house is also the central office for quite an elaborate fire alarm system which protects all the buildings in the yard. All the electrical work, including installations, changes and maintaining of what has been mentioned, together with the shop phone system, blue print machines, electric flue welders, rivet heaters, gasket annealers, office lighting and electric battery trucks and charging equipment, means a lot of work, but that is not all: A million dollar 40-pit round house has been built a short distance from the shop and the maintenance of its equipment must be mentioned. It is right up to date in every respect, being one of the finest in America and everything that is up-to-date now-a-days means there are plenty of uses for electrical machinery.

Our maintenance department, in addition to the work here in Battle Creek, also does the motor and armature winding for outlying points on the division, rewinding all the headlight armatures and field coils, car lighting armatures and field coils and other work of too serious a nature to be taken care of on the job. To do all this work requires a lot of equipment and stock. We have a good place to work in with a fair amount of room and a fair amount of equipment, much of which we have made ourselves; and our reel racks, testing equipment, dipping tanks and electric baking ovens, we are proud to show to anybody, if we did make them ourselves. Our organization is pretty well set in the shops, having nearly every one lined up. The road electricians are not so easy to get. There are

only two or three of them and they are on a salary. They work directly under the electrical and mechanical engineers and from what we can find out, do everything from checking car wheels to piping air-compressors. We very seldom see any of them. Now that the signalmen's organization is no longer affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, we are going after them.

A committee is now at work looking them up. We don't anticipate much trouble with them. Our hardest job is to get in touch with them. They seem to have lots of work ahead of them, putting up new signal equipment all the time, both line and block work and the Detroit and Pontiac viaduct work facing them, which is about a three-year job. Of course, we have no closed shop, but we old timers don't let any grass grow under our feet, trying to get everybody that enjoys the privileges and conditions that unionism has given us to help push and pay and not lag behind. Our craft is about the best organized one in the shop and, we believe, gives the company more co-operation by being so. Sir Henry Thornton, head of the Canadian National Railways, of which we are a part, thoroughly believes in co-operation between organized employees and management, so of course, it is practiced. The same system is used as on the B. and O. and some other roads and was organized by Captain O. S. Byers of Washington, D. C. It has been in effect here going on three years now and has proven a great success. Since its beginning, the employees have suggested 236 accepted changes on repairs or in fact anything for the betterment of shop tools methods. The management have suggested 47 accepted. Since it has been in operation, employment has been stabilized so that we do not have the annual lay-offs we used to have and other advantages have been realized due to it, both by the company and men. There is not that old chip on the shoulder that the bosses and men always carried around. We feel it is a great success when operated in a true spirit of co-operation that is here, but we will keep on trying to make them better.



ALL UNION—THIS MAGNIFICENT CREW, FROM THE BOY IN THE MATERIAL SHANTY TO THE ENGINEERS, FOREMEN AND CITY ELECTRICAL THROUGH THE ENTERPRISE OF BROTHER

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION

Editor:

At the Erie convention the paramount issue was to put in effect a license law for the State of Pennsylvania covering the electrical employer, the electrical supervisor and the journeymen electricians. This bill was properly drawn with the advice of eminent attorneys, and gone over very carefully by the legislative committee and notwithstanding these facts the bill was sidetracked by both the house and senate—as was also the bill presented by the contractors for the licensing of only contractors and supervisors.

The opposition to these bills came from the mine operators, the railroads, the elevator constructors and the theatrical interests because it would be necessary for the men to pass an examination to qualify them. This action of the legislature is only in line with the policy evidently adopted, as proven by the fate of all bills which, as we saw it, were beneficial to labor.

The only solution I see of the difficulty is to try to elect those whom we know will act and vote for those things which will be beneficial and progressive.

In reference to the talking picture installations, I will say that in so far as the Movietone and Vitaphone equipment go we are protected by an international agreement with which all local unions should be familiar; none but I. B. E. W. men are to be employed, except where they are not available. There is no case where the work can be done on a 50-50 basis; the instructions as issued by the general office in a letter of recent date are very plain, and I would urge every local in the state to see to it that our men do the work in its territory.

The matter of electrical work on elevators as awarded by the board for jurisdictional awards as of February 2, 1927, and approved by the Building Trades Convention of the A. F. of L., 1928, operative is being generally adopted by the elevator construction companies. Any violation of the award should be reported at once to the business representative of the local union, or to the International Office.

There is another matter which I desire to call to the attention of the convention. The wage scale and working hours should be submitted by all the locals in the state to the secretary-treasurer for his files in order that contractors using our men may be in a position to figure intelligently on work in localities outside their home territory.

I would also recommend that each local union file with the secretary-treasurer a

READ

- How to dry up the saturation point in the trade, by L. U. No. 494.
- Unemployment insurance in practice, by L. U. No. 1147.
- Unwhipt Minneapolis, by L. U. No. 292.
- Hamilton advances by L. U. No. 105.
- Openshoppers capitulate, by L. U. No. 83.
- Openshoppers' disguise, by L. U. No. 323.
- Organization work in Tampa, by L. U. No. 108.
- True union spirit, by L. U. No. 675.
- Concord considers, by L. U. No. 421.
- Spokane tells the secret of progress, by L. U. No. 73.
- State progress in Pennsylvania.
- What difference does hot weather make to our scribes. Here they are—long, short, deep, humorous, thoughtful, brilliant, but never dull letters.

list of the employers using their men so that we may be able to determine whether a bidder is fair or not.

I recommend this for the reason that it is in many cases possible to prevent non-union competition if we have this information in advance.

In conclusion I want to impress on the minds of all of the locals in the state association that we have a wonderful chance in the balance of this year and I believe in the next year to give our Brothers more employment if we will practice as well as preach the idea of the paid-up union card on the job.

There is in the state of Pennsylvania the second largest building program in the country according to all the constituted authorities and it is up to us to see to it that we get our share. Be sure to be active in your local building trades council and your central labor union, and remember that a visit by a representative committee of your united organization will in the majority of cases convince the builder, architect or owner that the use of union labor is

in the end a saving for those whose money is invested.

LOUIS S. FOWLER,
President.

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

Editor:

Local No. 12, Pueblo, is still going at the same old gait and the same bunch that we have had for several years. A few years ago California lured nearly a dozen of our active members but there have been very few changes since then.

Our winter here was very quiet and the spring work was slow in opening up.

We are still trying to get an up-to-date electrical ordinance to take the place of the 1910 edition.

Last month I was interested by Brother S. A. King's report of No. 584 wherein he told us that my old friend, Charlie Madsen, had taken the president's chair again.

Here is another International Convention in sight already and No. 12 will have a delegate there as usual.

WM. M. FRENCH.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Here we are again, just like the measles, bound to break out once in a while. There is so much cause for encouragement that it is impossible for us to restrain our emotions and prevent what is usually called bubbling over. Enthusiasm being one of the most effective incentives, we feel justified in proclaiming our gratification at the hearty response to an effort to revive that spirit of fellowship and good cheer manifested by members of Local No. 28, in their attendance and conduct at the entertainment and dance held Friday evening, May 17.

When the membership of an organization which has been subjected to the hardships emanating from a protracted period of unemployment such as we have been the victims of for the past five years can respond to a social event with the whole-heartedness that the members of No. 28 did on this occasion, one could not prevent, if he tried, being moved by encouragement to redouble his efforts in the interests of the organization.

The accompanying picture tells only a portion of the story. When we advise of the tremendous applause with which the members showed their appreciation of the cheering words of International President Noonan, and when you find yourself unable to locate "Brother Jim" in the picture, do not be puzzled. The answer is, owing to the fact that two auditoriums were required to accommodate the merry-makers it was impos-



INSPECTORS. THESE ARE THE 300 EXPERTS WHO WIRED THE \$1,300,000 PIER AT ATLANTIC CITY. WE PUBLISH THIS PHOTOGRAPH M. SINN, PRESS SECRETARY, L. U. NO. 211

sible to get one-half of the story of the success in the picture.

Acknowledging our appreciation of the honor done us by the attendance of President Noonan at this affair, we simply say that his remarks were truly characteristic—a sense of humor and a world of logic condensed and clearly expressed beyond any possibility of misunderstanding in a 15-minute talk.

Thanks, "Brother Jim", and kindly accept our invitation to be present at our next social gathering, date not yet decided.

And now for a few words to our friends throughout the Brotherhood concerning our local situation. "The Manufacturers' Record," a Baltimore magazine, and other publications, in an effort to boost Baltimore and in an endeavor to flood the labor market so that wages may be held down, have extensively and erroneously printed statements to the effect that there is a labor shortage in Baltimore. This is not true, and we are asking members of our own and other trades unions not to permit themselves to be misguided by such misleading statements.

The fact is we have a considerable number of electricians out of work, and some of the other organizations have half of their men on the street. We have not as yet been able to conclude our negotiations for a new agreement and as I view the attitude of the contractors there is every possibility of a real struggle before our differences of opinion are ironed out.

Rest assured that if our employment opportunities are enhanced and more men can be used than we have available we will not play the dog in the manger stunt, but will advise of the opportunity through the JOURNAL. Until such time as you are advised by us through your own JOURNAL do

not permit yourselves to be misguided and put to the trouble of trying to get employment where none is to be had.

Trusting we will some day be able to reciprocate the opportunity to earn a living that has been extended our members in other jurisdictions, and until then we must go back to our knitting.

H. C.

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

Editor:

That atom of force, commonly known as work, has not made itself conspicuous hereabouts to a degree desired nor to the extent one should expect at this season of the year; building construction in Denver, so far as work of any magnitude is concerned, materializes in cycles; we seem to be on the under side of the loop at this time.

A number o' our boys commenting upon the frequency with which local items have found the columns o' WORKER in recent months gave forth the opinion that the greater Colorado publicity programme was well under way. It may be, one hears a half-million has been subscribed to further put this state in the light o' the sun; while workers of all classifications will greet such circumstances with common accord 'tis questionable if a fraction o' this sum will find expression via a press devoted to the cause of labor. The spirit o' helpful co-operation however, is never lacking upon the part of No. 68. Sort o' a booster station are we, provided we are not expected to support a program designed to impair our interests. Were the Greater Coloradoites major activities directed toward bringing industries here and success marks their efforts, results toward putting us further in the sun can be counted as

nine-tenths accomplished. Sustained opportunity is the prime factor making for continued business growth and unceasing spending power.

The column in the WORKER we'd like to qualify for is the one listing the five-day week. Locals, we hope to, next Spring. We desire also at that time to see our city council adopt the daylight saving ordinance. In a country so luxuriously bestowed with the gifts of nature as is Colorado, a clear, dry atmosphere, blended with an abundance of sunshine, majestic mountains, beautiful valleys, trout streams galore, auto roads totaling hundreds o' miles traversing the Rockies; all this and more, with Denver, but 12 miles from the mountains; hereabouts where open spaces offer so much in the form of wholesome diversion and health sustaining features, further enjoyment of these natural advantages would be possible were our city fathers more inclined to give this circumstance the consideration it merits. Laying abed in summer months until the sun greets us perpendicularly is a poor type of life insurance. That extra hour could better be appropriated for health giving diversion of an evening spent in the open.

The Grim Reaper took toll in the form of two members from our midst the past month. It has been customary for the local to levy an assessment of a dollar on each member upon the death of a Brother. Recently 68 has been quoted group insurance rates by the Union Cooperative and has adoption of same under consideration. Many of the boys are apprehensive lest 'twould increase our dues to too great an extent. Others realize that up-to-date labor organizations now operate upon a wider scope than heretofore in adopting protective measures of merit. Were facts and figures thoroughly explained within



FUN? LOTS OF IT! CROWD! LOTS OF IT! AND THIS IS ONLY ONE-HALF OF THE GROUP OF L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE. ON A MERRY-MAKING OCCASION. PRESIDENT NOONAN ATTENDED.

the realm of homes to our loved ones and prospective beneficiaries, folks would better realize the protection possible accorded others than were members within our ranks. We have outgrown the single phase feature of a labor organization, that of job insurance; a three-phase hook-up including life and home insurance is timely to properly put our house in order.

JACK HUNTER.

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

Editor:

A tinge of sadness is upon me as I write this for we have just received a message that Brother Thomas E. Lee has passed on. As International Organizer for the I. B. E. W., he has labored in our midst from time to time and has been instrumental in advancing the interests of Local Union No. 73 down through the years. Like other leaders, he has been criticised at times but no one can question his wholehearted loyalty and sincerity in serving the I. B. E. W. wherever he was called. It will not be easy to find another who can fill the place that is made vacant by his passing.

I do not think it is amiss to speak an appreciative word for those who direct the affairs and shape the policy of the Brotherhood at large. The steady and continued progress which the Brotherhood has made from year to year is due in no small measure to the fine type of leadership it has. Several times within recent months, we have heard highly commendable things said of the JOURNAL by officers and leaders of other organized trades.

The recent articles relating to the American Plan-Open Shop-Conference are interesting and illuminating and should be read by every member of the I. B. E. W., in fact by every member of organized labor everywhere.

Work is going on about as usual for this time of year, nearly everyone is working yet no one is rushed. There is one big office building and one big apartment house under construction and several smaller jobs going on. Probably by the time these are finished there will be something else to furnish work for the gang.

A committee from No. 73 has been meeting with the contractors with more or less regularity for the past three months in the interests of getting a signed up agreement with them. They have been making progress and are quite hopeful of reaching the goal in the near future.

We also have another committee who are trying to tighten up the inspection rules of the city and get more rigid enforcement of the rules now enacted.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL I noticed the picture of one Brother who has been a member of one local for 35 years. I just want to say that we have one Brother who can equal that record. Brother Gus Benson, and he stated not long ago that he joined Local Union No. 73 in 1894, and during the entire time he has never been more than 30 days in arrears with his dues. That is a good mark for others to shoot at. We have some other old-timers, too, but none that can quite equal Brother Benson's record.

I have been tardy about writing to the JOURNAL and have been expecting to have to give an accounting for my delay but so far have escaped. I will try to be more prompt in the future. News is quite scarce anyhow so I am going to hang my close on this line.

R. T. MESSER.

A word to the fault-finder and grouch. Try boosting organized labor and the union label and make yourself one to be sought, instead of shunned.

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

Editor:

Within the past few months, the Better American Federation, the official organization of the Open Shop movement in America, decided in the last executive session of their conference board, that the trade unions in the building trades industry are to be "smashed."

The banker is to be brought into their fold and told that he must refrain from extending any credit to contractors employing union men; through the aid of the courts in getting more drastic decisions on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the Clayton Act, to the end that all efforts on the part of organized labor to extend itself in the industry will be stopped.

I doubt very much whether much progress is going to be made by the open shops in this drive of "smashing" the unions. It is already a recognized fact among economists and educators that labor unions are an integral part of our basic industry. They render an engineering service to the public that is found in no other form of organization. They are constantly striving to elevate the standard of craftsmanship among their members. It has always fostered and encouraged the use and installation of high-class, standard approved material. It has always given its energy, its ingenuity, and its brains to the industry without stint; and to disrupt trade unionism in America would be disastrous to the manufacturer, the distributor and the consumer of current-consuming devices.

It is my opinion that the open shops are violating the law in restraining trade, and my belief that labor to the industry is just as important as management and capital.

Maybe it would not be a bad idea if we would seek redress in the courts and obtain an injunction against the open shops, as they have done to us so many times in the past.

The best exposition of the "American" plan has been in Los Angeles for 32 years. It was first introduced when the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association was formed in 1897. This organization is dedicated to the principle that the trade unions are un-American, unethical and a curse to industry; and it is their sole purpose to combat labor in every instance. Low wages and long hours is their slogan.

I am afraid that the time is not so far off when their organization will have to move to China to practice their principles, because Los Angeles is fast becoming organized.

Watch and see if my prediction does not come true.

J. E. ("FLEA") McDONALD.

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

Editor:

We are with you again, not much news, but we are awake and crowing.

Since our last letter we have had some real good meetings and a number of things are happening, that are changing and strengthening our position physically, morally, financially and politically.

We had as a recent visitor Brother Dan Tracy, whose counsel we have needed and appreciate. We have carried on negotiations for an agreement for over a year with the Georgia Power Company and so far have been unsuccessful and at present it seems that the cards are to be laid on the table.

There have been several good jobs going on here, practically all the boys of L. U. Nos. 84 and 613 have been busy. Sears-Roebuck, the Shrine Temple, New City Hall and a meter change job were among the biggest and they are about finished.

Our State Federation convention was held

since the last writing and our delegates report a good convention. The state body is making real progress, and it seems things are looking good for labor. Of course, it all rests on our shoulders and conditions are just what we make them, and the organized worker invariably makes and improves the condition of all workers.

Our quartet was a real "hit," the entertainment committee, knowing of their ability, included their expenses in their budget and, believe me, from the response it was money well spent for the entertainment of delegates; also there was a big barbecue dinner for the delegates such as can be had nowhere else except in Georgia.

The plumbers of Augusta entertained the electrical workers of Atlanta with a catfish stew and liquid refreshments of the type you have at home. Was it good? Ask Tom Elder or J. A. Wade—they certainly got their part. We only had about 20 gallons, or a wash pot full.

This being our president's first convention, we naturally had to appoint a committee to kindly keep watch over him, and the chairman reports it had plenty to do.

It happened that the Johnny Jones circus was in town during the convention, so we all paid a visit to Brother Hearn, who is the electrician with the circus. We also got to meet Mrs. Hearn, for he had taken unto himself a bride since we had last seen him.

Politically we are making great progress; on June 5 our city primary is to be held and at present it looks as if we will be able to retain all our friends in office and also place new friends whom we have confidence in. One position we hope to retain a friend in is the water works manager; his opponent has a very bad labor record from all we can learn.

Brother J. D. Railey is back with us again and is working on the Sears-Roebuck job; Brother John Childress is back with us and on the job.

I notice we have a number of letters from locals who haven't written before. We welcome them all and enjoy their letters, but what about some of the old timers? There are a number of old timers who haven't contributed lately. Brothers, don't get slack or forget to write, no matter if there isn't much news; let us know your conditions, there have been lots of good letters in the WORKER lately.

I notice there have been several locals which have had the pleasure of being visited by those who have been and those who are retired from the trade and seeing the world at the expense of the Brothers who work every day and are known as the home guard.

Recently we had a man visit us with a hard luck story of how he lost his card and was a cripple; Local No. 84 is known and has a reputation of being free-hearted, but we generally investigate and before the hat is passed there are lots of things we have to know.

It seems in this case, during the boom in Florida the former member was in Miami. Being a cripple and with no dependable means of support, naturally the Brothers who were on the job were sorry for a Brother in such a shape so they all chipped in and bought him a lunch and drink stand. He got started, the boys all giving him their business and before long he was in possession of a good trade. But, like the dog that bites the hand that feeds it, before long he got careless and forgot to pay dues to keep the card that was responsible for his prosperity. So, thinking his future was assured, he threw down his card and began doing and saying things in reverse of those

he was supposed to have stood for. But after the hurricanes and financial troubles hit Florida and it "faw down and go boom," like all business went on the rocks, he found himself where he started, but without the card that had always been his friend in dark hours. Then his only chance was to play on sympathies with a hard luck story. But this don't work very well, especially in a local like ours where we have fellows from many different jobs and towns. It happened that several of our Brothers knew this man in Miami and recognized him at the door before we ever admitted him to make us cry with the pitiful sob story, so our very capable foreman, Brother Melton, was instructed to tell the man that we help those who help themselves, and judge a man by what he does and not what he says.

Our quartette is really making a hit with the radio broadcasts. We have received many compliments on their programs. It certainly is good advertising not only for the electrical workers of Atlanta but the entire Brotherhood. They were on the air May 27 and will be on again June 3, 7 to 7:30 p. m., and hope they have been heard by Brothers all over the country.

Funny how some Brothers get up excuses for not attending meetings; one Brother says his wife objects. It's a shame for a fellow to lay everything to his wife, as when a man is lending his efforts to building conditions to more properly provide for his family as well as his fellow men, I can't conceive of any woman offering objections. Probably what she objects to is that when he goes to the local he doesn't get there, and who could blame her? Many times going to the local is just an excuse.

At a recent meeting Brother Elder, our business agent, was elected as a delegate to the convention in Miami. Brother F. L. McHugh, L. U. No. 613, is also to be a delegate.

In the past year we have had a good many members to drop their cards. They were of the true card type, and not union men, so there is nothing lost and lots gained. This was probably caused by the controversy we have had with our employers, and, being on the fence, the dear, weak-spined Brothers thought it would be more pleasing to the boss to fall on their side.

Although our membership has dropped some, no doubt we are many times stronger than we were a year ago, for we have men of a higher type, who are union men with the spirit so essential to a live organization.

Often it seems strange that a man could have so little brains as to be misled by the decoys that have been tried on us. Those who flop for that stuff surely have some inkling of what it means but just haven't the guts or man in them to resent the temptations. He doesn't realize that the banquets, social meetings, barbecues and the many other so-called interests the boss has in him is mostly for the boss' gain.

I have known of fellows dropping out of the local, and making the remark, "Well, it's an open job. I'll get just as much and save dues." All this kind of a man thinks about is himself and today. He don't care how long it took to get the conditions he can enjoy without paying for or he is not interested in maintaining or bettering these conditions if it takes any effort on his part. Little does he realize the job a man is on isn't his; he is just on it today and may be gone tomorrow, and a man is responsible for conditions on that job while he is on it. Things might be different if a man lived forever. That kind of a man could set down on a job and revert to slavery, barbarism, or anything to suit his taste. In this enlightened day it is against the law to com-

mit murder, but somebody tell me what to do with a man like this?

It is every man's duty to use his efforts to build up the job. With civilization on the increase, it should be our desire to leave when we pass on, for the coming generation of workers, the means of making a decent living honestly, that humanity may forever be on the upbuild.

Recently we voted an assessment on the membership of one dollar per week on journeymen, and 50 cents per week on helpers and third class operators. We are not broke, just building up our treasury, for we are looking at the future, getting in shape to expand.

The duties of our business agent have been greatly increased and some time in the future it is planned to add assistants that we may more properly take care of our business, also that we may cover our territory more completely.

Recently several of the Brothers from the gangs in south Georgia were at meetings and we are always glad to have these boys, and appreciate their attendance, for we know the interest is more than casual when Brothers will drive 200 to 300 miles to attend a meeting.

Brother R. B. Fox is our new vice president, having been elected to fill a vacancy occurring recently. Brother Jack Castleberry was in an accident a short time ago, but is back on the job again.

After mailing this letter I am leaving for a few days rest and fishing trip, so some of you Brothers that fish can look for next month's WORKER—I may have a fish tail to truly tell!

W. L. MARBUT.

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

Editor:

Dating from the fifteenth of May, we, Local No. 105, enjoy a 10 cent per hour increase. This comes as a birthday gift to our charter members, for we are just one year old this month and have made favorable progress. The contractors of this city have been very fair with us, and have granted us a closed shop, a clause we would never have dared ask for ourselves at the time. Now we have it and will have a nearly 100 per cent city. Take warning, all ye who enter this town, bring your cards all, call on Brother Carey, our business agent, and he will look after you. Just now things have eased up a bit, but most of us are working.

Canada's first R. C. A. Photophone talking pictures being installed by the Westinghouse at the Pantages Theatre were installed by No. 105 men. (You just know it was done right.) Also, the Movietone at the Tivoli; the Piggott Building now completed. You ought to see the air beacon on the top. The first of its kind in Canada. The new Bank of Montreal, the Automatic Bell Telephone station and all the work of any size is being carried on by the boys of Local No. 105; the carpet-bagger, we hope, will soon be a thing of the past. If only the contractors themselves would organize we could work together for the protection of both them and ourselves.

We were honored by a visit from Brother Ingles and you should have heard the talk we got, it was an education. The most of us were sorry when he stopped. It was enjoyed by all, and as a stimulant we hope to hear from him again from time to time. We have an organization to be proud of now, and our progress has been commented on by the other building trades.

Hamilton will soon be 100 per cent union, nearly all the building trades report good. Now, until next month we will stick union labels on all our jobs.

T. H. READ.

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

Editor:

Well, as Local Union No. 106 has not had a letter in our JOURNAL for nearly a year, I will get in a few lines in the June issue to stop getting razed at every meeting for not writing.

W. R. McLean has resigned as president. Evan Brugge is his successor. M. Alstrom is the new vice president. Our meetings now start at 7:30 p. m. sharp. Brother Harold Phillips is the delegate to the convention at Miami, Fla.

Work around here is nothing to brag about. Some of the inside men are not working full time. The linemen are all busy, all companies working full crews. The telephone company is going to erect a new building and install the automatic (dial) system. The writer is working for the telephone company now—a great surprise for everybody that knows him. The Postal has a new station lineman here named Al Phillips.

Mrs. Frank Kruger is in the hospital recovering from a serious operation. Here's hoping she will soon be on her feet again and invite us to one of her famous Jiggs dinners at their lake cottage.

Local No. 41 was good to this local as they put eight of our members to work for seven weeks.

Our baseball team is organized and practicing. They are in the twilight league. They won the trophy last year and it is in a glass case in our meeting hall. We are pulling for them to do the same this year. We desire all the members to get out and rout for them every game they play. We also have a good soft ball team. Local No. 41 take notice, as we intend to challenge your team later in the season. Get your team ready, Brothers Fink and Willax!

The agreement is the same as last year with a few minor changes. We are not making much progress with our local master-license bill. The committee is marking time to see what the building code committee of the city does. The writer is one of the code committee which consists of 15 men appointed by the mayor.

Our meetings are fairly well attended, something important is always coming up, so it behooves each and every member to make it a point to be on hand if possible. Next meetings are June 24 and July 8. Come!

W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 108 has a real organizing campaign on. We are holding open meetings every Thursday and taking in quite a few ex-members and a few who have never been members. When we contemplated opening the charter, we asked the International Office to send us Brother Hughey O'Neil, but Brother O'Neil being busy in Texas, Brother J. J. Dowling was assigned to Tampa and too much praise cannot be given Brother Dowling. We have never found a representative more willing to get out and do real organizing work. He has been with us six weeks, during which time he has not missed a single meeting of the local, the Central Trades, or the Building Trades Council, and we are hoping that the International Office will see fit to leave Brother Dowling with us until the job is finished. If our wish is granted we believe that Tampa will be 100 per cent organized with the contractors and mechanics receiving more money for their work than before or since the big Florida boom.

Brothers back east, especially in the pulp

and paper mill industries, please don't start calling on the International Office to send Brother Dowling into your jurisdiction. We will advise you through the JOURNAL when Brother Dowling has finished his assignment here.

The contents of our letter so far have been supplied by our worthy Brother, C. E. Beck, who spends his time, outside of his regular job, in making our organizing campaign a success. If we fail in our attempt to make Tampa 100 per cent closed for electrical workers it will not be the fault of Brother Dowling or Brother Beck.

L. U. No. 108 has not had an agreement with the contractors here for nine years or more, so one can easily see what kind of conditions are prevalent in Tampa. However, we do not suffer alone, for the contractors have to buck the many curbstoners produced by their open shop ideas. When a wireman has to furnish stock and dies, a car and hunt up work in order to hold down a job, he finally concludes that he could do better by being his own boss. There are about 40 licensed contractors, with new ones frequently springing up, where 10 could easily handle all the work. Some day Tampa contractors will wake up to the above facts and change their policies.

Recently we heard from Brother Kilmer, in Akron, Ohio. We hope that work will pick up soon so that we will not lose any more of our Brothers. Our ranks have been thinned out considerably in the last two months. Above all we want Brother Dowling to remain with us. Brothers who have left us for other ports, don't forget to write to us occasionally. Any ideas that you may get in your travels which you think will be helpful to us will be greatly appreciated. Some day you may be back in our midst and you will not want to find conditions just as you left them. Some of us will always be here doing our bit to make L. U. No. 108 a success.

We are proud to see our ladies organizing an auxiliary to L. U. No. 108 and we heartily extend our wishes for their success.

R. J. HAMILTON.

L. U. NO. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.

Editor:

THE DOOLEY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Manufacturers of
The Dooleyphone and Dooley Radios
or
DEMCO PRODUCTS

This company will not talk to union labor in this valley as they are now employing non-union electrical workers at their plant which they are now remodeling.

Mr. DOOLEY has made the assertion that if any union man would come near his plant he would kick him off the premises. Now, from the best information that I can get he is about ready to send this Dooley-phone out to be used in theaters and amusement parks and auditoriums.

It has been a long time since Local No. 141 of Wheeling has had a letter in the WORKER so I will let all the Brothers know that conditions in Wheeling are terrible as we have not overcome the open shop here.

But I will say that the building trades have finally wakened up and have put a business agent in the field on the first of May and he sure is hustling and making things go.

Now, if the boys will just keep in back of him and give all the help they can we might get somewhere yet after eight years of this lockout.

WILLIAM ARMBRUST,
Financial Secretary.

DO YOU REMEMBER—WHEN?

In one of the daily papers every Monday morning there is a section printed which is called "Do you remember 'way back when?'"

I think it would be interesting to have something like that in our JOURNAL. Some of the newer members could see how things have changed. So, let's hear from you old timers. I know there are many in the Brotherhood who can remember back further than I can.

Here are a few for a start:

When the present JOURNAL was called the WORKER and had about 35 pages.

When you were initiated and were given a book with a red stamp in it.

When the monthly receipt was a yellow stamp pasted in your book.

When some boomers would get in arrears and steam the old stamps off and paste them in for the current month.

When some locals had a monthly button that you were supposed to wear to show that you were paid up.

When we used to pass the hat to pay the funeral expenses of some dead Brother, who had let his card get in arrears.

When it was called the Citizens' Alliance instead of the American Plan.

F. K., 1908,
Chicago.

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

Editor:

Having been a consistent reader of our correspondence section for the last 11 years I have noted that the locals which have reported the best conditions in every case are the ones that have branched out and secured the newer lines of work as it has come along and were not satisfied with just their share of the building construction.

In one case I recall of a local going after a contract from a firm that specialized in lightning rods and while I do not suppose this branch of work gave employment to many of the local's members yet it certainly must have extended the local's prestige.

Looking into the future for this year there is a great deal of talk about new air ports all over the country and we would like to learn through the columns of our JOURNAL if any of the other locals have been successful in closing contracts with firms that are specializing on airport lighting, aero beacons or any other work peculiar to aviation.

This is a fast growing industry and it would seem that it is up to us to get control from the start of all the electrical work involved.

L. F. CLARK.

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

Editor:

It is near time to write a few lines for the dear Brothers so that they may have something new to find fault with; one does not want to get serious about writing as it is impossible to please them all, in fact, lucky if a part of them would read a letter carefully and take the best of it. As a rule they are written to bring out a point or two that may be of some benefit in reminding them of some things which they have missed or passed up by not thinking, and they may

mean gain or loss to them, but one who writes must not get to the point where he wishes all to agree with him nor to the place where he thinks that they should all think as he does; in fact, it is far better to be misunderstood, as in that position he can feel more like floating in air with no need for worry. We are just funny that way.

You may hear one say that he believes his time is set to die and must die that way, and, of course, he would also allow the other fellow the same right, as it should hold good for everybody as well as the one who thinks he believes that way, yet if anyone got shot while being held up or by a burglar in the house, they would be as quick about the punishment as any one else who does not believe in the time set to pass out. They are also up to the minute to punish the reckless driver who just runs over some one or the hit-and-run driver who kills and don't stop. Yet their belief is that the time is set for all. The fact that if they believed as they claim they do—that it had to happen, it was fixed that way—then why blame anyone who kills as it had to be. It would be bad for the people if the country believed and ruled that way.

In many ways America is still an uneducated country, at least to many manufacturers and merchants the land seems peopled with men and women intent on buying their wares, misusing them, and then crying loudly that they did not "get their money's worth." Too many fine cars run on bootleg oil. Too many fine watches are wound at night instead of in the morning. Too many women apply spot removers with a circular motion instead of rubbing along the weave of the fabric. Too many fine stockings are wrung dry. Too many fine linoleum floors are washed with caustic soap. Whenever you see a factory, you can be sure that there is at least one man who is working because an inexpert public misuses and sometimes abuses the thing he has made so carefully. Manufacturers want their goods to work. There is scarcely a big business in America that has not patiently experimented to discover just how you can get your money's worth out of your purchase. That is why you can hardly buy a can of paint, a curling iron, or a kitchen stove, not to mention a camera, a car, or a radio, without receiving printed instructions on how to use the thing you have just bought. That is why so much printing is mailed to your home or office repeating instructions the demonstrator has given you. That is why so much printing is sent you even before you buy. One sure way of spending your money wisely is to read all the good printing that is published on the subject of what you are about to own. One sure way of getting your money's worth is to ask for and read the booklets and the folders that describe in detail just what you have bought and just exactly how it should be used.

F. C. HUSE.

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

Editor:

Brothers, at last the JOURNAL has arrived and I notice I must have made a mistake as the horse shoe tournament was for boys and not women and if it had been for women we would have had to hold the tournament out in some open field.

Brothers P. J. Hagan, Thomas Roe and Charles O'Neil were the judges and Brother Gus Walsh did us honor by presenting the medals to the boys. We had the boys call at the local hall and a goodly crowd was there.

I also wish to make a correction in their names. I stated in the JOURNAL that the

Bell had a big job on in the state of Montana and to write Brother Roe regarding the job. Brothers, the job is in the northeastern part of the state and in Butte, so please write Butte or Helena or Great Falls as there is no Bell work here.

Well, it's sure warm here now and the Brothers all have the fishing fever and I don't think we will see many of them from now on as long as fishing season is on, but maybe we will have plenty of fish stories so I'll sign off and hope for more news.

R. J. MORROW.

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

Editor:

"You'll never know the old town!" Just a mass of golden, glowing lights. The lamps in all the street standards throughout the city have been changed to conform to the color scheme. This includes the standards on the boulevards leading into the town. In addition, imagine the effect of thousands of streamer lights casting their soft beams on the crowds. There's a Mardi Gras spirit in the air which is reflected in the smiling faces of the visitors. "Everybody's happy!" Electric fountains are not exactly new, but the one just presented to the city by the General Electric Company is my idea of a "Wow." The electrical work was installed by the Gruen Electric Co., one of our local contractors.

There are streams of water from more than 200 jets ever changing in brightness and volume, illuminated by submerged flood lights, all equipped with five different color screens. Twelve automatic light changes and six changes in the water flow makes it possible to produce 72 different effects.

Out on the end of the Million Dollar Pier in front of the new G. E. monogram sign there has been installed for this company one of their high automatic searchlight scintillators, the first of its kind used in this country.

It consists of eight 36-inch high intensity search lights of the type designed by the company for its illumination of Niagara Falls. Each light produces a beam of 60,000,000 candle power and revolves, adjacent lights in opposite directions. And as they revolve horizontally, they also oscillate vertically, color screens on the lights spreading an aurora in the sky illuminating the ocean front. The Arch of Jewels on the Boardwalk together with sprays of golden hued lights on the standards transform that never dull promenade into a veritable fairyland. Brothers, why not fill up the old "gas-buggy" and bring the family down to view sights of such unusual brilliance to be remembered forever.

Atlantic City's Convention Hall is now open to the public, and to electrical men this is an interesting place to visit with its \$1,300,000 electrical installation.

This may sound boastful, but it's my guess that the next world's championship boxing bout will be held here—here's why. The main auditorium of this massive structure will seat 40,000 persons, the roof of it is 135 feet above the floor and together with a ventilating system, remote controlled from the engineer's office, assures a constant flow of fresh, clean air and relieves that stuffiness so often found where crowds gather.

For the illumination of the boxing ring there has been installed a portable projector 18 feet square with 62 1,000 watt reflectors, four round signs, four Telechron clocks and 12 projectors. This high fixture is raised and lowered from the roof by a 25 hp. motor and can be installed in less than an hour.

For those whom the "mauling sport" has

no attractions there is the gorgeous ball room; the decorations and indirect lighting effects are startling, unique and beautiful.

Electrical service to exhibitors' booths, formerly a problem on account of the various currents and voltages required, will be provided by 20 electrical service rooms located conveniently at the base of trusses, each having six exhibitor panels with provisions for any requirement they may have.

To those interested I would suggest their reading the description of the installation in May Electrical Record by Brother Thomas Emerson, field engineer on the job.

The city fathers are to be commended for this attraction and for their foresight in appointing Brother "Ernie" Eger chief electrician who has gathered about him a crew of Local No. 211 members that guarantees the proper maintenance of the apparatus installed and insures that the taxpayers' interests are protected.

Something will have to be done about Brother "Limber" Turner, formerly one of Local No. 211's most quiet and conservative members who now booms up as Atlantic City's fashion plate. Recently he entered the meeting and saluted the chair, resplendent in a shirt and tie that fairly screamed. I am wondering if it's the Moorish decorations in WPG's broadcasting studio or the "wimmen"? He formerly had a reputation as a "home" man.

Many thanks Brother E. E. Dukeshire, L. U. No. 245, Toledo, Ohio, for your words of encouragement in May JOURNAL. I'll have to be on my toes to live up to his estimation.

Brother R. H. Colvin, L. U. No. 349, Miami, Fla., stirred our curiosity bump with his description of the fishing to be enjoyed on his coast—first thing he knows we'll put an extra quart of gas in the old flivver and gather in a flock of delicious Atlantic City claims for bait and tempt one of those "big ones" to give us a play.

G. M. S.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Oh, how some of these press secretaries hate to see the time roll around for correspondence (myself included). We are all anxious for the JOURNAL to arrive, then when it does arrive we realize that it is time we should get busy with our little bit for the next issue. But I know that it must be done, for if all of us should shun our duty as press secretary and if everyone else connected with the trade union movement should put the famous slogan, "Let George do it," into action, then the movement would be a stationary affair. Remember that the generals alone never won a war. It is the rank and file and the fighters that always carry the banner of victory into enemy fields. And the members of the present day army of workers are just as important as any army that ever marched to a field of battle with gleaming armor, or drawn in their gilded chariots by two white horses.

It is not a matter of bloodshed in this war. It does not require that you slay your neighbor with poison gas, aero bombs, machine gun fire, liquid fire, privation or any other tool of democracy. It does not mean that big business can draft you ruthlessly to murder the unfortunate natives of a government that owes them an overdue debt. Nor does it mean that you are being forced to gamble \$30 a month (minus assessment of \$16) against a \$10,000 life insurance that you can cross the ocean without being sunk by some other nation's submarines and have to die to win. And then after months and even years of privations and starvation and swallowing the slurs of workers of other nations and living a hell

in mud and slime; if you withstand all this you get to return to hear the band play for you as you pass those who didn't go. Then after the political boss of your respective district makes a beautiful speech telling you what a fine job you and he did, they let you go home to show all the different stripes, medals or service scars that you possess to your friends and then go out and find a job, if someone wants you.

That, gentlemen, is the war of democracy. But your services now are in a different army, officered by an entirely different lot of men and not those that wore spurs on their shoes and never saw a horse except on a milk wagon. Our enemy now is not the underpaid, industrial slave of some monarchy. Indeed they are in the trenches to help us this time and we are fighting the ones that were defending not only their money and interest but their lives as well. Those men who gallantly and bravely stood on the curb and waved their hats and wiped the tears (of joy) from their eyes as you marched by in uniform, and they were there in the same spot to greet you upon your successful return, with the same hurrah.

Those are the men, my friends, who are in the opposite trench trying to drive you back into that life of starvation and they are the enemies who are mobilizing their dollars and forces to keep you from enjoying the rightfully-earned wage and living conditions that should be yours because you fought for them and won your right as a citizen in this our country, the U. S. A., where democracy reigns supreme. We have substituted poison gas and rifle fire with loyalty and fairness. Our munitions of defence are merely agreements and an occasional wage adjustment, while from the other trench we are constantly being bombarded with injunctions, fired at us by the various merchants and manufacturers' organizations and many other open shop groups who ration us our wages so as not to in any way affect their provisions. For no army can fight on an empty stomach and the enemy realizes and has gone on record here in Toledo as that the hungrier a man is the cheaper he will work. Through their spying system and by being able to dictate to every employer here they have no hard job to hold their front; they simply tell each manufacturing firm what the prevailing scale of wages will be over a certain period of time and retire to the rear until some in their opposing ranks asks for an increase of a few pennies per hour. Then more action is assured and their ranks are forever increasing, swelling day by day, while ours are decreasing each day. We are having deserters at the rate of thousands annually. While their numbers are forever increasing, through enemy propaganda our casualties are heavy, due to desertions. The deserting of the army of democracy meant the losing of your citizenship but a man thinks nothing of deserting the ranks of organized labor, for he can still enjoy the army mess and quarters and yet get out of special duties and assessments and there is no punishment. By simply removing the emblem of the grand army of the workers (the button) from his hat he can visit the enemy ground at will without fear and in many cases can be paid well for keeping them posted as to our movements. And they wear invisible bouquets in the lapels of their coats and yet wear a button in their hat which they don't pay for, so that either side welcomes them. Nothing like being on good terms with the hangman.

We have a couple of deserters here of the worst type, that come up to our quarters once or twice a year and pay just enough to receive the pass word that will take them

through the sentinel's line of defence and then spend the rest of the year serving the enemy with the finest of wines and beverages and are wonderful hosts to them, and when told that they are again out of the local simply say I intended to come up last meeting night and settle up, but I had company, or I had to work, or was called out of town. But, anyway, he don't get up until another seven or eight months and then has to pay only three or five dollars so that the union men will see him up there occasionally and in some cases recognize him, for there is a button on his hat and it does not occur to the majority that that button is sometimes from three months to one year old.

Oh, yes; he will wear it—providing the boss knows he is not a member and if it don't cost much. Of course, they are too busy on meeting nights entertaining the rats to attend the meeting but the next morning they surely want to know what took place. That's one type, and then there is the other type of which we have only one man listed; under six years of collecting union wages, gained only through the channels of collective bargaining and costing him only \$15, the initiation fees, and that's all and that was four years ago. But then, we are not ready to wave the white flag yet.

And now, Brother Bugnizet, please allow me a little space for an appeal for the correction of our mailing list here. I have a few names here of Brothers who are not receiving the JOURNAL and it is hard to explain to them the reason. Some have never been sent in. Some have moved and some through their own neglect have had to be reinstated. Under a separate cover I will send you the names of quite a number who should be taken off the mailing list. It came to me that one man said that it wasn't necessary to pay any dues as he got the JOURNAL each month anyway. But these boys' names which appear here I will vouch for. Any poker player should readily remember this name: M. O. Hoyle, 3305 Jeanette Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. He is not getting the WORKER. Neither is Chester A. James, 2002 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo. Brother Harry Bryant has moved from 1207 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, to 1412 Walnut Street, Toledo, Ohio; and John Lee, of Albert Street, Toledo, Ohio, gave me his address and ask me to send it to you but I have lost the house number. Please correct these and send these men their JOURNALS, and thank you very much.

Our old friend, Gust Garling, is the proud papa of a new young lady, arriving two weeks ago to spread sunshine at his home. This makes five little darlings—I mean Garlings—now and Gust says he is just as proud of the last one as he was the first one, but I believe he is trying to discourage the smoking habit.

Hugh Anderson tells me that it was his father or grandfather—or someone else; anyway he is from Scotland and he has enlightened me as to how the Grand Canyon was made. Some Scotchman dropped a nickle in a gopher hole and the result was the Grand Canyon.

The recording and press secretaries and myself finally found Brother Jess Peck at home at Sylvania, Ohio. Probably some of you don't know that Jess is leader of the band there. I didn't either until I found him in uniform ready for the park to supply music for a dedication of a monument, and can that boy lead that band! I say, lead because he had the biggest bass horn I ever saw and made the most noise—therefore, he led.

Another name to go on your mailing list is James W. English, 1208 Slater Street, Toledo, Ohio. EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

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

Editor:

This is the time of the year when all the married men wish they were single and all the single men wish they were wed. Ain't it hell! The first circus is due in town pretty soon and then we will know that summer is here. We will also know that a wise guy is only a sucker after all.

Things are fairly good now. All the boys are laboring and some of them are talking about the annual outing. Looks like a joint affair this year with 377, 522 and 588, and from where I'm sitting that wouldn't be half bad. Let's go, boys! I can see Eddie Sargent out there in the ball field with his sneakers on; Pat Dean with his collar off; Joe Ayers with his arms around Pat's neck; Big Boy Leon winning the marathon; Hughie winning all the long jumps and the broad jumps; and then there's Olie and Charlie and Joe and Pete, all happy as can be. We're off, boys, let's go!

We were all very much interested in the last issue of the WORKER. It sure was good. The economic report indicated that there was enough goods and stuff for all of us if we only knew. The question lies in getting your mit on it. From my point of view the moral of the story was that those who had front seats were getting theirs. Those of us in the rear seats can get ours in one way only. And that is through a good, big, strong, intelligent union. May I repeat that—a Good, Big, Strong, UNION. And that's a business proposition.

Let's hope all the members read that story and let's hope they will all remember it—365 days each year.

Yours till Coolidge's birthday.

LARRY FORD.

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

Editor:

In my last month's letter, I promised to report further developments on the "Northwestern Bank-Donaldson Job" in this month's



These pretty young women are from the offices of Local Union No. 3, New York City. They made a special trip to Washington to see the new office building of the Brotherhood. These loyal assistants are Miss Laferty, Miss Mathers, and Miss Kaplan.

letter. As the countryman said when he first saw the camel, "There ain't so such animal." At least as far as real construction work is concerned, developments are very conspicuous by their absence. When passing there the other day, I was able to get a peek at the condition of the work through a temporarily open gate in the barricade. At that time, one steam shovel was working in a hole about twenty or twenty-five feet deep below the street level, the other shovel was not working at the time, and on the side near Marquette Avenue, some of the partition walls of the old basement rooms were still standing, while on the opposite side, that nearest the old part of the building, there was still a pile of bricks and other wreckage some 20 feet or more above the street level, some 60 to 80 feet long and 30 or more feet wide at the base, and, of course, not the faintest symptom of any material being placed in the way of construction on the new work. This is the condition of the job as I saw it, though the work had been started over two months previous. Had this job been a union job, there would have been steel in the air two weeks or a month ago.

They are not doing much on that job in the way of building construction, but one thing they are doing and that is they are killing and injuring men, easily avoidable accidents are of an every day occurrence; many of them quite serious, and I understand there have been one or two fatalities since the job started, perhaps more than that, for the capitalistic open shop papers of this town don't publish any more of that sort of news than they really have to. The only reliable source of public information along this line is the weekly "Labor Review," the only labor paper published here.

Like all open shop contractors and employers, the C. F. Haglin outfit neglects all safety devices and safety measures on the jobs they work on. One job they had here not long ago, the Rand Building or Rand Tower was known in labor circles as the "Tower of Death" on account of the number of accidents attendant on its construction, and yet on that job, the workers were penalized a nickel a week to pay for alleged safety devices that were supposed to be installed on the job. I have not the data at hand to give full particulars of the accidents on the Northwestern Bank-Donaldson job, but as instances will mention the fact that early in the wrecking of the job, two men crashed from high up on the building to a pile of wreckage below severely injuring one and killing the other. Several more accidents have happened since then and at the present time, a man named L. W. Fredrickson is lying in the New Asbury hospital with a cracked vertebrae received when he stepped off a truck and a slab of concrete fell on him. Reports are that it is doubtful if he will recover. A week ago, a man who lives in St. Paul, named J. R. Chaffin, cut away the rods holding a concrete slab on which he was standing with an acetylene torch; he fell with the slab and the sharp ends of the rods pierced his lungs. He is now in the General hospital in a serious condition. And so the torture and slaughter goes on behind the barricade of shame, scabbery and lawlessness, the ambulance being almost a daily visitor to this notorious rat job.

Another shame and disgrace to the city of Minneapolis in connection with this job is the fact that a large cordon of the city's police force is being used to guard the Haglin scabs, who, by the way, are mostly out of town people, from interference, or even persuasion by the union pickets, who are all Minneapolis citizens, mostly tax payers. The expense of this, of course, is paid by the tax payers of the city.

The bank still continues to lose patronage,

as people, disgusted with the policy of low wages and rotten conditions, continue to withdraw their accounts from the Northwestern Bank and place them elsewhere.

The building trades organizations here are standing shoulder to shoulder in this fight and expect to continue so. We are either going to win this fight by forcing the job to be unionized or we are going to let the building, if completed with scab labor, stand as a monument to the inefficiency, brutality, pig-headedness and blind greed of the open shoppers of Minneapolis, and I trust leave it and its occupants on the "We Don't Patronize List" from then on.

We already have a few of such structures, buildings built by scab labor, such as the Nicollet Hotel, the new Dayton building, the Chamber of Commerce and the Zinsmaster Baking Company's plant. None of these, however, have been of the magnitude or of the importance of the Northwestern Bank-Donaldson job and none have incurred either the united union opposition nor the wide spread public disapprobation that this job has.

There are several circumstances that increase the difficulties attendant upon the successful prosecution of the unionist's struggle in this fight. In the first place, local resident labor is over-plentiful here, then there is the sister city of St. Paul adjoining Minneapolis that always has a large quota of unemployed, added to which is the fact that the Twin Cities are the great labor market of the Northwestern country, mostly unorganized, from which flows in here a large flock of all kinds of workers, and this is not all, the State University is located here and from this and the vocational departments of our high schools and from the Dunwoody Institute, there is each year poured forth a stream of embryo mechanics of all the different trades to swell the already over-glutted labor market.

I will not dwell upon the deplorable and disheartening conditions that due to the open shop drive have, until recently, existed and to some extent still exist here, as I have gone into that matter pretty thoroughly in some of my previous letters. Let us hope that the worst of that disruptive influence has spent itself and that its effects will soon wear off and be only a memory. Suffice it to say that organized labor has weathered the storm and is still on the firing line; though its head may be bloody, it is still unbowed, not only striving to uphold the conditions that it has, but to progress upward and onward to better and better things.

W. WAPLES.

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

Editor:

Well, Brothers, we have elected our friends to be commissioners of this greater burg so we can breathe easier for another year. Arthur R. Thompson, who has been elected mayor, is chairman of the industrial board and his whole heart is on the worker of this city and to see that he gets his chance. The city fathers are figuring on floating a bond issue to erect a stadium and larger flying field which work, if passed on, would help a lot in giving work to the unemployed.

Oh boys! What you snow birds are missing! The beaches are in full swing, and fishing is at its best. The Labor Temple is having some alterations made such as more and bigger hall rooms; we are growing, boys.

It would please Local No. 308 very much if any of the delegates care to, they can route themselves by way of St. Petersburg and we will try to show them a good time.

I see Nick Carter, the famous scout of No. 212, woke up; keep going Nick, and many thanks for the flowers from Toledo.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

Here in West Palm Beach, we have followed the articles in the WORKER in reference to the open shop campaign with interest although this decidedly un-American idea crops out but infrequently. There is one phase of the question that we have not seen dwelt upon and it seems that it is a strong point. The plan itself, stripped of its specious reasoning and glib words, is only a scheme in disguise to reduce wages and keep wage-earners in virtual slavery. It seems strange in this enlightened day that such a scheme should find so many dupes to further it.

The fair question is this: who is to profit by this plan, that is the reduction of general wages? Is it the contractor? But, no. His work is figured upon a percentage basis and the lower the wage, not only the lower his actual income but his percentage also and he loses twice.

Those who are in the business of making or selling luxuries? Again we must realize that these are the first to feel a pinch, for such things are the first to be done without, so all who make, handle, or sell goods of this class should be a unit in opposing such a plan.

The furniture business, except in the second-hand department, cannot profit, for the old dining room set with the table hogged in the middle and two of the chairs lame in the legs will do for another year.

The old suit can be pressed and cleaned up for another bout and the clothier's profit has gone glimmering. We must eat but although the provision dealer still gets our business, the fancy goods that we were developing a taste for and on which he made a real profit will remain on his shelves. How is he a gainer?

Public utilities, amusements and all those who are connected with them are vitally interested even if they do not realize it, for our prosperity is responsible for theirs.

How about the banker? He it is who most generally makes the big noise. Here is one place where he is losing a bet. All the business men in the community trade with him and the measure of their prosperity determines the amount of money they entrust to him for him to speculate with, to say nothing of the worker's own account.

Who then does benefit when the worker is cut down and kept under? Just one class and one alone and that is why it is such a misnomer to call it "American" when it is the very opposite. Here in our country we love to boast that we are not a nation divided into castes but we are all workers and part and parcel of the body politic. In our history, we laud those who have done things and the honors and emoluments have gone to the achievers. But there is still a class that is living on what has been laid by, either their own accumulation or handed down to them and their income is a fixed amount and not dependent upon the general business conditions at least as far as they can see. I would submit that this class and this alone can benefit by such a plan and that such a class is not the class that has made our country what it is but is an aping of the continental nobility and un-American to the core.

Local No. 323 would send greetings to all former members and visitors. There never was any work here at this time of the year and there is that same amount just now, thank you.

THE PROPHET.

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

Editor:

Another month has passed. There is not a great deal to write about down in this part of the country. We are just about holding on to what we have got. Just fin-

ished a sub-station in Boosier City which controls the Louisiana Oil Refinery, so that will put the Brothers over there back in the heavy gang. Had a little trouble the other night. The 11-k.v.a. cable, crossing traffic bridge going to Boosier blew up, so some of our overtime hogs got what they were looking for.

One of our worthy Brothers, shooting trouble for the light, got married the other night. He just got out of one fire and jumped right back in again. This is his second hitch. This is no one but Brother P. J. Tranahan. Here's hoping his married life is a good one. He showered the boys with a box of union made cigars.

Brothers, we are going to increase the store room at the light for the benefit of the ball fans. You can hardly get in there for the balls flying around there. Some of the Brothers got their base the other morning when Brother Stormy Davies singled to right field with the bases loaded. So you see that they really need a larger store room for their benefit.

We have had a few visiting Brothers in the last month. Among them were Brother Red Nordyke and Brother Douglas Collier. Fortunately, both went to work. Glad to have them. The more, the merrier. So, if any Brother happens this way be sure to stop and look us up and we will do all within our power to place you somewhere, even though for only a few days.

I would like to say a little something in regards to organizing through some parts of the southwest. We are not organized very much through the state of Louisiana. There are about one or two straight-out linemen's locals and there are several mixed locals, so let's all get together a little more and see if we can't get our local as well as the International built up. We manage to get a few along every month, so let each Brother get at least one applicant. You will see the difference at the end of the coming year. We are about 95 per cent organized here in Shreveport for the light and by the end of the year I hope we can say we are 100 per cent. Take in the southern part of the state, you do not know what conditions exist there—10 and 12 hours at 65 cents and 75 cents per hour. Brothers, how would you like to work the hours at that rate of pay? Around the vicinity of Shreveport the hours are not so long but they work about nine and 10 hours. Now do not get me wrong. In the city limits they work eight hours at the rate of \$1 per hour.

What we need is some organizers in the field, and if my writing will do any good we are going to have a few of them in this part of the country for, God Almighty, Brothers, we sure need them in this part of the southwest. I have seen Local No. 329 with barely enough members to hold the charter. Now we have about 45 or 50 paid up members and we get one and two along now and then.

I will give you a few facts. Was over at Sterlington, La., some few weeks ago. The men there at the plant and power house, some of them, work 10 to 14 hours a day, live in the company houses and buy their food from the company commissary, which the company places there for them, and they make from 50 to 65 cents per hour. A regular sweat shop proposition, just like you find in some textile mills throughout the country. So, Brothers, lets all get together and pull one way, that way being uphill to progress. There is one thing certain. We can accomplish more, make better living conditions, better wages, shorter hours and when we do all that we will see a lot of difference.

There is just one thing I would like to

say; that is, when you go to your merchant ask him for union made goods and garments and if he has not got them it will put him to thinking. Let him know you want union made garments and he will think about it along. It is just as easy to buy union made goods as non-union made and they do not cost any more. Maybe they do; you are helping a Brother out. There was a certain merchant here in Shreveport that had an order for about \$10,000 worth of merchandise. The place went unfair. He cancelled the order from a union made house. So, let us get together and help each other out. Pull together to get to the top. Pull the other way and see where we go.

If any traveling Brother happens this way, pay us a visit and they will be assured of one thing—a place to sleep and eat and we will try to find a place for them to get a few days somewhere. Think I have said about enough until next month.

JOHN HUDSON.

P. S.: If Brother Leo Sheehan happens to read this would like to hear from him.

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

Editor:

As I write this time to our JOURNAL, I hardly know how to start and what best to say, as I was reprimanded by the local and criticised by some of the members for what was said in my story in the April issue, as "not being good stuff to put out." So, the press secretary "Faw down and go boom." I offered in front of the local to resign and turn the job over to some other worthy scribe. Our president, Brother Turner, urged me—with some advice—to continue.

My experience as a writer to our JOURNAL over a period of 20 years has been that it is hard to write a story that will please all. While the story might not be of interest to the "home" boys, some would be to the general membership. Comment and suggestions are always welcome and I assure the boys of Local No. 340 and members of the Brotherhood all I want to do is to serve in any helpful capacity that will aid the usefulness of our JOURNAL. Our magazine correspondence is a wonderful means of intercommunication; let the press secretaries get on the job. Tell the true facts about working conditions and news of your local that will be of help to the general membership.

Correcting a statement that I made in a recent story that might leave some to believe that L. U. No. 340 had "gone broke," I want to say that the local is in a healthy state financially. A method was worked out recently to keep the different funds intact without raising dues. The dues of Local No. 340 are \$7.50 per month. "High!" you will say. But it produces results. The trustees have proposed a progressive plan to set aside an ample amount of the defense fund to loan out to members in small amounts to those who are in dire need. Rigid rules will govern same and interest charged. The committee in charge say this will not be easy money. Try and get it! The idea is to help needy members, pay interest on your own money equal to or higher than the bank saving rate.

Work is slack here and may not pick up until after July. Quite a lot of new work is being let by the state which will be done in different parts of California on contract and is to start in the fall.

Brother W. H. Sutton, who has been sick for some time, died May 17. One of the old-timers, an electrical worker in the pioneer field, has passed on.

From the talk around headquarters, there is to be a lively election in June. Candi-

dates are out and a contest is on for business agent and financial secretary. Also, there might be a new scribe.

Commenting on the progress our Brotherhood is making, I believe it is well to consider the foresightedness of our leaders in the past for present achievement. To hold a membership card in our organization is an asset to any man working in the electrical industry. We should urge ourselves forward to meet the new day by greater organization. Let every member be sold on what we have. Adopt a slogan and trade mark and sell it to the world by advertising over the air. Let's get on the air! We read of "super-power" and super industrial organization. Capital is combining this year faster and greater than ever before.

We have laid the foundation for protection in our Benefit Association, Union Co-operative Insurance Association and pension for old age. We have established ourselves in a magnificent new home in the form of a new building on a corner in Washington, D. C., owned by the electrical workers. So, let us get behind our co-operative insurance, take out group insurance for each local, sell insurance to our family and friends.

I believe our next convention should give some serious thought to some plan of action to meet the unemployment and old age

movement. For mutual benefit I am in favor of some plan that would give a more equal division of work to our members in slack times and protection to older men. The few who seemingly try to do all the work could lay off one day each week and give way to an out of work man. Something like the printers do. Let success be our goal.

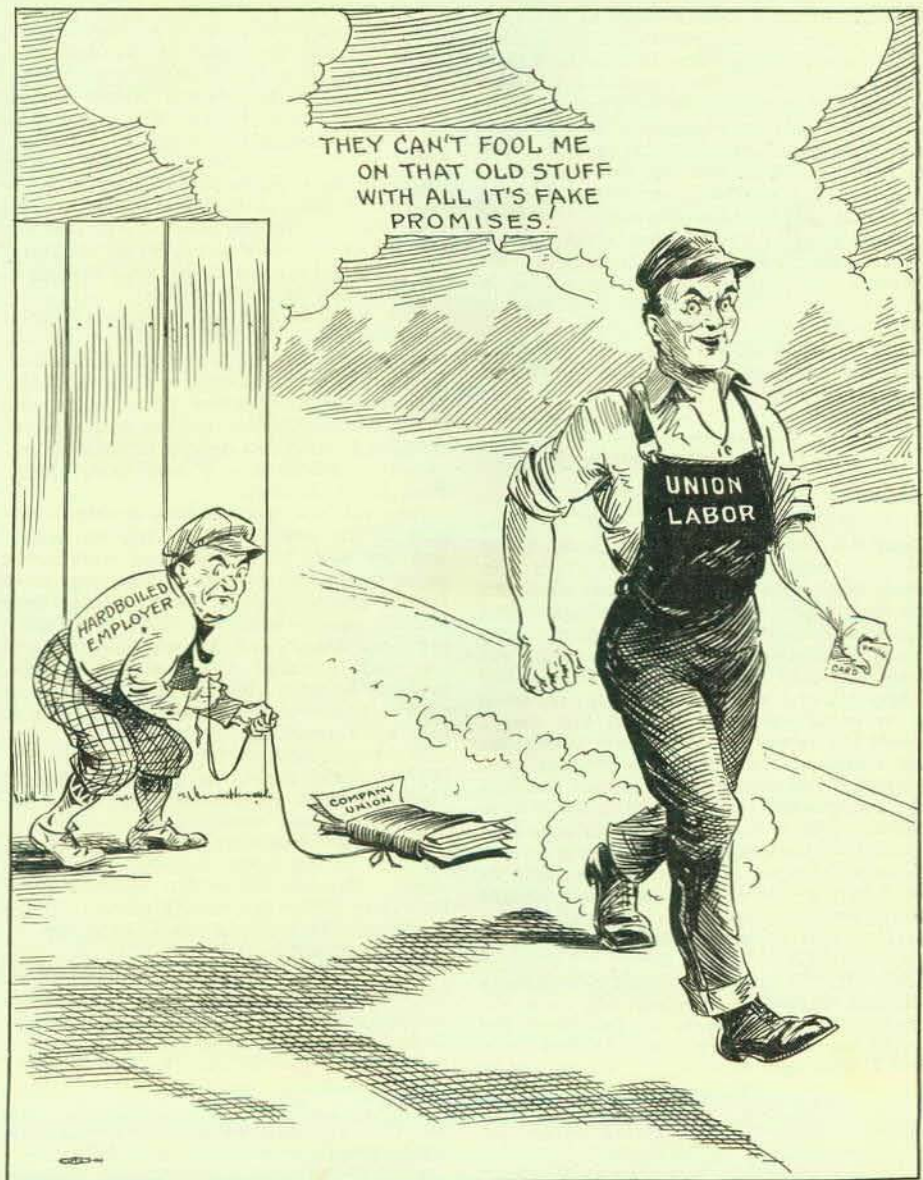
AL. E. DANIELSON.

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

Editor:

Local No. 353, Toronto, again tuning in. Things are very much the same here in Toronto. About a dozen journeymen and half that number of apprentices being out of work. During the past week the weather has turned real high class building industry style and we are hoping to absorb all our men early in June.

A fortnight ago International Representative Davis was in Toronto on business of the head office. He took time out to look over the books of the union and found everything in order. One result of his visit here, that won't go over so good with the boys, is the subsequent notice of motion brought in by the executive suggesting a substantial increase in monthly dues. He proposes to be back in the city during the



Cartoon by Baer.

latter part of June to answer any questions the boys may ask about group insurance and its benefits.

One thing sure the boys here in Toronto are always prepared to do the right thing by the Brotherhood and its executive, but if they can't see a thing at all, bank on them to put up a tidy battle that is worth going 10 miles to see.

At a recent meeting, Brothers Nutland, Forsey, Price and Shaw were elected delegates to the convention in Florida next September. I suppose they'll come back putting on the ritz to the rest of the gang, but from here it looks like this quartette is about the best to represent Toronto at any meeting during the past decade.

Copies of our new agreement have been received from the printer and have been mailed to all the members. As in all other cases, the writer is going to urge the boys to read it over carefully, and be ever watchful that every clause contained therein is lived up to by all concerned. Over-confidence is the worst enemy of anyone fighting for a principle, and long agreements have that tendency.

The new apprentice law is working out satisfactorily with only a few minor flaws having been detected to date. With the local contractors and legislative authorities working to remedy these defects there is nothing to worry about in that regard.

At the last meeting Brother Dueweke, of Detroit local, a former member of L. U. No. 353, was present as a guest of the executive. Mr. Dueweke in response to a request from our president, gave the assembled members a very concise talk on conditions in Detroit, advancing a few suggestions which if adopted should prove of tremendous help to the local. With men like Brothers Noble, Ingles and Dueweke representing Toronto in other fields, one can feel a certain amount of pride in belonging to that branch of the Brotherhood which represents the finest city in Canada, or for that matter in the writer's humble opinion, the best in the world.

I'll leave off here and we will see what the next month will bring us in the line of interesting news.

F. J. SELKE.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

I hope, the members who read this, and those who have not forgotten Local Union No. 382, will remember that we are a very small body of men in number, but otherwise, we can compete with the average local union, for workmanship, and other things too numerous to mention. The I. O. convention will meet this year in the state of flowers, and I hope all local unions will be well fixed when it comes to delegates. And at this time I would like to say to the members throughout the southland, that now is the time for us to present to our northern and eastern Brothers the disorganized conditions which we have to contend with in the south. I also hope that every local throughout the south will be able to have delegates at the convention, that we may, on the floor of said convention, present to the members the facts, and beg said members to come to our assistance in organizing this district.

Now Mr. Editor, if you should pass through our fair city on your return trip from the convention, the members of Local No. 382 would be very glad to have you stop over, and I assure you that we will do our best to make your stay very pleasant.

We have at this time some few jobs coming up, and in the near future we are expecting something big.

J. W. RIVERS.

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

Editor:

Last night at our meeting we had the annual nominations for officers to be voted for at our next meeting. My next communication will have the names of the successful candidates. We are plugging along pretty good but nothing to brag about. Not over rushed at present. We were looking forward to good times and hope we won't be disappointed. We were agreeably surprised to see Eddie Brennan appear at a meeting. One of the boys asked him if he told his wife he had to go to a wake so he could get out.

Our Brother Local No. 696 is working under a license system of the contractors and Frank Cummings, the B. A., knows his contractors. By licensing the contractors it meant that the handy man was eliminated and feel sure Brother Cummings will say that it works to good advantage.

Well, we were in hopes that our contractors would be licensed, too. They formed an organization and had a few meetings and then the bottom fell out. Imagine they all crawled in the hole when the bear came out. Hope they crawl out again so that the bear can go back for the winter. It's all right, if they can stand cheap competition, and some of them are trying to compete with the handy man, trying to drive them out. They are going to be badly mistaken because the handy man knows no hours.

For my part would like to see the licensing a state issue, the same as Massachusetts. The law covering fire alarm systems in institutions, schools, etc., over a certain number of inmates passed by the New York state legislature governing cities of the state goes into effect July 1, 1929. This ought to help the boys out some and the boys want to be on the lookout for it. This law may have escaped some of our Brothers in some of the cities and it would be a good idea to look that law up as some municipalities may try to let it slide.

Now for some news of the boys. Four of the boys of No. 392 will soon be on the air through station WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. Brothers Dorfner, Poupart, Ludwig and Jimmy Kelly, have a quartet. Brother Bleau, piano, and Eddie Brennan, violin, are the accompanists. Another Brother has decided to turn his pay over to somebody else, Warren "Pete" Kelly. Poor Pete. All fall.

Pete said too much in one sentence. Pete said to his sweetie: "Will you be mine?" and she said, "I thought you were never going to pop the question." Pete was dumb for the greater part of the remaining hour and his sweetie said, "for the love of Mike, say something," and he mumbled, "I said too much already." Look out, Bill Ryan, you may be next. Brother Burt starts in at night school next September. He is going to take up mathematics.

Brother Elliot came to a meeting, too. Being a warm night, he probably thought there would be refreshments and he never loses out in such cases.

Those new Benedicts forgot those cigars. We are having more Benedicts here than cigars. Brother Moore felt insulted about his car or rather the remark about it in the last issue. He bought a new one the day the WORKER arrived.

Brother Dave Baily has taken up aviation. He was flying Sunday. In the near future No. 392 will send him on a good will tour (a la Lindy) to our Brother locals.

Brother De Lee has come back to town. He says the floors are warmer now.

Brother Smith is still at Glens Falls. He has a 50-mile jump on the rest of the boys for the border over the holiday.

Well, we will soon hear the news from the

sunny south, "Miami." The delegates are getting their Palm Beaches ready, waiting for the cry, all aboard.

Well, Brothers, hope to have some better news for you the next time. Just looking at the picture of Local No. 696's members working on the state office building and see that Frank Cummings, B. A., is getting so fat that the photographer could only get half of him in the picture.

Tomorrow is a holiday and after every such holiday we read of numerous accidents. Everybody trying to get to the same spot at the same time. Here's hoping that our Brothers report for duty Friday with all bones intact.

JNO. J. SHEEHANS.

L. U. NO. 393, HAVRE, MONT.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let the Brothers know that Local Union No. 393 of Havre, Mont., isn't covered with dust and moth-eaten as some of our other state locals would seem to think.

What I have on my chest is in the May WORKER, one Montana local took it as a matter of great injustice that this local in 1927, gave a qualified applicant an apprentice lineman's card. This local will always be of the opinion that if a man puts in his time as a groundman and makes application for an apprentice card in due time, that we can do no greater service to our Brothers, ourselves and our employers, than to raise our local help up as they become qualified to better themselves, and not to those who come in from the outside when conditions are good and are gone with the first snowfall.

This local supported the proposed state electrical bill and is proud of it. Our only regret is that it failed to go through, as did the recent funeral benefit that the state council proposed and which the boys on the hill knocked for a goal.

B. A. BARICKMAN.

L. U. NO. 421, CONCORD, N. H.

Editor:

Having just finished reading the WORKER and seeing I got by once will try again.

Conditions here are about the same. About three-fourths of our Brothers working and business is still quiet. There is some work outside of Concord being done by outside fair contractors, but we have to spend about half our time chasing these jobs up. It seems funny to us that men with five year cards seem to think they can do just as they please. They most all tell us that they don't think our men are capable of the work as we are so far up in the sticks. From some of the work these Brothers do it's a good thing there is not a close inspection or they would never get done. I don't want the Brothers to think I am radical but if they could see the breaks we are getting I guess they would holler.

Our International Office is worthy of great praise in signing up work like the Vitaphone. The only way to keep organized labor up to standard is to get concerns like this. When the public sees a concern as large as the Electrical Research Products Corp., using nothing but card men, perhaps they will wake up and give us a break.

We have been unfortunate in Concord in having a big railroad strike a few years ago which put the bum on organized labor in this city, but if all unions had organizers like Charley Keaveney, we believe every job would be a fair one. Charley sure has been a Santa Claus to this outfit. When he gets through talking to you and you still can't see it then, come up on the hill where I work.

Hoping all of our out-of-town Brothers read this (if it gets by the editor), and look

us up before starting work, we will think they are wise boys as we are out looking for them. I guess this is enough this month.

JERRY.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

We want the congratulations and best wishes of Local No. 435 to our new sister Local No. 409, to be contained in the lasting record of our JOURNAL. I say sister, but perhaps it should be daughter. In either case may she grow and prosper and some day become a grandmother! Chas. Robertson is their first president and S. Murray is vice president and Harry Parker is secretary-treasurer. A fine slate of officers! May you always have as good. I don't know who your press secretary is but hope to see some of his work in the JOURNAL soon.

Brother Noble installed a new local at Pine Falls, Manitoba, on May 23, with a membership of a score or more. They have not received their charter yet, but accept our heartiest and best wishes, Pine Falls!

We had a command meeting a few weeks ago with a \$5 fine for non-attendance. We have not been able to have a remission of monthly dues out of the proceeds either. I doubt if the fines paid for the special notices. All of which means we had a record attendance and were forced to use a larger room than usual. The by-laws and agreement were read clause by clause so that in future the old excuse of "I didn't know" will not be accepted.

Our last regular meeting was very well attended and a double row of chairs down the sides was necessary. The auditing committee's report showed a substantial balance in the bank and without being unduly optimistic I can announce that the affairs of No. 435 are most prosperous and a return of the good days of long ago are imminent. Brother Noble gave us one of the best talks I have ever listened to on the advantages of trades unionism and he backed it up with concrete facts taken from cities in our own western country.

Many thanks, Brother Duke, for your kind words in your last letter. I am sufficiently vain to get a lot of satisfaction out of your remarks and sufficiently human to derive a great deal of encouragement from the knowledge that my efforts are commended and approved by a press secretary of your standing in our JOURNAL.

I have just finished reading an article by W. W. Coblenz in the A. I. E. E. Journal which might prove of interest to the ladies as well as to the men. It deals with ultra violet radiation therapy or the beneficence of the short-wave ultra violet solar rays on the human body. Judging by the high-pressure advertisements and discussions appearing everywhere, one should bask in the sun when it shines or use artificial sources of light as a substitute.

Common window glass shuts out these beneficial short waves, but a glass has been developed which offers little opposition to the passage of these ultra violet rays.

There is some evidence that the pendulum has swung to the extreme and that within a few years we shall be back to normalcy. This view is supported by the recent experiments of Russell at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station which indicate that there is a hold-over, so that a thorough exposure to ultra violet light will continue to be effective for a week or so.

Concerning the use of special window glasses, the measurements of Dr. Janet Clark at the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, show that a child seated at a distance of 16 feet from a north window would have to remain there some 15 or 20 hours

in order to get as much ultra violet radiation as it would receive in two minutes of sunlight at the noon hour. Similar results were obtained by Dr. Walter Eddy at Columbia University, who found that in order to prevent rickets it was necessary to expose the animals to the direct path of the sun's rays. This is in agreement with the tests made by Tisdall and Brown and published a year earlier showing that for really beneficial results it is necessary to use a solarium facing south, so that the nude body can be exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

The above shows that the use of special window glass will probably be more restricted than had been hoped for by those interested. Rapid improvement is being made in the production of special window glasses. Glasses are being made which transmit 50 per cent or more of the vitalizing ultra violet rays shut out by common window glass. Fortunately the glass manufacturers are in competition with the manufacturers of artificial sources of ultra violet radiation, particularly of carbon arc lamps. It is to be noted however, that while the radiation from the carbon arc lamp is the nearest approach to sunlight it is not the same as sunlight. It is far from it, as a spectral analysis would show. By using a special "white flame" type of impregnated carbon electrode and a special window glass for a screen that absorbs the long infra red rays not present in sunlight, the spectral quality of the radiation from the carbon arc is rendered more nearly like that of sunlight. Such lamps are now on the market, and since the dosage can be controlled, and the light can be used at one's convenience it is a strong competitor of window glass in light therapy and may well result in greatly decreasing the cost to the consumer of the special window glass.

Whether it is necessary to have a spectral energy distribution similar to sunlight remains to be determined. It is to be noted that good biological results have been obtained with the quartz mercury arc lamp in which the radiation is emitted in a few strong emission lines which in no way resemble the energy distribution in the spectrum of sunlight.

All of which, ladies, goes to prove that a natural tan is biologically and hygienically more beneficial than the kind that you buy at the drug store.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The recent meetings of Local Union No. 465 have been well attended and are progressive as well as educational. We have a little money pot that some member wins, if lucky, every meeting a name is drawn from the box. Then the educational committee is always springing some surprise.

Guy Silva, a former member of our local,



ONE OF THE CREWS ON BIG JOBS OUT OF PALISADE, N. Y. THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BROTHER STEPHEN J. SULLIVAN.

1909 to 1920, but now a very successful fisherman on the high seas, 2,000 miles southwest of San Diego, showed us moving pictures taken by himself, of one of the trips in his new fishing boat, "Emma R. S.", a 135-ton Diesel all electric. She has 400 hp. Diesel main engine, 18 kw. independent generating set, 18 kw. off main engine, seven and one-half kw. off main engine and four and one-half ton refrigerator.

He started out with 40 tons of crushed ice kept chilled with refrigerator to hold the fish fresh until he gets back to cannery in San Diego.

Live sardines are kept in large tanks of circulating water and are thrown in the water around the boat when a school of tuna is encountered. This act is called chumming. The tuna snap the bait and in their excitement snap the bright barbless hook on a short line attached to a stout pole. Fifteen and 20-pound tuna are thrown on deck by one man. Sixty-pound tuna require two men and 140-pound tuna take three men with three poles, and lines fastened to the same hook to lift and throw them on deck. The motion picture showed all this in action at our meeting so we had to believe it.

There is a short wave radio set on the boat with which Mr. Silva keeps in touch with the cannery and his home every day he is at sea.

Last meeting we had a short talk on auto accidents by a traffic man.

Next meeting we hope to have a talk on electric line clearances and the hazard to linemen. A little later, wage increase and better conditions.

The point is to get all members interested. Get them to attend meetings so that they will discuss ways and means of progressing and bettering themselves, in wage, living and education.

J. F. YOCUM.

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

Editor:

Now, my friends, let us take for our subject a lowly little germ that flits through our modern economic life. This little germ can be beneficial or harmful depending on how it is applied; in some instances we are delighted to refer to it, and again, we dread the very sound of it. Under certain conditions this germ is responsible for the comfortable feeling of both our moral and physical being, on the other hand its presence may be the cause of much misery.

Volumes can be written on how to capture this elusive little germ so that it can serve our needs best, but as my time and knowledge are limited I am only going to dwell lightly on this subject leaving you to use your own theory how to ensnare this important little germ.

Before going any further I must tell you what I know of it; it is called saturation point. I first read of it in the automobile trade journals, referring to the number of cars that can be sold.

And so to evade this terror we began to see a change in the method of marketing the automobile. We find that they have adopted the designers of women's style systems of changing curves and decorations to stimulate sales.

The saturation point of electrical contractors in many towns has been reached but instead of getting together to solve this problem they are cutting prices in an effort to evade this problem.

The introduction of new code rules, fittings, tools and membership drives are bringing about a saturation point in some locals. The question then arises, what can we do to avoid a saturation point of electrical wiremen in our trade?

I have studied the proposition hoping to

find the solution, but it will need a great deal more study than one individual with a limited amount of experience can give it, but nevertheless here is a foundation to begin with.

To prepare and pass legislation to license the electrician will in my opinion bring about the same condition as the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, that of producing a bootleg joint on every other corner of our large cities where a brand of drinks is being sold that has had no parallel in all the history of civilization.

A concentrated effort must be made to sign up the remaining open shops by studying their problems and presenting your propositions to them in a business-like manner after a careful consideration of what you have to offer.

In this work I believe the International Office should delegate the representative to make a study of the best working conditions and a regular visit made to every local to confer with their board for the purpose of meeting with their contractors in an effort to line up the town. Conditions throughout the Brotherhood may vary but I doubt if the locals would object to having them.

Or a plan, whereby the large locals in each state could be made the headquarters of an International Representative who would cover that state, or a fertile field within a radius of this local; this would eliminate long and costly jumps.

Of course, this is only an idea and must be carefully weighed. We find corporations have had wonderful success with close contact and sales study.

Locals should co-operate by notifying a local whenever one of their contractors, union or non-union, is doing work in their jurisdiction.

M. E. CUSTIN.

L. U. NO. 514, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Being an optimist is one thing and getting results is another, as we have just found out from no less a person than the Honorable Judge Simons, who just recently handed down a decision restraining us from the practice of making for ourselves some additional work through rewiring fixtures coming in from out of town contractors, which had not been wired by members of the Brotherhood. Due to the fact that we were held responsible, and were to repair on our own time all fixtures installed by us that were found defective, it only seemed fair that we should wire all fixtures that we installed and thereby satisfy ourselves as to their condition.

This evidently seemed unfair to the out-of-town contractor, because of the extra time that was used in this operation; whereas on the other hand we say that the contractor is unfair to us in wanting us to install fixtures when we do not know if they are mechanically perfect or not, which the city code demands they must be. All the testing that we could give them would not find a joint that was unsoldered or improperly taped and furthermore if these fixtures were shipped in to us unwired, which would be the practical thing to do, we could wire them at no extra cost to the manufacturer, due to the fact that our men are capable and in a number of cases more so than those in some of the factories.

There have been a number of cases where fixtures have come into us wired with rubber covered wire when slow burning was required, and had to be rewired to meet the requirements of the city code. In these cases we could have saved the factories the added expense of rewiring and the cost of the additional wire, had they come to us unwired.

All this explanation may seem a lost cause, now that we were defeated in court, but I really believe that we could, in the course of a year's time, save the factories many dollars if we received these goods unwired. Those of you who are working on out of town contractors' work exclusively, will no doubt bear me out in this statement.

We had been more or less optimistic about the outcome of this injunction, and only one little thing kept us from realizing our fondest hopes, and that was the ruling that made the said injunction permanent.

Now that this has been settled we will probably hear more from the labor committee. They have been held in restraint to a certain extent until the case in court was settled but things should come to a head before long.

It seems to be the general opinion among wire jerkers that to be a fixture hanger requires but a small amount of experience or mechanical ability, but let me enlighten the said Brothers on the fact that to become a journeyman fixture hanger one must have had four years' experience at the trade, and also must possess the ability to assemble, install, repair and make to a certain extent all types of fixtures and pass a practical examination held in one of our shops by the local examining board.

To the average wire jerker, who does not come in contact with the work that is carried on in the shops, the fixture man's duties seem to be merely to install the so-called dish pan and soup bowl type of fixtures, of which there are a majority, and he thinks that most any Tom, Dick or Harry can be a fixture hanger.

Possibly it is the difference in the wage scale between us that has harbored this impression. If so I wish to state right here that this condition is soon to be altered, as in our new agreement we are demanding the same rate per hour as the wiremen are getting, and feel that we are worth it, if not more. One thing that has come to my attention recently in regards taking work away from the wiremen (which was justly ours) was that they were getting \$1.50 per hour for said work and when we took over the jobs it was at the lower rate of \$1.30 per hour. On the face of this alone you can hardly blame the wiremen for wanting to do this work, for to lose some work to another branch of the trade which does said work for less money is seemingly breaking down conditions of which we certainly have no intentions. So let me state again that we are demanding the same rate of wage for our new agreement, and from observation I know the Brothers are all for it. If the above statement has been one of the reasons why we have not had all the fixture hanging that is done by union men.

Nominations start the first week in June and continue for three consecutive weeks, the last meeting of the month being election, so let's all be down and see that the most capable men are put into our executive offices. You may in the near future hear some propaganda about dissolving this local of ours or of having our charter revoked by the International Office, but, Brothers, with the proper officers elected, our organization can carry on regardless of any court action, and get plenty of work to keep all of us from walking the bricks and receive an adequate wage for our labors.

F. E. ROBINS.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Since it has been freely predicted in these columns from time to time that our president, J. H. Nicholson, with his personality and by unusual ability, seemed destined to advance

beyond the rank and file of the ordinary electrician, it is now my pleasure to announce that my prophecy has been partly fulfilled since he has taken a government examination that was passed with high percentage and has received an appointment as supervisor of installation of radio in airports.

It was with mingled regret and pleasure that we were forced to accept his hasty resignation and the local is unanimous in paying him all deserving tribute and is appreciative that he has given his best in our behalf, and devoted much time and energy to awaken the local to realization of the value of education and progress.

Whether he has succeeded or failed, there is still left the feeling that association with him was pleasant and friendly and we are all pulling for his continued success.

His resignation came at a rather inopportune time, due to the approaching state labor convention to which he would have been sent as our delegate, in preparation for which he had put in long hours toward the promotion of educational work and investigation of the hydro-electric power situation, since recent legislation has opened the avenue to possible market and an important phase of the convention will be to determine whether the exportation of power will be an advantage or detriment to the laboring man.

Owing to a considerably depleted treasury the boys last night decided not to send a delegate to the convention this year, but Brother Eagles, who for many years has been generating much of the voltage that maintains the convention, will be there as representative of another organization and has been delegated by us to carry on the work started by ex-President Nicholson.

International Organizer Chas. Keaveney recently paid us the honor of a visit and was cordially received by many of the Brothers who have good reason to recall the difficulties he has previously untangled for us and while not here directly on any mission of ours, he had taken occasion to straighten out, to our satisfaction, the Vitaphone situation that has proved such a damper on our enthusiasm and convinced us that while perhaps one or two jobs had been sniggled over on us we were in really better way than we knew and had done, or placed men on the majority of jobs in a wide and sort of great open space jurisdiction.

The painters' local in Portland has been having considerable difficulty with their contractors, many of whom have declared open shop and hired non-union men who constantly bob up in unexpected places causing more or less turmoil among the affiliated crafts of the building trades who are making a determined stand to protect all contractors who depend on the council to function properly and to their advantage.

In addition to our flurry in real estate that as yet has not had time to prove a success but predicted by many as already a failure, we have ventured into the whist business and are well equipped with tables, chairs, etc. That with near acquisition of a piano, dishes, etc., will go much farther toward creating a demand for the hall from outside sources since we have learned that we can't depend entirely on the various locals in Portland to better their own conditions and help us thereby.

The whist committee; Doherty, Stoddard, Libby, and Eagles, have worked hard and are deserving of much more support than local members have given, and again we depend on the public for whatever revenue is received. Considering the season the committee has done well and Brother Stoddard turned into the local a surplus of \$25 as proof that the fruit of their labors was not wasted.

The June bug, marriage worm or whatever

it is that infests the youth of today has been hovering over two of the Brothers employed at the L. W. Cleveland Co., and finally stung them into activity when Eddie Soper, formerly of the great open spaces of Maine, and Henry Freeman, of the little more metropolitan Gonic, N. H., led their blushing brides up the aisle and signed on the dotted line, thereby committing themselves to "I doing" for so long as forever and a half.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

L. U. NO. 573, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

I am forced to write again in your columns; I don't like to but the dear Brothers demand that I give them publicity in our JOURNAL.

Our agreement went through after much diplomacy on the part of our officers. Now, the next thing is to get the boys to work.

We lost one of our gang a short time back, he got so technical that we were unable to understand him so he went down and joined Local No. 64.

He says brains there are appreciated. It isn't policy for a press secretary to speak about himself, nevertheless in passing out news I must state that I have been pinched and fired since I last wrote.

The weather here is so cold that I still have a fur coat on. I plan to shed my heavies by July if possible.

We have a five-day week now but as I could always spend mine in a few hours the only difference will be that I'll go broke sooner in the week.

There must be some real he men in the south because the paper states that hundreds of deputies and train loads of militia were rushed to the silk strike.

Guess the northern textile industry made a slight mistake in their migration to the south for cheap labor.

Now, as the boys want publicity, here it is.

One of the gang is alleged to have stolen; another is alleged to have wrecked a car; still another has disgraced himself by going to work. But then we are not all criminals, a couple of the gang even go to church. I will give you all the lowdown on our conditions:

The money is jake,
You can soon get a stake;
The hours we all can enjoy.
But they work you like H—
Timed with stopwatch and bell,
If you're slow they never employ.

When they bid too low
And lose some dough,
They tell you, night and day,
Step on the gas!
You'll never pass!
Or Saturday you'll get your pay.

Now the virtues of the speed king
By the bosses has often been sung,
But if I had my way, for just one day,
They'd be taken out and hung.

A. L. S.

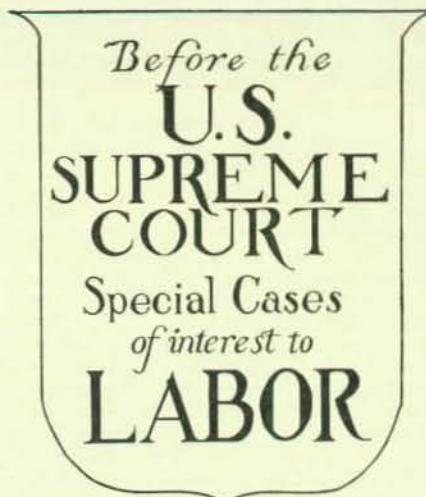
L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Will have to hurry if I get in under the wire for the June issue. Was glad to see Local No. 301 represented last month through our former Brother Chas. Maunsell. Charlie has been an able worker in the cause for a good many years, and he's not broken down with old age yet, either. Duke of No. 245 states that he is able to hobble around again. Pleased to note that Duke, and I hope you will soon be in the running again.

Deacon Woodall, the former pencil pilot of Local No. 1002, is in the hospital at this time as the result of burns received while work-

(Continued on page 322)



No. 454

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie Railway Co. v. John Rock. Appellate Court of Illinois 1st District (February 14, 1928).

Action under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Whether one who obtained employment through impersonation of another who passed the physical examination is entitled to the benefits of the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Whether an employee who was run over while crossing tracks assumed this risk as incident to his employment. Whether there was evidence of negligence on part of the railroad.

No. 463

M. M. Brice, Administratrix v. Texas Company. C. C. A. 6th Circuit (26 F. (2) 164).

Whether a fireman killed in a collision between the train and a gasoline truck, property of the Texas Company, was killed through the negligence of the company's agent. Whether the driver was the servant of an independent contractor or a subagent. Whether the provision in the contract between the Texas Company and its agent or independent contractor precluded recovery by third persons.

No. 519

Railroads Held Liable Under State Law

The Supreme Court declined to take jurisdiction in the appeal of Western and Atlantic Railroad v. Mary E. Henderson and Maryland Casualty Company on the ground that there was no substantial federal question in the case. The case involved the constitutionality of the Georgia State Law which makes railroads liable for damages done to persons or property by the running of locomotives, etc., unless the Railroad Company makes it appear that its agents have exercised all ordinary and reasonable care and diligence, the presumption in all cases being against the Company.

The Railroad Company contended that this presumption of liability is without due process of law.

No. 556

Widows of Submarine Officers Lose Appeal to Supreme Court

Whether the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, permitting suits in admiralty to be brought against the United States for damages caused by a public vessel, is applicable to death caused to members of the United States Naval Forces, is the question involved in the case of Goldye M.

Dobson, et al. v. the United States, which the Supreme Court declined to review.

The petitioners in this case are the widows and executors of the Captain, Ensign and Lieutenant of Submarine S-51, which sank on September 25, 1925, in collision with the steamer City of Rome. Action was brought against the United States in each case by the personal representative for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased Naval officers, and the libels alleged that the death was caused through the defective design and equipment of the submarine, over which the Naval officers who died had no control. These actions were brought under the provisions of the Public Vessels Act, which permits such suits against the United States for damages caused by a public vessel of the United States.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held that the Public Vessels Act did not apply to the United States Naval Forces, and the petitioners asked the Supreme Court to review the case on the above question.

No. 669

Petitions for Writs of Certiorari

Anthony Minerich v. United States. C. C. A. Sixth Circuit (29 F. (2) 565).

Contempt proceedings for conspiracy to violate the injunction issued against the United Mine Workers of America, the alleged overt acts being that at public meetings the defendant advocated the violation of the injunction. Whether the court had jurisdiction to sentence the defendant for contempt without a trial by jury. Whether there was evidence that the defendant had notice of the injunction. Whether the injunction, as applied, is contrary to the Clayton Act.

No. 677

Alta Matthews, Administratrix, v. Southern Railway Company. C. C. A. Sixth Circuit (29 F. (2) 52).

Whether, under the Tennessee Statutory Precautions Law, a railroad is liable if a pedestrian is killed while walking between tracks toward an approaching train, where the railroad failed to comply with the provisions of the law. Whether a pedestrian is an "obstruction" within the meaning of the Act. Whether the trial court erred in submitting to the jury the evidence relating to the failure of the railroad to comply with the law.

No. 685

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company v. Joseph Eged. Supreme Court of the State of New York (249 N. Y. —; 223 App. Div. 714).

Whether a railroad carpenter, injured on his way with this foreman to unload company material which had never been subject of interstate commerce, was engaged in interstate commerce, if previously he was engaged in making ties for use in a crane track used in handling material of both interstate and intra-state commerce. Whether the railroad was liable, if the injury resulted from the negligence of an employee of another railroad company in turning a switch on defendant's line at a crossing of the two roads, in order that a train of the other road might come out of the latter's yard, to go to a third road passing over the defendant's tracks.

The union label, shop card and working button are the "stop, look and listen" signs to the union man about to spend his money for non-union goods or service.

(Continued from page 321)

ing on a transformer structure at the mid-continent refinery here. He will probably be laid up for some time. We'd like to see him get back in the WORKER again as his local has not been represented since he laid down the pen.

Work is pretty slow here right now, especially for the older members of the local. Our loafing list has about equalled our working list all through the winter and spring. We lost one Brother, a recent joiner, who for some reason dropped his card and went to work in an unfair shop.

We have a new agreement under negotiation with the contractors, to be effective July 1, but have nothing to report on at this time. We have had no change in our present agreement since November, 1923. We have just been sitting steady in the boat, and letting things rock along, giving way a little here and there, until we haven't much left any more.

It is remarkable how conditions can slip away from you almost imperceptibly until you are suddenly astonished to find you have nothing left but a job and you're only working at that intermittently.

The attitude is, why worry about conditions, I'm working every day. We went out and worked like the devil to put over a school board election and the next day two school contracts were awarded to an unfair firm.

Ain't (human) nature grand.

And then there's the case of the Brother who, after working in one shop all winter switches over to another shop and bumps another Brother who had been idle most of the winter. You'll say, "Is that right?" No, it's not right, but it's a fact.

I believe every member should memorize, and practice his oath of obligation, and it wouldn't hurt to run over the preamble to our International constitution. There are some good principles laid down there. The use of profanity on the floor is not good practice, but there are Brothers who can't be disagreed with in debate without wanting to get out and fight about it or heap abuse on the Brother who disagrees. And abuse is not argument. The town bully attitude will disrupt and disgust more organizations than have ever been helped by it. I feel that I have the right to make this criticism because I'm no better than a great many others, while perhaps no worse.

Well, so much for that. We have not had our annual picnic yet for this year. There hasn't been time enough between showers to get far enough from town to have a picnic. I was appointed chairman of the picnic committee at the last meeting so the picnic probably won't amount to much this year anyway.

Our Brother Page recently left us. He made a trip to California but didn't stay long as he turned around and beat it back for his old home in New York.

We are back in our old quarters now at 17½ North Lewis, where we are the landlord and are sub-renting our hall to a number of other crafts for the various nights of the week, reserving Friday nights for ourselves. Any of you Brothers traveling this way look us up. We may not be able to give you work, but will always be glad to see you.

That'll be about all now.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. 586, HULL, QUE., CAN.

Editor:

For some time we have been silent, but not idle. Open meetings and signing agreements have kept the best men busy; and things are moving lively. The Chateau job is still lingering but it won't be long now

and the confederation is fairly humming, although some of the lads get a holiday when they catch up with the steel gang. Some alterations in the big stores are keeping a large crew busy.

Our officers displayed wonderful ingenuity when they approached the contractors for a 10-cent increase; and the majority seemed willing to grant it under certain terms. Nothing definite is known just yet, but we can surely stand the extra 10 cents.

As the great Miami convention draws near we must get ready to corral a suitable delegate. Though many would be willing to go, only a few would be eligible. President Smith would be a dominant and progressive man to send—always cool, calm and thoughtful, hard headed but reasonable, he is not afraid to express his opinion.

And our former secretary, Brother Frank Love, is diplomatic, decisive, plans carefully, and though sometimes impulsive is very amiable and has done much for the union. Brother George White, also an old timer, and active officer who has rounded up many new men. I'll say he knows his union! He would be a capable man to send.

Ere I take up too much space, I'll sign off. But next month I aim to send more of "real news." Everything here is glorious—even the weather.

ED. RUNGIS.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

In this rambling article we will attempt to give you as clearly as possible an insight into the conditions existing in the East Bay section, both from a union and political standpoint.

The building program in Oakland, while normal, is nothing to rave over or cause a wild rush to this section of electrical workers expecting to find jobs plentiful and easy to procure, as with our increase in membership we have more than enough men to fill all jobs now under construction, with enough men idle to take care of all jobs contemplated during the balance of the year.

Let me say to our Brothers that the propaganda sent out by the chambers of commerce of California should be taken with a full sack of salt, as their statements are designed to entice more people to this state with promises of immediate employment at high wages wonderful conditions, and ideal surroundings, but failing to say that all crafts are overmanned and many walking the streets looking for work. If the chambers of commerce were honest in their statements to the public they would incorporate in their glowing prospectuses the suggestion that every one coming to California have at least enough money to keep him for six months while seeking employment.

In the primary election held in April, organized labor was successful in placing on the ballot a charter amendment calling for an eight hour day, preference to be given to local residents, and the prevailing wage scale to be paid on all public work. This measure carried by a vote of almost three to one, and will be of great value to union labor in view of the fact that the minimum wage prescribed in the original charter only called for three dollars per day.

At the general election, held May 7, the "City Fathers" attempted to foist on the public a bond issue of \$16,500,000 for the construction of sewers and opening and widening streets, failing to inform the dear public that the property owners on or adjacent to the streets to be opened and widened would be assessed for said work; this and the fact that organized labor was ignored until the eleventh hour caused us to wage a determined fight to defeat this mea-

sure. The bonds were defeated by a majority of more than two to one, notwithstanding the fact that all the local newspapers gave freely of their space in favor of the bonds, that there were many high pressure speakers on the air, and thousands of posters and billboard signs all over the city.

The five-day week has been inaugurated in many of the towns in California for some of the crafts, but the movement has not as yet become general. Several of the crafts in Oakland are working for the five day week, and the contractors seem to be in favor of it, though they would rather see the movement fostered by the general contractors and all crafts involved. We would be pleased to see more articles in the WORKER from scribes in whose jurisdictions the five day week is in operation, detailing the manner in which it was obtained, how it works out, and whether or not an increase in wages was secured; in fact a general discussion of the subject which we feel will be of great interest and benefit to all local unions working for the five-day week.

S. E. ROCKWELL,
Press Secretary.

M. T. STALLWORTH,
Scribe Pro Tem.

L. U. NO. 656, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Here I am again. It has been some time since Local No. 656 has been heard from and will say we are doing fine now, with fair attendance at all meetings and something doing all the time.

If all the locals show as much pep as Local No. 656, things will go over with a bang.

What is the matter with the old bunch out of S. A. L. Local No. 732? I never hear from them through the WORKER. Somebody wake Dutch up.

This is Station W-BHAM No. 656 operating twice monthly, now signing off.

LEWIS A. MONTGOMERY.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

I wonder if the members of organized labor ever realize how really fortunate they are in having an organization. Some, no doubt do, but the large majority never stop to give it a thought just as long as they get their wages that is as far as a union interests them. Yes, and these self same Brothers are not particular who works with them and never inquire about the union card. Possibly they are too busy or maybe they are not interested about conditions. But the best bet is that they belong to the low mean cult of humans who would sell their principle, if they had one, for a few paltry cents in order to hold their job.

Now, let's not be so overbearing as to believe such a condition does not exist. At the same time let us face the problem squarely and work to overcome it. We have members in our organization, as in every organization, who are weak and would stop at nothing, if the rules didn't interfere, to undermine their fellow workmen. This type deserves no consideration, though he is given considerable, and should be cast aside as devoid of any spark of principle. He is the type that is known as a scab, strike-breaker and a lot of other names that are not so pleasant, but nevertheless deserving. Kindness shuns them as water a duck's back and they have no sense of fairness. Yet, they are hard to detect because they are skilled in the art of a sneak and contemptible liars. No mercy should be given them when they are found guilty. They are a detriment to humanity and an employer will tell you he would no

more trust him than a snake because he would turn around and undermine him if he had the chance. He only tolerates them because they do his dirty work.

True, unions are made up of all kinds and types but it is only a real union man who survives the trials and tribulations of being a union man. As one old member remarked: "I wonder what some of the boys would do if they lost their card?" And, mind you, lots thought they could get along without the union but begged to get back. So Brothers, if you are ever tempted to stray from the straight and narrow just read your JOURNAL and consider what the price might be. Don't forget just as long as you play fair, though things seem to go opposite, your day will come and you will be more satisfied with yourself.

Local No. 675 wishes to congratulate Local No. 358 on the stubborn fight it fought to have its municipal license for electricians law made valid. For years the electrical workers of Perth Amboy have been fighting to keep this license in effect and have been constantly threatened with law suits. The city fathers have been skeptical and while the city attorney considered it a good move believed it unconstitutional. Nevertheless, they had the courage to put it into effect with the backing of the labor movement of Perth Amboy. It was an uphill fight and the glory is all theirs and other locals will undoubtedly reap the benefit of their hard struggle. The officers and members of Local No. 358 certainly deserve the credit of this hard fought battle, once again proving that labor in politics means considerable to the worker.

Speaking of labor and politics brings to mind our own little affair. A few meetings ago Brother Meyer reported a municipal job in the Borough of Roselle as being done by unfair labor. He urged that this local take some action, but it was taken very lightly, in fact laughed at and as a consolation, it was voted to send a letter to the officials. Already the Building Trades Council was working on the case, on the suggestion of Brother Meyer, but they needed support. After a few communications by the Building Trades Council, a committee was appointed to meet the Borough Council, much agitation by Brother Meyer and the co-operation of a few, not all, of the electrical workers in Roselle, I now learn that the job is to be finished by union men. It just merely shows that someone has to take an interest in order for us to get anywhere. The big mistake lies in leaving it up to one instead of us all bearing part of the burden. Congratulations Henry, keep up the good work.

Our vice president, Otto Velbinger, has met with an accident while working in a transformer vault, through no fault of his own, was severely burned. Brother Velbinger is very fortunate he is alive to tell the tale and has suffered much. But with it all has always had a smile; keep it up, it looks fine and it won't be long before you are up and at 'em.

We extend our sympathies to Brother Brinton who lost his wife recently.

Bunny Osborne sorta jealous of Otto went and helped save a man who was severely burned with boiling caustic soda with the results his own hands were burned. But as the old saying goes you can't keep a good man down so Bunny is working again.

TIGHE.

There are many unionists who enjoy the benefits of trade unionism and dissipate its strength when making purchases. Demand the union label.

A real trade unionist can always display the emblems of organized labor—union labels—as a receipt for the money he spends.

The Proper Care and Feeding of Your Baby

By J. Rozier Biggs, M. D., Medical Director,
Union Cooperative Insurance Association.

Nipples and Bottles

New rubber nipples should be boiled. All nipples after using should be carefully cleansed and kept covered in a glass containing boric acid or baking soda and water. Once a day they should be thoroughly washed with soap and water.

Bottles should be rinsed when emptied and then kept filled with water. Before preparing the food for the day they should be thoroughly washed with hot suds and a bottle brush and placed for 10 minutes in boiling water.

During the summer all milk should always be boiled or pasteurized. Boiling milk kills the germs and makes the milk safer.



DR. J. ROZIER BIGGS

It is easier to prepare the entire food for the day at one time. The proper quantity for each feeding is put into a separate bottle.

The milk may be pasteurized by placing the bottles in a deep saucepan filled with cold water and left on the stove until the water boils. It should then be removed from the stove to a table and the bottles of milk allowed to stand in the hot water for twenty minutes. They should then be rapidly cooled by placing them in cold water and afterward put on ice.

When milk is boiled, this should be done in the separate feeding bottles after it is prepared.

Preparation of the Food

The simplest plan is to use whole milk (from a shaken bottle), which is then diluted according to the child's age and digestion. It is impossible to feed a baby by age, alone. The weight and the disposition, whether nervous and very active or quiet and placid, must be taken into account.

Beginning on the third day, an average baby of 7 or 7½ pounds weight should be given 3 ounces of milk daily, diluted with 7 ounces of water. To this should be added 2 level teaspoonfuls of milk sugar. This should be given in seven feedings.

A large child of 9 or 10 pounds may have 5 ounces of milk and 10 ounces of water and 3 teaspoonfuls of milk sugar.

At one week the smaller child may have 5 ounces of milk and 10 ounces of water; the large child, 7 ounces of milk and 11 ounces of water. To each formula may be

added 1½ even teaspoonfuls of milk sugar. This should be given in seven feedings.

The milk should be increased by one-half ounce about every four days.

The water should be increased by one-half ounce every eight days.

At three months the smaller child will require on the average 14 ounces of milk and 14 ounces of water; the larger child, 18 ounces of milk and 16 ounces of water in which is cooked for 20 minutes 2 teaspoonfuls of barley flour. To each formula should be added 3 even tablespoonfuls of milk sugar. The food to be given in five feedings at four-hour intervals. No feeding after 10 p. m.

The milk should be increased by one-half ounce about every six days.

The water should be reduced by one-half ounce about every two weeks.

After four months the entire food should be given in five feedings, the interval between feedings being now four hours.

At six months the average child will require about 24 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 12 ounces of water, in which is cooked for 20 minutes 2 even tablespoonfuls of barley flour. To this should be added 3 even tablespoonfuls of milk sugar. This should be given in five feedings.

The amount of milk should be increased by one-half ounce every two weeks.

The milk should be increased only if the child is hungry and digesting his food well. It should not be increased unless he is hungry, nor if he is suffering from indigestion even though he seems hungry.

At nine months, the average child will require about 30 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 10 ounces of water, in which is cooked for 20 minutes 3 even tablespoonfuls of barley flour. To this should be added two even tablespoonfuls of sugar. This should be given in five feedings.

The sugar added may be milk sugar, cane (granulated) sugar or maltose (malt sugar), but milk sugar is best.

A very large baby may require a little more milk than that allowed in these formulas.

A small or delicate baby will require less than the milk allowed in the formulas.

Care of the Eyes

If baby's eyes become inflamed or there is a discharge from them a physician should be consulted at once.

Clothing

Clothing should be loose, clean, and not too warm. In hot weather have the clothing light and cool. Often a cool shirt and diaper are sufficient. Even in cold weather, be careful not to clothe the baby too warmly and cause sweating. The baby's clothes should at all times be clean and so loose as to allow free movements of the limbs. Do not put on any woolen clothing in hot weather.

Clothing worn during the day should, if it is to be worn again, be hung out during the night so as to air it thoroughly; or better, fresh, clean garments each morning after the bath. Garments worn at night should be aired during the day.

Diapers which have been wet or soiled should not be used until they have been washed. Keep soiled diapers in a covered bucket or other receptacle, covered with a solution of washing soda, one teaspoonful to a quart, while waiting to be washed.

The baby's clothes should be washed very carefully in white soap and make sure that all of the soap has been rinsed out of them, as the soap in the clothing is very apt to cause chafing or skin eruptions.

(To be continued)

L. U. NO. 713, CHICAGO

Editor:

Having missed a month in not getting a letter published in the JOURNAL, I am afraid the members of Local No. 713 may prefer charges and remove me from this high and important position. Of course, I know it is no use of me sending in a letter if there is nothing of importance contained therein, so generally wait until I get something worth while.

On May 1, Local No. 713 called a strike on our shops that manufacture panel boards, power boards and switchboards because the employers would not agree with the local for an increase of 10 cents per hour, and a change in conditions. International Representative Brother Ray Cleary was sent in to assist the local in their negotiations and succeeded in getting the 10 cents per hour increase and the men involved went back to work on May 8, pending further negotiations on the conditions requested.

The chief reason for all of this trouble has been the lack of interest in the label of our Brotherhood, or rather contractors not purchasing apparatus manufactured in union shops and bearing the Electrical Workers' Label.

A conference has been called and committee from the local with Brother Cleary and one from the employers and we trust some good will come out of it which will benefit not only Local No. 713 in Chicago but the entire Brotherhood.

I might add Brother John F. Schilt, business agent, has made another agreement for one year with the Automatic Electric Company, manufacturer of the famous Stroger System of Automatic Telephones. It may be well to mention this firm is fair to organized labor throughout their plant and has been for many years and is worthy of consideration on any kind of installation, including P. A. X.

JOHN A. JACKSON.

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

Editor:

June, the month of roses and brides, also the month of planning for our vacations. Speed Lotz, our financial secretary, will tour the middle west in his new Master Six Buick brougham.

Robert Kronmiller, our apprentice boy, is again filled with the three "ws"—wim, wigor and witality. Bob has been laid up several weeks with rheumatism, the aftermath of a siege of pneumonia. He will spend his vacation in Detroit and Windsor.

Roy Langstaff, lineman for the City Light and Power, suffered a badly crushed left foot. He was sitting in the rear of a truck to which a trailer carrying a pole was attached. In rounding a corner the pole butt crushed his foot between it and the seat. Roy was carried into the new No. 11 fire station until the arrival of the city ambulance and was then removed to the St. Joseph Hospital. He is out again, hobbling around on crutches.

Walter Moser, lineman for the City Light and Power, suffered a broken right arm and other minor injuries when a pole on which he was working fell. Walt cut loose and dropped 25 feet to the ground below. He was taken to the Hope-Methodist Hospital and after a thorough examination was later released. It will be some time before Walt will be at work.

Carl Bogenschutz, one of the City Light and Power foremen, was stricken with an acute attack of appendicitis. Bogie being a delicate man of 210 pounds had a hard time of it for a while but is again fit as a fiddle. Herbert Bond has been bedfast for about

eight weeks with sciatic rheumatism. He is up and around again, a mere shadow of his former self. Thomas Fleming hasn't worked much this spring as Old Man Flu handed him a bunch of fives on the chin. Jack Loraine is slowly but surely recovering. He passed through an ordeal no man except one of cast iron nerves could go through. He has had three operations performed on him since the first of the year.

The membership campaign conducted by the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor and affiliated locals in this city is bearing fruit. All locals report as having taken in new members.

The annual picnic for linemen of the City Light and Power, Bell Telephone Company, Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, Indiana Service Corporation and their families, under the auspices of the Linemen's Union No. 723, will be held at Foster Park some time in August.

With a view to making this year's picnic the most successful ever held in this city, the committee is making every effort to arrange an exceptionally fine program. While the program has not been definitely arranged, it will include athletic contests for children as well as grown-ups. The tennis courts will be available all day for the picnickers and playgrounds and apparatus will be open for the children under the supervision of special attendants.

The events on the program for the day are scheduled to start at 9 o'clock in the morning with horseshoe games followed by pole climbing, cable splicing and games for the women. It is expected that the pole climbing event will be one of keen interest, affording many thrills.

A special invitation has been sent to the various electrical companies surrounding Fort Wayne, requesting their employees to join the local linemen at their outing. The general public is invited also to attend and witness the various events on the program.

ANTHONY J. OFFERLE.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

We are anxious to hear from some local unions that belong to the chamber of commerce of their respective cities. We have been solicited to join here but outside of some discussion, no action has been taken.

Personally, I can see a great many faults with the chamber of commerce, as it has never, to my knowledge, been very friendly with organized labor.

However, we may be able to overcome some of this misunderstanding by joining their organization and through an educational program teach them that our principles are just and proper as we believe them.

I had another letter of entirely a different nature ready to mail but after careful thought, decided to postpone such an argument until more facts present themselves.

A great many Brothers in other locals from coast to coast who have worked here on the Fisher Body job (over 200 journeymen were employed at one time), will be interested to know that at last the job is completed.

This job gave us an opportunity to make acquaintances that we are proud of and hope Local No. 948 will be remembered as fair in all dealings with every traveling Brother. We hope another job of this size will show up soon so a lot of our friends will come back to the Motor City.

Since my last letter there have been some of our members out of employment and should any local be in need of a few jerkers just get in touch with us.

K. H. GRIMES.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

Judging by the crop of spring poets, whose effusions have bombarded ye editorial sanctum and decorated the joke page of our now famous JOURNAL, then it must be spring.

Well, we started off Local No. 409 in grand order as I forecast in the May JOURNAL. They are an aggressive looking aggregation and if they keep up the spirit of the night of their birth that local will have the Canadian National Railways sitting up nights. Yes, I was there. There were free beer and soda biscuits and cheese. Brother McIntosh of No. 435 did the honors in the chair. Brother McBride, the energetic B. A., was bartender. Brother G. Maher wielded the pen in the preliminaries, while Teddie Bonnett watched the door so that none escaped. Short addresses from McCutcheon of the boilermakers, Kempster of the machinists and Davis of the sheet metal workers enlivened the proceedings.

The weather is improving and work is beginning to open up.

It's a funny thing, looking through the JOURNAL, you can see the five-day week gaining in power and yet at our last meeting the writer made a motion to include the five-day week in this year's schedule and by golly, I didn't even get a seconder. What do you think of that?

Many thanks, Brother Dukeshire, for them kind words of yours in the May JOURNAL. I am thankful that somebody reads my letters besides myself.

There may be some work for a few light and power linemen here this summer. The pay is 92 cents, 44 hours a week, and it's 2,200 and 4,000, but don't come here if you haven't got a card.

IRVINE.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Herewith enclosed I am mailing a poetic survey of our conditions here in Oklahoma City. Duly authorized or consented to by the local union.

I offer same in hopes of pepping up some of the Brothers connected to the Brotherhood through the WORKER only. In other words, those that can't attend local meetings here and elsewhere.

The Truth in Poetry

Some bosses here like the open shop plan. They can pay what they want to, and charge all they can.

All union shops here we have four, Altman, Gratton, Hicks, McEldowney, and no more.

Working conditions out here are fine, The vise, dies and hickies, I use, are mine. Some bosses furnish material, steno. and telephone,

But big cars, ladders and fish-tapes, we wiremen have our own.

Some start to work about sun-rise, while others may start before, Some men work by the outlet, at forty cents per, and lower.

We make no charges for door bells, nor the cabinet where they hang the meter, Nope, for if we did the boss might call us a cheater.

Now, some of us good old union grafters and guys,

Use laborers for wiremen, so we can just stick around and supervise.

To us a meeting night means real recreation. The old rag we chew among our members Few with fifty, down on a hundred dollar initiation.

You may not think I'm a poet But when you read this you will know it.

MACK TAYLOR.

Editor:

Will try to give the WORKER a few lines this month, as I failed to get copy in last month's issue and have been reminded to not fail next time. It is surprising to me that so many members of this local read the article. Would never know how many read it if I didn't miss an issue, then they all let me know that they expect something each month from their copyist.

This local had the misfortune to lose one loyal and worthy Brother, Harold A. Peterson, who passed on into the great beyond, after coming in contact with a live buss at the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company's plant at Harrah, Okla. We all feel the loss of Brother Peterson, even though he was comparatively a new member to this local. He had the principles of the trade union cause at heart and was always ready to lend a willing hand and do his bit.

This local is having a tough fight with the open shoppers and so far we have not been able to negotiate any contract with the major shops. Conditions in this city at present time are about as deplorable as your imagination can be stretched. Shops working the so-called American plan are working their men thus: on the outlet rate on residential district, 35 to 50 cents per outlet, cabinet, service, meter loop and bell system thrown in free gratis. You must furnish yourself with all tools necessary to perform the work including vises, stepladders and your own car to carry conduit and other needed materials to and from the job. In fact, the men just about carry the overhead expenses of the shops also. This is some of the actual conditions that do exist in the open shops in this city. Work here is not picking up fast at all but is going on steady.

MONDAY.

L. U. NO. 1147, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Editor:

First, we've gained several new members without losing any old ones.

Work has been rather slack here, due to the slump in the newsprint market but members of No. 1147 have been working five days per week and more often, six.

Speaking of the unemployment situation, here's an article which appeared in our local newspaper, the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, which tells the tale better than I can:

"Consolidated Adopts Unemployment Compensation"

"One of the most progressive steps in the relationship between employer and employee was taken a short time ago when the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company adopted the unemployment compensation. By this compensation an employee who is forced to be absent from work due to any shut-down which may occur will receive 30 per cent of his wages, governed to some extent by length of service.

"This is made effective February 7, 1929, and in all probability will continue during shut-down periods if such take place; however, the company has not announced any permanent program of unemployment compensation.

"This transaction was made with representatives of the three labor organizations with which the company negotiates regularly.

"This scheme was effective in the company's Port Arthur Plant for a short period last fall and was handled through union channels at that mill. This action of the Consolidated will be a cause for better feeling for the employees and the citizens at large.

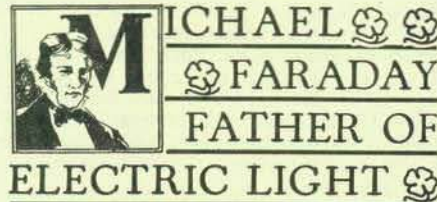
"By this action the man upon whom a family depends will not be reduced to acute financial embarrassment and, perhaps, suffering. With this compensation he will be able to obtain the needs of his family.

"While a layoff is not a pleasant thing, some fear of this condition will be eliminated by this progressive action.

"The class of citizens who will have cause for better feeling are the business men. In layoff times the merchants in many cases carry credit accounts for some time because working men, employed, or not, must live.

"The citizens of this community have reason, therefore, to congratulate the Consolidated and the local labor organizations."

And now we come to our new agreement. Negotiations between Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., and the three trades organizations resulted in the signing of the annual working agreement Saturday after-



Shakespeare's father was a butcher. The painter, Turner, was a barber's boy. Faraday's father was a blacksmith. The child, Michael, born September 22, 1791, was reared in humble quarters over a London coach house. He was a newsboy at thirteen, a bookbinder's apprentice a year later. His appetite for reading scientific works was unlimited, especially on electricity. He wrote a letter to Sir Humphry Davy, for employment, after hearing the great scientist lecture.

Sir Humphry got him a place as chemical assistant in the Royal Institution and took him on a Continental tour as his secretary. It was on this tour Faraday discovered that the chemical nature of the lustrous substance in a glow-worm was more accountable for its luminous quality than the vital powers of the flashing fly.

Young Faraday rapidly unfolded his powers in laboratory and lecture hall. During his fifty-two years labors in science, his energy was boundless, his application incessant, his brilliance marked by remarkable accomplishments. By building innumerable contrivances, and through successively countless experiments, he sought to analyze, identify and apply electricity's every form. When forty, Faraday found that a magnet, inserted into a coil of wire, creates a momentary electric current in the wire, and its withdrawal creates an electric current in the opposite direction. He had discovered magneto-electricity. On this principle, the modern dynamo was founded.

So, it was Michael Faraday who made possible the production of electric light. Faraday wrote to Herschel in 1845 that he had made efforts to obtain electric currents from light, while in 1879, Edison was making successful efforts to obtain light from electric currents.

Paraday studied light rays, and wrote a letter which was published as an article titled "Thoughts on Ray-Vibrations." The terrific damage to eyesight by the ray-vibrations from glaring, exposed electric lights has caused the field of optics to adopt a word covering eye-troubles due to improper lighting—Optiphosis.

(This new series is published by permission and through the courtesy of the Curtis Lighting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.)

noon, May 11. Company representatives were Walter Mead, Stanton W. Mead, C. E. Jackson, F. C. LaBrot, S. B. Purves. The labor organizations, comprising papermakers, Geo. Fahrner, president; pulp and sulphite workers, R. C. Henke, president; and the electrical workers, Arthur Gazely, president. Also Raymond Richards, general chairman of the union negotiations committee.

International President W. L. Smith attended the sessions and renewed his amicable relationship with the company officials and the union men.

A provision is made whereby permanent employees will join the labor organizations within 30 days; however, it is stipulated that exceptions will be made in the instances where both parties to the labor contract agree that such exceptions are founded upon exterminating circumstances. At last, the closed shop.

There was also a clause for apprentices. Specific rate advances are provided for mechanics and electrician helpers, such wage increases to be based upon length of service in each class of pay.

This year's session was characterized by many as one of the best meetings ever held. The company's representatives freely expressed their confidence in the sincerity of the union workers and the committees did not hesitate to pay high tribute to the fair and square motives of the employing firm. A resolution of good cheer was drawn and sent to George W. Mead who was unable to be present. Stanton Mead responded to the resolution, expressing excellent sentiments concerning the admirable attitude of the unions and their assistance in management.

Well, Brothers, I guess this just about winds up the news of No. 1147. Perhaps we can find more for next month, but in the meantime, so long.

SHIRLEY W. BRAMBLE.

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

Editor:

Well, the good old summer time is drawing near and the time is ripe for every one to be going in high. The boys of 1154 are going along pretty good at the present time. We have some new buildings going up, two high limit structures going up or to be started soon but even at that there are about 10 electricians here for every job so I guess the jobs will be well covered when it comes time to do them. Our ex-Brother, Earl Glascock, returned home from Texas recently; states that he intends to return in the near future. Pretty hard to keep them away from California, this beautiful land of prunes, lemons and nuts although I had better go slow in regard to our winds that don't blow as in one of our past issues one of our Florida scribes rather put me on the pan for handing him a shoe that fit and the right foot at that. Well, we have one good booster for California, our Santa Barbara scribe, and by the way, some of our boys are working in Santa Barbara at the present time.

Our local had the pleasure of hearing Brother C. F. Oliver, formerly city electrician of Denver and member of Local No. 68 of Denver, now of the International Executive Council. The Brother explained a few of their working conditions, systems, etc.

On January 16, the joint executive board met at our local headquarters. Brother Reed of Local No. 43 presided as chairman of the meeting with Brother Meacham, recording secretary. We also had the honor of having Brother C. M. Feider, business agent of Local No. 18, Los Angeles, one of the fastest stepping locals in the state.

Brother Feider is also sponsor of the

active publication or paper known as the Transformer, a three or four page paper published weekly and it is sure getting the results. I believe it would be of interest to every electrician in the land to read this sheet and it has a strong drawing power to organize all open shop workers. When a local gets the sanction of chief engineer of the entire electrical system and general manager of the Bureau of Power and Light of the city of Los Angeles, Calif., and the front page carries his picture in full size, it seems to me that they are about to get somewhere. Mr. E. F. Scattergood, chief electrical engineer and general manager, Bureau of Power and Light, gives regular talks to that body of men at their headquarters and his motto is co-operation between executives and craftsmen, good working conditions mean highest order of efficiency and economy. It is getting where organized labor must maintain politicians at the head of their locals in order to get anywhere any more. The Brother readers all realize that where there is one organized group of electricians there are three organized groups of politicians to fight them, known as the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the American plan, and hundreds of other factions of that class just to oppose organized labor. All over the United States you Brothers of your own respective cities have your own different bodies to fight that oppose you to try to take the bread and butter out of your mouth. Still that same group of men will sit in their highly furnished offices and direct the prices of their merchandise and they get it.

Can a wire jerker demand a raise in his pay every time a loaf of bread takes a jump? If so, it wouldn't be long before merchant, poor man, beggerman, and thief would all get together and iron things out to a satisfactory condition.

We have, which exists in southern California and existed for a long time in this locality, a large electrical corporation that distributes electrical energy to a hundred cities or more that employ hundreds of people and pays not any more than a common labor wage in most of its departments, whether a workman is working 110,000 or 220,000, which is their head water, feeder or primary. They have maintained that system for or during the life of their existence and it has always been known that it has been hard to change the attitude of their employees just because they considered that they had a steady position, but our Bureau of Light and Power has set such an example among its employees with fair wages and hours that they are taking notice of these conditions and some of these days something is going to drop.

Besides, the bureau is fast taking more territory all the time and taking also other distributing systems which is making room for more workers at all times, so let our good Brothers of Local No. 18 keep on with their good work and you will probably hear when the shrapnel bursts.

THE HORNBLLOWER.

The army of union label boosters is always ready to recruit willing and sincere workers in this great cause.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

Woman's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84 AND 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

We feel that we owe you a letter of congratulations on the increasing development and improvement of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS. The May issue was simply great. With so many articles of interest to the women readers, we predict a larger circulation soon and feel sure the WORKER will be read and enjoyed by the wives and families of all electrical workers. Surely Brother Porter's article "I Planted Flowers for Fun and Made Money" must have appealed strongly to all who delight to grow things, and who could be immune to this annual spring malady, the urge to make a garden?

Our auxiliary is still flourishing. During the month of May we welcomed nine new members to our fast growing circle of Sisters. Such exceptional results were obtained by our membership drive, that it was decided at our last meeting to extend the contest between the Blue and Gold sides for another period of three months. Sisters Boone and Hembree were reelected captains. Better luck to the members of the Gold side this time. Let's beat 'em.

Among the social events of May was a shower given in honor of Sister Warr at the home of Sister Elder. Sister Warr received many nice presents and everyone reported a nice time.

We regret the illness of Sister Weir and are glad to report that she is steadily improving. Those to whom we sent flowers in May were Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Brothers Sam Mann and Charlie Berry. Plans for our play are now being completed, the date has not yet been decided upon, but will be sometime in the near future.

President Winters wishes to announce her appreciation for the co-operation of the members who so wholeheartedly responded to the request for a shower to be given to the wife and family of one of Local No. 84's members who were in unfortunate circumstances. The shower amounted to about \$40 in groceries, besides other necessities including clothing and funds. It is so true that "to give is an art, to give to those who are unworthy is an injustice, for by doing that we take away from those who are worthy." God grant that we, too, "may always have the wisdom to give to those who are deserving."

We have received several letters from other auxiliaries and from women desiring to become organized. We are always glad to hear from others and again we earnestly urge every auxiliary to send their contributions to the WORKER.

MRS. HARRIET M. ELLIOTT,
Route 5, Box 180, Atlanta, Ga.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

After reading the letters from the Atlanta Auxiliaries I almost backed out of writing, but we have some of the most persistent ladies in our auxiliary who always want to know why there was not a letter in the WORKER, "from our auxiliary," till I thought I might as well write as to make excuses, so here goes.

We have had two meetings. We are very proud of our auxiliary, although we only have seven members at present, we hope to have all the wives of Local No. 108 with us before long, and as each member is trying each meeting to bring another lady along we have great hopes for our auxiliary.

We hope to be some help to the union, not only Local No. 108, but to all unions, as our greatest aim is to impress upon the women to "Demand the Label," on everything we buy, and to help the boys and their families when sick or out of work.

Our city at present is not a union town but we hope that before long we will be 100 per cent union.

Well, I suppose I should have left that for Mr. Hamilton to have said, or he will think I am trying to take his job, but I am not as I have more now than I can handle rightly.

The officers now elected are only temporary so perhaps by next letter writing time someone will have this office who can write an interesting letter. Now, let's all join in hoping so.

Wishing the greatest success to all the locals and auxiliaries.

MRS. W. L. LIGHTSEY,
211 W. Hiawatha Ave.

If You Can't Be Good Be Efficient

William Feather, Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the few propagandists for big business, who writes entertainingly and intelligently. He recently coined a definition of a business progressive that has meaning. "A business progressive," he said, "is one who believes incompetency is as bad for business as dishonesty." Now that aphorism is worthy of consideration by labor unionists as well as business men. It focuses attention on efficiency rather than virtue, not a bad thing in an age of super-efficiency. It takes more stuff in the ball than it used to, to get by. It takes more sweat of brain than sweat of hand. It takes more sense than sinew.

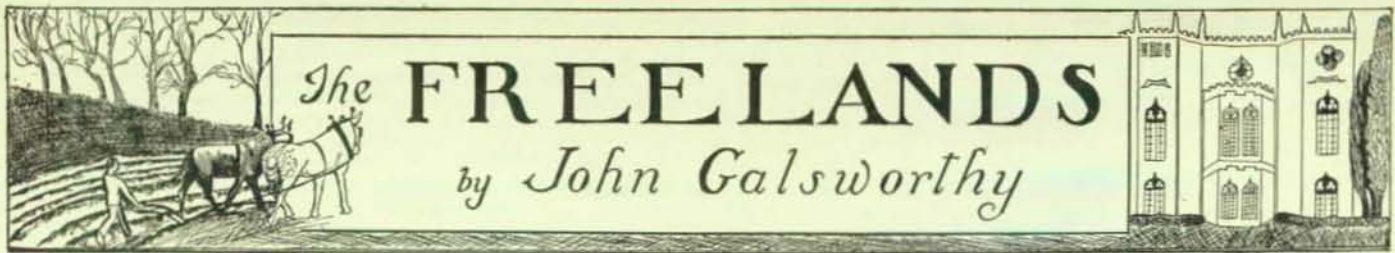
Because it does, we have always been strong for workers' education, although perhaps, we have not meant by that just what a lot of persons do. We conceive workers' education as a way to put into possession of the worker, science, scientific method, and scientific understanding. We look upon workers' education as a means of making unionists more efficient—more efficient craftsmen, more efficient citizens, more efficient business agents, more efficient unionists, more efficient propagandists, more efficient technicians—a large order but an important one.

The Strike

The wide-spread interest in industrial affairs, and in particular in industrial affairs which touch labor, is illustrated by "The Strike—a Study in Collective Action," a volume published by the University of Chicago Press. The book is the work of E. T. Hiller, a professor at the University of Illinois. Dr. Hiller undertakes to treat the strike as an elementary form of political action. He finds, he believes, that it obeys natural laws, rises and falls, in an ascertainable cycle of events. The realistic approach to his theme is exemplified in this quotation: "Employers indeed, count upon this physical need, 'the battalions of hunger' as their chief ally in industrial conflicts." A shortcoming of the book lies in the fact that there is no discussion of the part the injunction plays in strikes, or how the court is frequently arrayed against the striker. Dr. Hiller calls the general strike a myth.

"The chief factors causing instability in the working relations between employer and employee are (1) fluctuations of the market, (2) inequality in wealth and social status of the functional groups, and (3) denial of a secure position to wage workers."

When these conditions improve strikes will tend to disappear, he declares.



"LIBERTY'S A GLORIOUS FEAST"—BURNS

Was he fit to hear the truth? Would he forgive her if she did not tell it? If she lied about this, could she go on lying to his other questions? When he discovered, later, would not the effect undo the good of lies now? She decided to lie; but, when she opened her lips, simply could not, with his eyes on her; and said faintly: "Yes, they did."

His face contracted. She slipped down at once and knelt beside his chair. He said between his teeth:

"Go on; tell me. Did it all collapse?"

She could only stroke his hands and bow her head.

"I see. What's happened to them?"

Without looking up, she murmured:

"Some have been dismissed; the others are working again all right."

"All right!"

She looked up then so pitifully that he did not ask her anything more. But the news put him back a week. And she was in despair. The day he got up again he began afresh:

"When are the assizes?"

"The 7th of August."

"Has anybody been to see Bob Tryst?"

"Yes; Aunt Kirsteen has been twice."

Having been thus answered, he was quiet for a long time. She had slipped again out of her chair to kneel beside him; it seemed the only place from which she could find courage for her answers. He put his hand, that had lost its brown, on her hair. At that she plucked up spirit to ask:

"Would you like me to go and see him?"

He nodded.

"Then, I will—tomorrow."

"Don't ever tell me what isn't true, Nedda! People do; that's why I didn't ask before."

She answered fervently:

"I won't! Oh, I won't!"

She dreaded this visit to the prison. Even to think of those places gave her nightmare. Sheila's description of her night in a cell had made her shiver with horror. But there was a spirit in Nedda that went through with things; and she started early the next day, refusing Kirsteen's proffered company.

The look of that battlemented building, whose walls were pierced with emblems of the Christian faith, turned her heartsick, and she stood for several minutes outside the dark-green door before she could summon courage to ring the bell.

A stout man in blue, with a fringe of gray hair under his peaked cap, and some keys dangling from a belt, opened, and said:

"Yes, miss?"

Being called "miss" gave her a little spirit, and she produced the card she had been warming in her hand.

"I have come to see a man called Robert Tryst, waiting for trial at the assizes."

The stout man looked at the card back and front, as is the way of those in doubt, closed the door behind her, and said:

"Just a minute, miss."

The shutting of the door behind her sent a

little shiver down Nedda's spine; but the temperature of her soul was rising, and she looked around. Beyond the heavy arch, beneath which she stood, was a court-yard where she could see two men, also in blue, with peaked caps. Then, to her left, she became conscious of a shaven-headed noiseless being in drab-gray clothes, on hands and knees, scrubbing the end of a corridor. Her tremor at the stealthy ugliness of this crouching figure yielded at once to a spasm of pity. The man gave her a look, furtive, yet so charged with intense penetrating curiosity that it seemed to let her suddenly into innumerable secrets. She felt as if the whole life of people shut away in silence and solitude were disclosed to her in the swift, unutterably alive look of this noiseless kneeling creature, riving out of her something to feed his soul and body on. That look seemed to lick its lips. It made her angry, made her miserable, with a feeling of pity she could hardly bear. Tears, too, started to flow, darkened her eyes. Poor man! How he must hate her, who was free, and all fresh from the open world and the sun, and people to love and talk to! The "poor man" scrubbed on steadily, his ears standing out from his shaven head; then, dragging his knee-mat skew-ways, he took the chance to look at her again. Perhaps because his dress and cap and stubble of hair and even the color of his face were so drab-gray, those little dark eyes seemed to her the most terribly living things she had ever seen. She felt that they had taken her in from top to toe, clothed and unclothed, taken in the resentment she had felt and the pity she was feeling; they seemed at once to appeal, to attack, and to possess her ravenously, as though all the starved instincts in a whole prisoned world had rushed up and for a second stood outside their bars. Then came the clank of keys, the eyes left her as swiftly as they had seized her, and he became again just that stealthy, noiseless creature scrubbing a stone floor. And, shivering, Nedda thought:

"I can't bear myself here—me with everything in the world I want—and these with nothing!"

But the stout janitor was standing by her again, together with another man in blue, who said:

"Now, miss; this way, please!"

And down that corridor they went. Though she did not turn, she knew well that those eyes were following, still riving something from her; and she heaved a sigh of real relief when she was round a corner. Through barred windows that had no glass she could see another court, where men in the same drab-gray clothes printed with arrows were walking one behind the other, making a sort of moving human hieroglyphic in the center of the concrete floor. Two warders with swords stood just outside its edge. Some of those walking had their heads up, their chests expanded, some slouched along with heads almost resting on their chests; but most had their eyes fixed on the back of the neck of the man in front; and there was no sound save the tramp of feet.

Nedda put her hand to her throat. The warder beside her said in a chatty voice:

"That's where the 'ards takes their exercise, miss. You want to see a man called Tryst, waitin' trial, I think. We've had a woman here to see him, and a lady in blue, once or twice."

"My aunt."

"Ah! just so. Laborer, I think—case of arson. Funny thing; never yet found a farm-laborer that took to prison well."

Nedda shivered. The words sounded ominous. Then a little flame lit itself within her.

"Does anybody ever 'take to' prison?"

The warder uttered a sound between a grunt and chuckle.

"There's some has a better time here than they have out, any day. No doubt about it—They're well fed here."

Her aunt's words came suddenly into Nedda's mind: "Liberty's a glorious feast!" But she did not speak them.

"Yes," the warder proceeded, "some o' them we get look as if they didn't have a square meal outside from one year's end to the other. If you'll just wait a minute, miss. I'll fetch the man down to you."

In a bare room with distempered walls, and bars to a window out of which she could see nothing but a high brick wall, Nedda waited. So rapid is the adjustment of the human mind, so quick the blunting of human sensation, that she had already not quite the passion of pitiful feeling which had stormed her standing under that archway. A kind of numbness gripped her nerves. There were wooden forms in this room, and a blackboard, on which two rows of figures had been set one beneath the other, but not yet added up.

The silence at first was almost deathly. Then it was broken by a sound as of a heavy door banged, and the shuffling tramp of marching men—louder, louder, softer—a word of command—still softer, and it died away. Dead silence again! Nedda pressed her hands to her breast. Twice she added up those figures on the blackboard; each time the number was the same. Ah, there was a fly—two flies! How nice they looked, moving, moving, chasing each other in the air. Did flies get into the cells? Perhaps not even a fly came there—nothing more living than walls and wood! Nothing living except what was inside oneself! How dreadful! Not even a clock ticking, not even a bird's song! Silent, unliving, worse than in this room! Something pressed against her leg. She started violently and looked down. A little cat! Oh, what a blessed thing! A little sandy, ugly cat! It must have crept in through the door. She was not locked in, then, anyway! Thus far had nerves carried her already! Scratching the little cat's furry pate, she pulled herself together. She would not tremble and be nervous. It was disloyal to Derek and to her purpose, which was to bring comfort to poor Tryst. Then the door was pushed open, and the warder said:

"A quarter of an hour, miss. I'll be just outside."

She saw a big man with unshaven cheeks come in, and stretched out her hand.

"I am Mr. Derek's cousin, going to be married to him. He's been ill, but he's getting well again now. We knew you'd like to hear." And she thought: "Oh! What a tragic face! I can't bear to look at his eyes!"

He took her hand, said, "Thank you, miss," and stood as still as ever.

"Please come and sit down, and we can talk."

Tryst moved to a form and took his seat thereon, with his hands between his knees, as if playing with an imaginary cap. He was dressed in an ordinary suit of laborer's best clothes, and his stiff, dust-colored hair was not cut particularly short. The cheeks of his square-cut face had fallen in, the eyes had sunk back, and the prominence thus given to his cheek and jawbones and thick mouth gave his face a savage look—only his dog-like, terribly yearning eyes made Nedda feel so sorry that she simply could not feel afraid.

"The children are such dears, Mr. Tryst. Billy seems to grow every day. They're no trouble at all, and quite happy. Biddy's wonderful with them."

"She's a good maid." The thick lips shaped the words as though they had almost lost power of speech.

"Do they let you see the newspapers we send? Have you got everything you want?"

For a minute he did not seem to be going to answer; then, moving his head from side to side, he said:

"Nothin' I want, but just get out of here."

Nedda murmured helplessly:

"It's only a month now to the assizes. Does Mr. Pogram come to see you?"

"Yes, he comes. He can't do nothin'!"

"Oh, don't despair! Even if they don't acquit you, it'll soon be over. Don't despair!" And she stole her hand out and timidly touched his arm. She felt her heart turning over and over, he looked so sad.

He said in that stumbling, thick voice: "Thank you kindly. I must get out. I won't stand long of it—not much longer. I'm not used to it—always been accustomed to the air, an' bein' about, that's where 'tis. But don't you tell him, miss. You say I'm goin' along all right. Don't you tell him what I said. 'Tis no use him frettin' over me. 'Twon' do me no good."

And Nedda murmured:

"No, no; I won't tell him."

Then suddenly came the words she had dreaded:

"D'you think they'll let me go, miss?"

"Oh, yes, I think so—I hope so!" But she could not meet his eyes, and hearing him grit his boot on the floor knew he had not believed her.

He said slowly:

"I never meant to do it when I went out that mornin'. It came on me sudden, lookin' at the straw."

Nedda gave a little gasp. Could that man outside hear?

Tryst went on: "If they don't let me go, I won't stand it. 'Tis too much for a man. I can't sleep, I can't eat, nor nothin'. I won't stand it. It don't take long to die, if you put your mind to it."

Feeling quite sick with pity, Nedda got up and stood beside him; and, moved by an uncontrollable impulse, she lifted one of his great hands and clasped it in both her own. "Oh, try and be brave and look forward! You're going to be ever so happy some day."

He gave her a strange long stare.

"Yes, I'll be happy some day. Don't you never fret about me."

And Nedda saw that the warder was standing in the doorway.

"Sorry, miss, time's up."

Without a word Tryst rose and went out.

Nedda was alone again with the little sandy cat. Standing under the high-barred window she wiped her cheeks, that were all wet. Why, why must people suffer so? Suffer so slowly, so horribly? What were men made of that they could go on day after day, year after year, watching others suffer?

When the warder came back to take her out, she did not trust herself to speak, or even to look at him. She walked with hands tight clenched, and eyes fixed on the ground. Outside the prison door she drew a long, long breath. And suddenly her eyes caught the inscription on the corner of a lane leading down alongside the prison wall—"Love's Walk!"

CHAPTER XXXIII

Peremptorily ordered by the doctor to the sea, but with instructions to avoid for the present all excitement, sunlight, and color, Derek and his grandmother repaired to a spot well known to be gray, and Nedda went home to Hampstead. This was the last week in July. A fortnight spent in the perfect vacuity of an English watering-place restored the boy wonderfully. No one could be better trusted than Frances Freeland to preserve him from looking on the dark side of anything, more specially when that thing was already not quite nice. Their conversation was therefore free from allusion to the laborers, the strike, or Bob Tryst. And Derek thought the more. The approaching trial was hardly ever out of his mind. Bathing, he would think of it; sitting on the gray jetty looking over the gray sea, he would think of it. Up the gray cobbled streets and away on the headlands, he would think of it. And, so as not to have to think of it, he would try to walk himself to a standstill. Unfortunately the head will continue working when the legs are at rest. And when he sat opposite to her at meal-times, Frances Freeland would gaze piercingly at his forehead and muse: "The dear boy looks much better, but he's getting a little line between his brows—it is such a pity!" It worried her, too, that the face he was putting on their little holiday together was not quite as full as she could have wished—though the last thing in the world she could tolerate were really fat cheeks, those signs of all that her stoicism abhorred, those truly unforgivable marks of the loss of "form." He struck her as dreadfully silent, too, and she would rack her brains for subjects that would interest him, often saying to herself: "If only I were clever!" It was natural he should think of dear Nedda, but surely it was not that which gave him the little line. He must be brooding about those other things. He ought not to be melancholy like this and let anything prevent the sea from doing him good. The habit—hard-learned by the old, and especially the old of her particular sex—of not wishing for the moon, or at all events of not letting others know that you are wishing for it, had long enabled Frances Freeland to talk cheerfully on the most indifferent subjects whether or no her heart were aching. One's heart often did ache, of course, but it simply didn't do to let it interfere, making things uncomfortable for others. And once she said to him: "You know, darling, I think it would be so nice for you to take a little interest in politics. They're very absorbing when you once get into them. I find my paper most enthralling. And it really has very good principles."

"If politics did anything for those who most need things done, Granny—but I can't see that they do."

She thought a little, then, making firm her lips, said:

"I don't think that's quite just, darling, there are a great many politicians who are very much looked up to—all the bishops, for instance, and others whom nobody could suspect of self-seeking."

"I didn't mean that politicians were self-seeking, Granny; I meant that they're comfortable people, and the things that interest them are those that interest comfortable people. What have they done for the laborers, for instance?"

"Oh, but, darling! they're going to do a great deal. In my paper they're continually saying that."

"Do you believe it?"

"I'm sure they wouldn't say so if they weren't. There's quite a new plan, and it sounds sensible. And so I don't think, darling, that if I were you I should make myself unhappy about all that kind of thing. They must know best. They're all so much older than you. And you're getting quite a little line between your eyes."

Derek smiled.

"All right, Granny; I shall have a big one soon."

Frances Freeland smiled, too, but shook her head.

"Yes; and that's why I really think you ought to take interest in politics."

"I'd rather take an interest in you, Granny. You're very jolly to look at."

Frances Freeland raised her brows.

"I? My dear, I'm a perfect fright nowadays."

Thus pushing away what her stoicism and perpetual aspiration to an impossibly good face would not suffer her to admit, she added:

"Where would you like to drive this afternoon?"

For they took drives in a small victoria, Frances Freeland holding her sunshade to protect him from the sun whenever it made the mistake of being out.

On August the fourth he insisted that he was well and must go back home. And, though to bring her attendance on him to an end was a grief, she humbly admitted that he must be wanting younger company, and, after one wistful attempt, made no further bones. The following day they travelled.

On getting home he found that the police had been to see little Biddy Tryst, who was to be called as a witness. Tod would take her over on the morning of the trial. Derek did not wait for this, but on the day before the assizes repacked his bag and went on to the Royal Charles Hostel at Worcester. He slept not at all that night, and next morning was early at the court, for Tryst's case would be the first. Anxiously he sat watching all the queer and formal happenings that mark the initiation of the higher justice—the assemblage of the gentlemen in wigs; the sifting, shifting of clerks, and ushers, solicitors, and the public; the busy indifference, the cheerful professionalism of it all. He saw little Mr. Pogram come in, more square and rubbery than ever, and engage in conclave with one of the bewigged. The smiles, shrugs, even the sharp expressions on that barrister's face; the way he stood, twisting round, one hand wrapped in his gown, one foot on the bench behind; it was all as if he had done it hundreds of times before and cared not the snap of one of his thin, yellow fingers. Then there was a sudden hush; the judge came in, bowed, and took his seat. And that, too, seemed so professional. Haunted by the thought of him to whom this was almost life and death, the boy was incapable of seeing how natural it was that they should not all feel as he did.

The case was called and Tryst brought in. Derek had once more to undergo the torture of those tragic eyes fixed on him. Round

that heavy figure, that mournful, half-brutal, and half-yearning face, the pleadings, the questions, the answers buzzed, bringing out facts with damning clearness, yet leaving the real story of that early morning as hidden as if the court and all were but gibbering figures of air. The real story of Tryst, heavy and distraught, rising and turning out from habit into the early haze on the fields, where his daily work had lain, of Tryst brooding, with the slow, the wrathful incoherence that centuries of silence in those lonely fields had passed into the blood of his forebears and himself. Brooding, in the dangerous disproportion that enforced continence brings to certain natures, loading the brain with violence till the storm bursts and there leap out the lurid, dark insanities of crime. Brooding, while in the air flies chased each other, insects crawled together in the grass, and the first principle of nature worked everywhere its sane fulfilment. They might talk and take evidence as they would, be shrewd and sharp with all the petty sharpness of the Law; but the secret springs would still lie undisclosed, too natural and true to bear the light of day. The probings and eloquence of justice would never paint the picture of that moment of maniacal relief, when, with jaw hanging loose, eyes bulging in exultation of revenge, he had struck those matches with his hairy hands and let them flare in the straw, till the little red flames ran and licked, rustled and licked, and there was nothing to do but watch them lick and burn. Nor of that sudden wildness of dumb fear that rushed into the heart of the crouching creature, changing the madness of his face to palsy. Nor of the recoil from the burning stack; those moments empty with terror. Nor of how terror, through habit of inarticulate, emotionless existence, gave place again to brute stolidity. And so, heavily back across the dewy fields, under the larks' songs, the cooings of pigeons, the hum of wings, and all the unconscious rhythm of ageless Nature. No! The probings of Justice could never reach the whole truth. And even Justice quailed at its own probings when the mother-child was passed up from Tod's side into the witness-box and the big laborer was seen to look at her and she at him. She seemed to have grown taller; her pensile little face and beautifully fluffed-out corn-brown hair had an eerie beauty, perched up there in the arid witness-box, as of some small figure from the brush of Botticelli.

"Your name, my dear?"

"Biddy Tryst."

"How old?"

"Ten next month, please."

"Do you remember going to live at Mr. Freeland's cottage?"

"Yes, sir."

"And do you remember the first night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you sleep, Biddy?"

"Please, sir, we slept in a big room with a screen. Billy and Susie and me; and father behind the screen."

"And where was the room?"

"Down-stairs, sir."

"Now, Biddy, what time did you wake up the first morning?"

"When Father got up."

"Was that early or late?"

"Very early."

"Would you know the time?"

"No, sir."

"But it was very early; how did you know that?"

"It was a long time before we had any breakfast."

"And what time did you have breakfast?"

"Half past six by the kitchen clock."

"Was it light when you woke up?"

"Yes, sir."

"When Father got up, did he dress or did he go to bed again?"

"He hadn't never undressed, sir."

"Then did he stay with you or did he go out?"

"Out, sir."

"And how long was it before he came back?"

"When I was puttin' on Billy's boots."

"What had you done in between?"

"Helped Susie and dressed Billy."

"And how long does that take you generally?"

"Half an hour, sir."

"I see. What did Father look like when he came in, Biddy?"

The mother-child paused. For the first time it seemed to dawn on her that there was something dangerous in these questions. She twisted her small hands before her and gazed at her father.

The judge said gently:

"Well, my child?"

"Like he does now, sir."

"Thank you, Biddy."

That was all; the mother-child was suffered to step down and take her place again by Tod. And in the silence rose the short and rubbery report of little Mr. Poggram blowing his nose. No evidence given that morning was so conclusive, actual, terrible as that unconscious: "Like he does now, sir." That was why even Justice quailed a little at its own probings.

From this moment the boy knew that Tryst's fate was sealed. What did all those words matter, those professional patterings one way and the other; the professional jeers: "My friend has told you this" and "My friend will tell you that." The professional steering of the impartial judge, seated there above them all; the cold, calculated rhapsodies about the heinousness of arson; the cold and calculated attack on the characters of the stone-breaker witness and the tramp witness; the cold and calculated patter of the appeal not to condemn a father on the evidence of his little child; the cold and calculated outburst on the right of every man to be assumed innocent except on overwhelming evidence such as did not here exist. The cold and calculated balancing of pro and con; and those minutes of cold calculation veiled from the eyes of the court. Even the verdict: "Guilty;" even the judgment: "Three years' penal servitude." All nothing, all superfluity to the boy supporting the tragic gaze of Tryst's eyes and making up his mind to a desperate resort.

"Three years' penal servitude!" The big laborer paid no more attention to those words than to any others spoken during that hour's settlement of his fate. True, he received them standing, as is the custom, fronting the image of Justice, from whose lips they came. But by no single gesture did he let any one see the dumb depths of his soul. If life had taught him nothing else, it had taught him never to express himself. Mute as any bullock led into the slaughtering-house, with something of a bullock's dulled and helpless fear in his eyes, he passed down and away between his jailers. All at once the professional noises rose, and the professional rhapsodists, hunching their gowns, swept that little lot of papers into their pink tape, and, turning to their neighbors, smiled, and talked, and jerked their eyebrows.

CHAPTER XXXIV

The nest on the Spaniard's Road had not been able to contain Sheila long. There are certain natures, such as that of Felix, to whom the claims and exercise of authority are abhorrent, who refuse to exercise it themselves and rage when they see it exer-

cised over others, but who somehow never come into actual conflict with it. There are other natures, such as Sheila's, who do not mind in the least exercising authority themselves, but who oppose it vigorously when they feel it coming near themselves or some others. Of such is the kingdom of militancy. Her experience with the police had sunk deep into her soul. They had not, as a fact, treated her at all badly, which did not prevent her feeling as if they had outraged in her the dignity of woman. She arrived, therefore, in Hampstead seeing red even where red was not. And since, undoubtedly, much real red was to be seen, there was little other color in the world or in her cheeks those days. Long disagreements with Alan, to whom she was still a magnet but whose Stanley-like nature stood firm against the blandishments of her revolting tongue, drove her more and more toward a decision the seeds of which had, perhaps, been planted during her former stay among the breezy airs of Hampstead.

Felix, coming one day into his wife's study—for the house knew not the word drawing-room—found Flora, with eyebrows lifted up and smiling lips, listening to Sheila proclaiming the doctrine that it was impossible not to live "on one's own." Nothing else—Felix learned—was compatible with dignity, or even with peace of mind. She had, therefore, taken a back room high up in a back street, in which she was going to live perfectly well on ten shillings a week; and, having thirty-two pounds saved up, she would be all right for a year, after which she would be able to earn her living. The principle she purposed to keep before her eyes was that of committing herself to nothing which would seriously interfere with her work in life. Somehow, it was impossible to look at this girl, with her glowing cheeks and her glowing eyes, and her hair frizzy from ardor, and to distrust her utterances. Yes! She would arrive, if not where she wanted, at all events somewhere; which, after all, was the great thing. And in fact she did arrive the very next day in the back room high up in the back street, and neither Tod's cottage nor the house on the Spaniard's Road saw more than flying gleams of her, thenceforth.

Another by-product, this, of that little starting episode, the notice given to Tryst! Strange how in life one little incident, one little piece of living stress, can attract and gather round it the feelings, thoughts, actions of people whose lives run far and wide away therefrom. But episodes are thus potent only when charged with a significance that comes from the clash of the deepest instincts.

During the six weeks which had elapsed between his return home from Joyfields and the assizes, Felix had much leisure to reflect that if Lady Malloring had not caused Tryst to be warned that he could not marry his deceased wife's sister and continue to stay on the estate—the lives of Felix himself, his daughter, mother, brother, brother's wife, their son and daughter, and in less degree of his other brothers, would have been free of a preoccupation little short of ludicrous in proportion to the face value of the cause. But he had leisure, too, to reflect that in reality the issue involved in that tiny episode concerned human existence to its depths—for, what was it but the simple, all-important question of human freedom? The simple, all-important issue of how far men and women should try to rule the lives of others instead of trying only to rule their own, and how far those others should allow their lives to be so ruled?

(To be continued)

(Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons. All rights reserved.)

IN MEMORIAM

George Glen Smith, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Glen Smith; and

Whereas Local No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the death of Brother Smith one of its true and best members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 9 hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, that Local No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Smith in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother Smith, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Charles Anthony, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Charles Anthony; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Anthony Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Anthony and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Anthony, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

George Brandl, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, George Brandl; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Brandl Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Brandl and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Brandl, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN McAVOY,
OWEN MORAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Edward Lee, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Edward Lee; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Lee Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends

its condolence to the family of Brother Lee in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Lee, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the Official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN McAVOY,
OWEN MORAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Christ Jensen, L. U. No. 713

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Christ Jensen; and

Whereas Local Union No. 713, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local No. 713 in regular meeting assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of Brother Christ Jensen; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 713 extend our deepest sympathies to his family in its 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 the family, a copy spread in our minutes and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

GEO. DOERR,
JNO. A. JACKSON,
FRANK C. BECKER,
Committee.

Albin Timm, L. U. No. 214

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to suddenly call from our midst our beloved Brother, Albin Timm; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother who departed from our midst in the prime of his life, which deprives us of his companionship and brotherly love; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and relatives in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

J. A. CRUISE,
J. A. WRIGHT,
R. WESTGARD,
Committee.

W. S. Moore, L. U. No. 465

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, W. S. Moore; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 465, I. B. E. W. deeply mourn our loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory to him and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. H. MORRIS,
Recording Secretary.
C. A. DETIENNE,
J. H. LODEWYCK,
W. C. ELLIOTT,

William H. Sutton

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our good Brother, William H. Sutton; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Sutton, Local Union No. 340 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Sacramento, has lost one of its oldest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 340 acknowledges its great loss in the death of Brother Sutton and expressed its appreciation for his

devotion to the principles of true unionism; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 340 express its sympathy to the family of our good and kind Brother in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Sutton and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 340.

BERT M. MILLER,
CHAS. E. TURNER,
FRANK R. MERWIN,
Resolutions Committee.

G. Jordal, L. U. No. 214

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to suddenly call from our midst our beloved Brother, G. Jordal; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother, who departed from our midst in the prime of his life, which deprives us of his companionship and brotherly love; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and relatives in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

J. A. CRUISE,
J. A. WRIGHT,
R. WESTGARD,
Committee.

John Stanworth, L. U. No. 492

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, John Stanworth; and

Whereas Local No. 492 of Montreal, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through the untimely passing away of Brother Stanworth, has lost one of its most loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our late Brother, our heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to International Office for publication in our official Journal.

H. M. NEVISON,
President.
C. HADGKISS,
Recording Secretary.

Walter A. Sills, L. U. No. 17

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Walter A. Sills; and

Whereas his many friends and fellow workers in Local Union No. 17 deeply regret his sudden and unexpected death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his untimely death, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of our departed Brother, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 17, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in our official Journal.

WM. FROST,
EDWARD J. LYON,
WM. McMAHON,
Committee.

Vincent Reaney, L. U. No. 130

It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Vincent Reaney; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Reaney, Local Union No. 130, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members; be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Vincent Reaney Local Union No. 130 hereby expresses its appreciation of his great services to our Brotherhood and recognizes its keen loss in his passing and it further expresses its condolence to his dear family in their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother Vincent

Reaney, a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting of Local Union No. 130; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 130 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother.

A. G. HEARD,
Press Secretary,
J. LAGUENS,
Financial Secretary,
O. P. BATES,
Recording Secretary,
Committee.

H. A. White, L. U. No. 382

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local 382, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, H. A. White. His noble qualities and kindly spirit, his loyalty and deep affection will ever remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, his brother, who is one of us, his relatives, and his friends; 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 sent to his widow, a copy to the International Office to be published in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

R. DENNY,
President.
FELIX B. GREENE,
Financial Secretary.

A. L. Higbee, L. U. No. 17

It is with deep sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed friend and Brother, A. L. Higbee, but Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of all mankind, has seen fit to take him from our midst; be it

Resolved, That we, the members and friends of the deceased as a body, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent the International Office for publication in our official Journal and to be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 17.

WM. P. FROST,
WM. McMAHON,
F. DONAHUE,
Committee.

Cleve Eaton, L. U. No. 125

Again Local Union No. 125 must record the passing onward of an esteemed member, and place in the files of those whom we have known and loved the card of Brother Cleve Eaton.

To Him, who comforts and sustain us all when burdens seem heaviest to bear we commend the loved ones left behind, and assure them of the heartfelt sympathy which we feel.

In memory of Brother Eaton, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes, and published in our Journal.

J. SCOTT MILNE,
R. I. CLAYTON,
DALE B. SIGLER,
Committee.

Sunspot Acts Like Old-Fashioned Radio

To explain the mysterious magnetic properties of sunspots on a principle like that of the old-fashioned "regenerative" radio receivers which used to create howls in all the neighbors' receivers as soon as the current was turned on, is the aim of a new theory presented at the recent meeting of the American Physical Society, in Washington, by Dr. Ross Gunn of the United States Naval Research Laboratory. That sunspots contain enormous magnetic forces has long been known, for these forces, many times stronger than those of the most powerful magnet ever constructed on earth, affect the atoms of matter in the glowing gases of the sunspots. Such atomic changes can be detected on earth by the spectroscope, the instrument which tests

the light that atoms emit. Astronomers have been puzzled, however, to explain the source of the magnetism of the spots. Dr. Gunn and his associates in the Washington laboratory have been studying the behavior of the electrified atoms and parts of atoms called "ions," uncountable billions of which are known to exist in the sunspot centers. These electrified particles probably sweep around in great streams inside the sunspots, Dr. Gunn believes, creating the equivalent of an electric current. This current creates the magnetism, much as electric currents create magnetism inside an electric motor. Where the theory of the old-fashioned radio receivers comes in is by Dr. Gunn's further idea that the oscillating electric currents in the sunspots may reinforce each other by "regeneration," just as radio oscillations do.

Advance of the Machine

Mechanical Brains for Business

White collar workers are not safe in their jobs from the displacements effected by automatic machinery. The "business brain," a mechanical device which will simultaneously do the work of a cash register, book-keeping and adding machines, and make a complete sales record, is about to make its bow. According to the inventor, Rolf Hofgaard, when the machine is installed in a bank it will do the work of nine-tenths of the employees and is said to function with absolute accuracy.

In selling, also, the "brain" will displace many office workers. As the operator writes out the invoice of a sale, the machine, through its central apparatus, which may be located in a different part of the building, will calculate and record prices, which are simultaneously added, figure discounts, recording them in proper order with net totals, multiply pounds and fractions in weights by a fraction in price, and at the end give grand totals of the various subtotals. It will add, subtract, multiply and divide.

Automobile Frames Built Without Workers

"Automobile frames built without workers" is the aim of the A. O. Smith Corp. An automatic unit has been designed and built that with 120 men, can build 8,000 frames a day, one every six seconds. Each frame requires 552 operations, or around 4,500,000 operations for the day's output. Great mechanical perfection has accomplished this. At the final point of assembly, a million rivets are shot into the frames a day by compressed air. How many men have been made jobless by this machine is not revealed, but it will mean a large percentage. The corporation is now seeking to improve the machinery to displace more men. How men without jobs can buy automobiles is a question that evidently does not occur to them.

"The Electric Eye"—A New Robot Invention

The "electric eye," a new automatic device manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, counted every person who entered the lecture hall at a recent meeting of the American Institute. As each person crossed the threshold he interrupted a beam of light which affected a photoelectric cell and caused operation of a counter. This device was demonstrated and found capable of sorting materials according to color or imperfections, safeguarding against gas or oil furnace explosions, and giving alarms in case of burglary.

The machine is very sensitive to light, and may be used in giving fire alarms and causing fire extinguishing equipment to operate. The smoke from, or preceding a fire will instantly sound an alarm or automatically discharge a fire extinguishing medium.

Talking Robots Sell Groceries

Groceries are now being sold in certain stores in the United States and Canada by automatic machines that make change, say "Thank you!" and don't mind working all night. Small package goods, such as fruit preserves, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, sardines, mayonnaise, sandwich spread, pickles, relishes, olives, peanuts, vanilla, peanut butter and maraschino cherries are among the groceries handled by the machines. Each battery is equipped with a change maker so that no attention from clerks is required.

As each purchase is delivered, the machine, through a phonographic attachment, repeats a pleasant "Thank you," or "It's good to the last drop," or some other sales slogan.

Batteries of these robot grocery clerks may be installed outside the stores to be available after the stores are closed, the inventor points out. Plans are being made to equip the machines to handle larger package articles.

Trade Unions Study Unemployment

A Book for Spare Moments

"You are hereby notified that your services will no longer be required."

A note like this in your pay envelope at the end of the week may mean no work and no income for one, two, even five or six months. Such is the experience of many thousand workers in trade and industry. In automobile factories alone, 60,000 workers were laid off last fall.

What can be done to prevent this suffering?

Those who have studied the problem tell us that a great deal can be done. In this little book, published by the A. F. of L., trade unionists, economists, business men and others discuss practical remedies.

Here are a few of the chapters:

"Employment Stabilization through Union Management Co-operation—by Fred Cullum, Chairman Co-operative Committee, Stratford Shops, Canadian National Railway."

"What Management can do to Relieve Unemployment—by H. S. Person, Secretary, Taylor Society."

"Public Employment Bureaus—by William M. Leiserson, Professor of Economics, Antioch College."

"Trade Union Unemployment Relief Payments—by Margaret Scattergood, American Federation of Labor."

The problem of unemployment is arousing much public interest at present. Your spare time will be well spent learning what can really be done about it. Send the attached coupon with 35 cents.

American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed please find 35 cents for one copy of Trade Unions Study Unemployment.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

REAL VACATION PART OF CHICAGO SPECIAL PROGRAM

(Continued from page 294)

Havana, Cuba

From Key West, only 90 miles on the enticing waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and then the treat of a lifetime—Havana.

Transfer of baggage from the special train at Key West to steamer, two berth rooms provided for the steamer journey.

Luncheon on board ship.

Arrive Havana, Cuba..... 3:30 P.M. E.T.

Upon arrival at Havana, the necessary custom inspection is made with the assistance of American Express escort, after which waiting automobiles will convey the party to the "Plaza Hotel."

Sept. 14 to Sept. 17—At Havana, Cuba.

All meals on table d'hote basis at "Plaza Hotel" while in Havana.

Havana

Havana, "The Winter Capital of the Land of Outdoors," offers everything the sightseer might desire. This magnificent city, the "Capital of Cuba," lies at the very door of our country, teeming with unusual sights and experiences. Gay, modern, romantic, fascinating Havana. Combining the glamour and romance of old Seville with the sparkling gaiety of an American "Monte Carlo."

The Isle of Cuba lies within easy access to Florida, just a pleasant six-hour sea voyage from Key West brings you within sight of Havana and Morro Castle, the most astounding vista you have ever beheld and one that you will never forget. Your trip south will not be complete unless you cross the Gulf stream to Havana, the "font" from whence came the first American civilization.

Havana, often termed the "Paris of the Western Hemisphere," has a population of 575,000, is purely a latin city, the people speaking a language different than our own; therefore, in order to thoroughly visualize a foreign city or country it becomes necessary to avail yourself of a service the character of ours, whereby the worth of your trip can be fully realized by having the services of competent guides and intelligent lecturers, traveling in comfort with the elimination of the cares and worries experienced by the individual traveler.

Sept. 14—

As this is the first night in Havana, depart from the hotel for a stroll to Central Park and the Prado, which gives one the opportunity of viewing the illumination and evening life in gay Havana.

Sept. 15—

Breakfast at hotel.

Leave hotel for the city trip, covering a distance of approximately eighteen miles and including points of principal interest, such as Merced Church, wealthiest and most aristocratic church in the city, built in 1746—rebuilt in 1792. (Stop here.) Paula Convent, San Francisco Cathedral built in 1664 (now the general post-office). Havana Chamber of Commerce, Custom House, Plaza De Armas—now public square—Temple of Columbus Chapel, built in 1519; here the first mass was celebrated in Cuba (stop here). La Fuerza—built in 1538, an ancient Spanish fortress—a relic of the old city. Senate Building, President's Palace (old)—built in 1834 and occupied in 1898 by General Brooks, Mr. Magoon and General Leonard Wood. It is now the City Hall. Columbus Cathedral—built in 1704—for many years the sanctuary for certain bones which were reputed to be the remains of the Great Discoverer and which were removed to Spain when the Spaniards left Cuba. The new Presidential Palace, built for the governor of the province, but later occupied by the president, Henry Clay and Bock Cigar Factory, Prado (Boulevard of Havana), Malecon Drive (Havana's riverside drive) built when

General Leonard Wood was governor of Cuba; Punta Castle, City Jail, Students' Memorial (on this spot eight young students of the University of Havana were sacrificed to the animosity of the Spanish volunteers), the Orphan Asylum, Maceon Monument, Torreon Castle, Santa Clara Battery, monument to the victims of the Battleship Maine—unveiled on March 8, 1925, when General Pershing visited Havana, Seventeenth Street (Vedade), Twelfth Street (Columbus Cemetery, founded in 1878), General Menocal Avenue, Central Park, Centro Gallego Club House, the construction of which cost \$2,500,000; National Theatre, High School, Central Station, thence back to our hotel, having covered the central part of the city thoroughly, every point of interest carefully explained. Luncheon and dinner at hotel. Evening, open.

Sept. 16—

Breakfast at hotel.

After breakfast leave the hotel for a trip to Morro Castle and Cabana Fortress.

In order to fully appreciate Morro Castle, we must go back to the days of the sixteenth century. This was built in 1587 and is among the oldest fortifications in North America. It is now used by the Cuban Army as a "West Point" for the training of its cadets who are members of some of the richest families in Cuba. Cabana Fortress required eleven years, from 1763 to 1774 in its construction and the cost was fourteen million dollars. Cells and dungeons, as well as other historical points of interest, including the lighthouse, are shown by the guide. Boats again meet the party at the Cabana Pier for a ride around the harbor, stopping at the spot where the battleship "Maine" was destroyed on the 15th day of February, 1898, at 9 p. m. and marked the beginning of the war with Spain, after which we return to the city.

Luncheon at hotel.

Following luncheon, leave the hotel for a forty-mile country trip which takes us through Havana's best residential district. This is without doubt the most enjoyable half day auto trip out of Havana. Our first stop is at the Tropical Gardens which is one of the outstanding features of Havana. Here the guide will point out to you the surrounding landscape. In the gardens we see beautiful plants, the Almendars River, the Shrine of Mystery, the Hall of Dreams and the Tropical Brewery where visitors may partake of the beverage free of charge. The party continues to Camp Columbia—established by the American Government of Occupation in 1898 and considered one of the most beautiful military camps in the world. Mariacao, a city of over 5,000 inhabitants, headquarters of the revolutionists in 1916; Havana Country Club, Grand Casino de la Playa, the bathing beach and the Gulf of Mexico, the Lake, Mendoza Park, Arroyo Arenas (stop here where passengers may eat some of the native fruits), El Chico Farm (ex-President Mario Monocal's country home), avenue of the Royal Palms where tourists alight and visit a typical Cuban country home, returning to the city via another route.

Dinner at hotel.

Evening open.

Sept. 17—

This being the date of our departure back to the United States, the American Express representatives are busy assisting everyone with their custom declaration, as you know we must again pass through the Cuban Customs before boarding ship.

Returning from Cuba the United States Customs regulations permit each passenger free entry of miscellaneous merchandise purchased in Cuba to the

value of \$100 and in addition each passenger is allowed free entry of 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes.

No passports are required of United States citizens.

Transfer of passengers and baggage from the hotel to the dock in time for sailing is arranged.

Sept. 17—Depart Havana, Cuba, 10:30 A.M. E.T. Stateroom accommodations and luncheon provided, Havana to Key West.

Arrive Key West..... 4:30 P.M. E.T.

Key West

Upon arrival in Key West, awaiting automobiles will convey the party about the city, visiting the many points of interest, such as the fishing fleet, sponge wharf, the Turtle Crawls, where deep sea turtle of enormous size are kept awaiting shipment to various parts of the United States; the fish markets, where often may be seen many hundred pounds of fish awaiting shipment to northern markets. It may be added here that there are more than 150 varieties of fish caught in the waters adjacent to Key West. Continuing on we pass through the United States Naval Yard, which is one of the largest maintained by the government, thence through Fort Taylor, built during the Mexican War and now used as a proving ground and training station, and on, until we have covered the city thoroughly, returning to the ship.

Depart Key West..... 6:30 P.M. E.T. Via Florida East Coast Ry. Dinner on dining car.

Parlor car seats Key West to Miami where transfer is made to special sleeper for the return movement.

Sept. 17—Arrive Miami, Fla., 10:50 P.M. E.T. Depart Miami..... 11:30 P.M. E.T. Via Seaboard Air Line.

Sept. 18—

Arrive St. Petersburg, Fla. 8:00 A.M. E.T. Breakfast in dining car.

Seeing The West Coast of Florida

Automobiles will be in waiting for a sightseeing tour of St. Petersburg, thence to Clearwater, one of the most beautiful of the west coast resorts; thence to Tarpon Springs, the home of the sponge industry.

Luncheon at Clearwater.

Departing from Clearwater by motor, around the head of Tampa Bay to Tampa, where a very comprehensive auto sightseeing tour of the city and environs will be made.

Ybor City

This is a Spanish suburb of Tampa. Our sightseeing on the west coast will end with a special Spanish dinner, after which transfer will be made to our special train for the homeward journey.

Depart Tampa, Fla..... 11:50 P.M. E.T. Via Seaboard Air Line.

Sept. 19—Arrive Atlanta, Ga., 2:30 P.M. E.T. Via Southern Railroad. Breakfast and luncheon in dining car.

Atlanta

Our schedule is so arranged as to permit us a very pleasant stopover in the Metropolis of the South, as this is the last city in which we sojourn returning north. Our entertainment plans are quite complete.

Upon arrival of our special train, automobiles will be in readiness to show us Atlanta and then to "Stone Mountain." We are all familiar with the wonderful promotion of Stone

GLOVES

Postpaid

SABIN COMPANY GLOVES,

No. 259 Buffed Elk Hand and Back, outseam, hold tight back, washable..... \$1.60 pair

No. 109 Linemen's Gray Buffed hand and back to knuckles, hold tight back.... 1.35 pair

536-38-40 West Federal Street Youngstown, Ohio

Editor:

Will try to give the WORKER a few lines this month, as I failed to get copy in last month's issue and have been reminded to not fail next time. It is surprising to me that so many members of this local read the article. Would never know how many read it if I didn't miss an issue, then they all let me know that they expect something each month from their copyist.

This local had the misfortune to lose one loyal and worthy Brother, Harold A. Peterson, who passed on into the great beyond, after coming in contact with a live buss at the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company's plant at Harrah, Okla. We all feel the loss of Brother Peterson, even though he was comparatively a new member to this local. He had the principles of the trade union cause at heart and was always ready to lend a willing hand and do his bit.

This local is having a tough fight with the open shoppers and so far we have not been able to negotiate any contract with the major shops. Conditions in this city at present time are about as deplorable as your imagination can be stretched. Shops working the so-called American plan are working their men thus: on the outlet rate on residential district, 35 to 50 cents per outlet, cabinet, service, meter loop and bell system thrown in free gratis. You must furnish yourself with all tools necessary to perform the work including vises, stepladders and your own car to carry conduit and other needed materials to and from the job. In fact, the men just about carry the overhead expenses of the shops also. This is some of the actual conditions that do exist in the open shops in this city. Work here is not picking up fast at all but is going on steady.

MONDAY.

L. U. NO. 1147, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Editor:

First, we've gained several new members without losing any old ones.

Work has been rather slack here, due to the slump in the newsprint market but members of No. 1147 have been working five days per week and more often, six.

Speaking of the unemployment situation, here's an article which appeared in our local newspaper, the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, which tells the tale better than I can:

"Consolidated Adopts Unemployment Compensation"

"One of the most progressive steps in the relationship between employer and employee was taken a short time ago when the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company adopted the unemployment compensation. By this compensation an employee who is forced to be absent from work due to any shut-down which may occur will receive 30 per cent of his wages, governed to some extent by length of service.

"This is made effective February 7, 1929, and in all probability will continue during shut-down periods if such take place; however, the company has not announced any permanent program of unemployment compensation.

"This transaction was made with representatives of the three labor organizations with which the company negotiates regularly.

"This scheme was effective in the company's Port Arthur Plant for a short period last fall and was handled through union channels at that mill. This action of the Consolidated will be a cause for better feeling for the employees and the citizens at large.

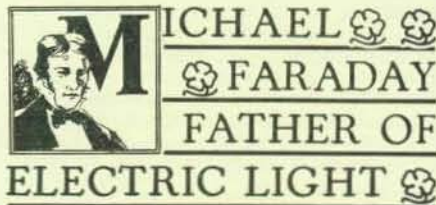
"By this action the man upon whom a family depends will not be reduced to acute financial embarrassment and, perhaps, suffering. With this compensation he will be able to obtain the needs of his family.

"While a layoff is not a pleasant thing, some fear of this condition will be eliminated by this progressive action.

"The class of citizens who will have cause for better feeling are the business men. In layoff times the merchants in many cases carry credit accounts for some time because working men, employed, or not, must live.

"The citizens of this community have reason, therefore, to congratulate the Consolidated and the local labor organizations."

And now we come to our new agreement. Negotiations between Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., and the three trades organizations resulted in the signing of the annual working agreement Saturday after-



Shakespeare's father was a butcher. The painter, Turner, was a barber's boy. Faraday's father was a blacksmith. The child, Michael, born September 22, 1791, was reared in humble quarters over a London coach house. He was a newsboy at thirteen, a bookbinder's apprentice a year later. His appetite for reading scientific works was unlimited, especially on electricity. He wrote a letter to Sir Humphry Davy, for employment, after hearing the great scientist lecture.

Sir Humphry got him a place as chemical assistant in the Royal Institution and took him on a Continental tour as his secretary. It was on this tour Faraday discovered that the chemical nature of the lustrous substance in a glow-worm was more accountable for its luminous quality than the vital powers of the flashing fly.

Young Faraday rapidly unfolded his powers in laboratory and lecture hall. During his fifty-two years labors in science, his energy was boundless, his application incessant, his brilliance marked by remarkable accomplishments. By building innumerable contrivances, and through successively countless experiments, he sought to analyze, identify and apply electricity's every form. When forty, Faraday found that a magnet, inserted into a coil of wire, creates a momentary electric current in the wire, and its withdrawal creates an electric current in the opposite direction. He had discovered magneto-electricity. On this principle, the modern dynamo was founded.

So, it was Michael Faraday who made possible the production of electric light. Faraday wrote to Herschel in 1845 that he had made efforts to obtain electric currents from light, while in 1879, Edison was making successful efforts to obtain light from electric currents.

Faraday studied light rays, and wrote a letter which was published as an article titled "Thoughts on Ray-Vibrations." The terrific damage to eyesight by the ray-vibrations from glaring, exposed electric lights has caused the field of optics to adopt a word covering eye-troubles due to improper lighting—Optiphosis.

(This new series is published by permission and through the courtesy of the Curtis Lighting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.)

noon, May 11. Company representatives were Walter Mead, Stanton W. Mead, C. E. Jackson, F. C. LaBrot, S. B. Purves. The labor organizations, comprising papermakers, Geo. Fahrner, president; pulp and sulphite workers, R. C. Henke, president; and the electrical workers, Arthur Gazely, president. Also Raymond Richards, general chairman of the union negotiations committee.

International President W. L. Smith attended the sessions and renewed his amicable relationship with the company officials and the union men.

A provision is made whereby permanent employees will join the labor organizations within 30 days; however, it is stipulated that exceptions will be made in the instances where both parties to the labor contract agree that such exceptions are founded upon exterminating circumstances. At last, the closed shop.

There was also a clause for apprentices. Specific rate advances are provided for mechanics and electrician helpers, such wage increases to be based upon length of service in each class of pay.

This year's session was characterized by many as one of the best meetings ever held. The company's representatives freely expressed their confidence in the sincerity of the union workers and the committees did not hesitate to pay high tribute to the fair and square motives of the employing firm. A resolution of good cheer was drawn and sent to George W. Mead who was unable to be present. Stanton Mead responded to the resolution, expressing excellent sentiments concerning the admirable attitude of the unions and their assistance in management.

Well, Brothers, I guess this just about winds up the news of No. 1147. Perhaps we can find more for next month, but in the meantime, so long.

SHIRLEY W. BRAMBLE.

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

Editor:

Well, the good old summer time is drawing near and the time is ripe for every one to be going in high. The boys of 1154 are going along pretty good at the present time. We have some new buildings going up, two high limit structures going up or to be started soon but even at that there are about 10 electricians here for every job so I guess the jobs will be well covered when it comes time to do them. Our ex-Brother, Earl Glascock, returned home from Texas recently; states that he intends to return in the near future. Pretty hard to keep them away from California, this beautiful land of prunes, lemons and nuts although I had better go slow in regard to our winds that don't blow as in one of our past issues one of our Florida scribes rather put me on the pan for handing him a shoe that fit and the right foot at that. Well, we have one good booster for California, our Santa Barbara scribe, and by the way, some of our boys are working in Santa Barbara at the present time.

Our local had the pleasure of hearing Brother C. F. Oliver, formerly city electrician of Denver and member of Local No. 68 of Denver, now of the International Executive Council. The Brother explained a few of their working conditions, systems, etc.

On January 16, the joint executive board met at our local headquarters. Brother Reed of Local No. 43 presided as chairman of the meeting with Brother Meacham, recording secretary. We also had the honor of having Brother C. M. Feider, business agent of Local No. 18, Los Angeles, one of the fastest stepping locals in the state.

Brother Feider is also sponsor of the

active publication or paper known as the Transformer, a three or four page paper published weekly and it is sure getting the results. I believe it would be of interest to every electrician in the land to read this sheet and it has a strong drawing power to organize all open shop workers. When a local gets the sanction of chief engineer of the entire electrical system and general manager of the Bureau of Power and Light of the city of Los Angeles, Calif., and the front page carries his picture in full size, it seems to me that they are about to get somewhere. Mr. E. F. Scattergood, chief electrical engineer and general manager, Bureau of Power and Light, gives regular talks to that body of men at their headquarters and his motto is co-operation between executives and craftsmen, good working conditions mean highest order of efficiency and economy. It is getting where organized labor must maintain politicians at the head of their locals in order to get anywhere any more. The Brother readers all realize that where there is one organized group of electricians there are three organized groups of politicians to fight them, known as the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the American plan, and hundreds of other factions of that class just to oppose organized labor. All over the United States you Brothers of your own respective cities have your own different bodies to fight that oppose you to try to take the bread and butter out of your mouth. Still that same group of men will sit in their highly furnished offices and direct the prices of their merchandise and they get it.

Can a wire jerker demand a raise in his pay every time a loaf of bread takes a jump? If so, it wouldn't be long before merchant, poor man, beggerman, and thief would all get together and iron things out to a satisfactory condition.

We have, which exists in southern California and existed for a long time in this locality, a large electrical corporation that distributes electrical energy to a hundred cities or more that employ hundreds of people and pays not any more than a common labor wage in most of its departments, whether a workman is working 110,000 or 220,000, which is their head water, feeder or primary. They have maintained that system for or during the life of their existence and it has always been known that it has been hard to change the attitude of their employees just because they considered that they had a steady position, but our Bureau of Light and Power has set such an example among its employees with fair wages and hours that they are taking notice of these conditions and some of these days something is going to drop.

Besides, the bureau is fast taking more territory all the time and taking also other distributing systems which is making room for more workers at all times, so let our good Brothers of Local No. 18 keep on with their good work and you will probably hear when the shrapnel bursts.

THE HORNBLOWER.

The army of union label boosters is always ready to recruit willing and sincere workers in this great cause.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

Woman's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84
AND 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

We feel that we owe you a letter of congratulations on the increasing development and improvement of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS. The May issue was simply great. With so many articles of interest to the women readers, we predict a larger circulation soon and feel sure the WORKER will be read and enjoyed by the wives and families of all electrical workers. Surely Brother Porter's article "I Planted Flowers for Fun and Made Money" must have appealed strongly to all who delight to grow things, and who could be immune to this annual spring malady, the urge to make a garden?

Our auxiliary is still flourishing. During the month of May we welcomed nine new members to our fast growing circle of Sisters. Such exceptional results were obtained by our membership drive, that it was decided at our last meeting to extend the contest between the Blue and Gold sides for another period of three months. Sisters Boone and Hembree were reelected captains. Better luck to the members of the Gold side this time. Let's beat 'em.

Among the social events of May was a shower given in honor of Sister Warr at the home of Sister Elder. Sister Warr received many nice presents and everyone reported a nice time.

We regret the illness of Sister Weir and are glad to report that she is steadily improving. Those to whom we sent flowers in May were Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Brothers Sam Mann and Charlie Berry. Plans for our play are now being completed, the date has not yet been decided upon, but will be sometime in the near future.

President Winters wishes to announce her appreciation for the co-operation of the members who so wholeheartedly responded to the request for a shower to be given to the wife and family of one of Local No. 84's members who were in unfortunate circumstances. The shower amounted to about \$40 in groceries, besides other necessities including clothing and funds. It is so true that "to give is an art, to give to those who are unworthy is an injustice, for by doing that we take away from those who are worthy." God grant that we, too, "may always have the wisdom to give to those who are deserving."

We have received several letters from other auxiliaries and from women desiring to become organized. We are always glad to hear from others and again we earnestly urge every auxiliary to send their contributions to the WORKER.

MRS. HARRIET M. ELLIOTT,
Route 5, Box 180, Atlanta, Ga.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

After reading the letters from the Atlanta Auxiliaries I almost backed out of writing, but we have some of the most persistent ladies in our auxiliary who always want to know why there was not a letter in the WORKER, "from our auxiliary," till I thought I might as well write as to make excuses, so here goes.

We have had two meetings. We are very proud of our auxiliary, although we only have seven members at present, we hope to have all the wives of Local No. 108 with us before long, and as each member is trying each meeting to bring another lady along we have great hopes for our auxiliary.

We hope to be some help to the union, not only Local No. 108, but to all unions, as our greatest aim is to impress upon the women to "Demand the Label," on everything we buy, and to help the boys and their families when sick or out of work.

Our city at present is not a union town but we hope that before long we will be 100 per cent union.

Well, I suppose I should have left that for Mr. Hamilton to have said, or he will think I am trying to take his job, but I am not as I have more now than I can handle rightly.

The officers now elected are only temporary so perhaps by next letter writing time someone will have this office who can write an interesting letter. Now, let's all join in hoping so.

Wishing the greatest success to all the locals and auxiliaries.

MRS. W. L. LIGHTSEY,
211 W. Hiawatha Ave.

If You Can't Be Good Be Efficient

William Feather, Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the few propagandists for big business, who writes entertainingly and intelligently. He recently coined a definition of a business progressive that has meaning. "A business progressive," he said, "is one who believes incompetency is as bad for business as dishonesty." Now that aphorism is worthy of consideration by labor unionists as well as business men. It focuses attention on efficiency rather than virtue, not a bad thing in an age of super-efficiency. It takes more stuff in the ball than it used to, to get by. It takes more sweat of brain than sweat of hand. It takes more sense than sinew.

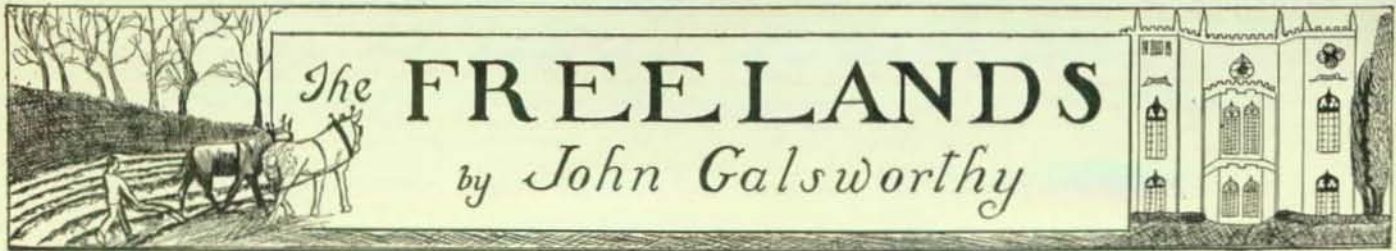
Because it does, we have always been strong for workers' education, although perhaps, we have not meant by that just what a lot of persons do. We conceive workers' education as a way to put into possession of the worker, science, scientific method, and scientific understanding. We look upon workers' education as a means of making unionists more efficient—more efficient craftsmen, more efficient citizens, more efficient business agents, more efficient unionists, more efficient propagandists, more efficient technicians—a large order but an important one.

The Strike

The wide-spread interest in industrial affairs, and in particular in industrial affairs which touch labor, is illustrated by "The Strike—a Study in Collective Action," a volume published by the University of Chicago Press. The book is the work of E. T. Hiller, a professor at the University of Illinois. Dr. Hiller undertakes to treat the strike as an elementary form of political action. He finds, he believes, that it obeys natural laws, rises and falls, in an ascertainable cycle of events. The realistic approach to his theme is exemplified in this quotation: "Employers indeed, count upon this physical need, 'the battalions of hunger' as their chief ally in industrial conflicts." A shortcoming of the book lies in the fact that there is no discussion of the part the injunction plays in strikes, or how the court is frequently arrayed against the striker. Dr. Hiller calls the general strike a myth.

"The chief factors causing instability in the working relations between employer and employee are (1) fluctuations of the market, (2) inequality in wealth and social status of the functional groups, and (3) denial of a secure position to wage workers."

When these conditions improve strikes will tend to disappear, he declares.



"LIBERTY'S A GLORIOUS FEAST"—BURNS

Was he fit to hear the truth? Would he forgive her if she did not tell it? If she lied about this, could she go on lying to his other questions? When he discovered, later, would not the effect undo the good of lies now? She decided to lie; but, when she opened her lips, simply could not, with his eyes on her; and said faintly: "Yes, they did."

His face contracted. She slipped down at once and knelt beside his chair. He said between his teeth:

"Go on; tell me. Did it all collapse?"

She could only stroke his hands and bow her head.

"I see. What's happened to them?"

Without looking up, she murmured:

"Some have been dismissed; the others are working again all right."

"All right!"

She looked up then so pitifully that he did not ask her anything more. But the news put him back a week. And she was in despair. The day he got up again he began afresh:

"When are the assizes?"

"The 7th of August."

"Has anybody been to see Bob Tryst?"

"Yes; Aunt Kirsteen has been twice."

Having been thus answered, he was quiet for a long time. She had slipped again out of her chair to kneel beside him; it seemed the only place from which she could find courage for her answers. He put his hand, that had lost its brown, on her hair. At that she plucked up spirit to ask:

"Would you like me to go and see him?"

He nodded.

"Then, I will—tomorrow."

"Don't ever tell me what isn't true, Nedda! People do; that's why I didn't ask before."

She answered fervently:

"I won't! Oh, I won't!"

She dreaded this visit to the prison. Even to think of those places gave her nightmare. Sheila's description of her night in a cell had made her shiver with horror. But there was a spirit in Nedda that went through with things; and she started early the next day, refusing Kirsteen's proffered company.

The look of that battlemented building, whose walls were pierced with emblems of the Christian faith, turned her heartsick, and she stood for several minutes outside the dark-green door before she could summon courage to ring the bell.

A stout man in blue, with a fringe of gray hair under his peaked cap, and some keys dangling from a belt, opened, and said:

"Yes, miss?"

Being called "miss" gave her a little spirit, and she produced the card she had been warming in her hand.

"I have come to see a man called Robert Tryst, waiting for trial at the assizes."

The stout man looked at the card back and front, as is the way of those in doubt, closed the door behind her, and said:

"Just a minute, miss."

The shutting of the door behind her sent a

little shiver down Nedda's spine; but the temperature of her soul was rising, and she looked around. Beyond the heavy arch, beneath which she stood, was a court-yard where she could see two men, also in blue, with peaked caps. Then, to her left, she became conscious of a shaven-headed noiseless being in drab-gray clothes, on hands and knees, scrubbing the end of a corridor. Her tremor at the stealthy ugliness of this crouching figure yielded at once to a spasm of pity. The man gave her a look, furtive, yet so charged with intense penetrating curiosity that it seemed to let her suddenly into innumerable secrets. She felt as if the whole life of people shut away in silence and solitude were disclosed to her in the swift, unutterably alive look of this noiseless kneeling creature, riving out of her something to feed his soul and body on. That look seemed to lick its lips. It made her angry, made her miserable, with a feeling of pity she could hardly bear. Tears, too, started to flow, darkened her eyes. Poor man! How he must hate her, who was free, and all fresh from the open world and the sun, and people to love and talk to! The "poor man" scrubbed on steadily, his ears standing out from his shaven head; then, dragging his knee-mat skew-ways, he took the chance to look at her again. Perhaps because his dress and cap and stubble of hair and even the color of his face were so drab-gray, those little dark eyes seemed to her the most terribly living things she had ever seen. She felt that they had taken her in from top to toe, clothed and unclothed, taken in the resentment she had felt and the pity she was feeling; they seemed at once to appeal, to attack, and to possess her ravenously, as though all the starved instincts in a whole prisoned world had rushed up and for a second stood outside their bars. Then came the clank of keys, the eyes left her as swiftly as they had seized her, and he became again just that stealthy, noiseless creature scrubbing a stone floor. And, shivering, Nedda thought:

"I can't bear myself here—me with everything in the world I want—and these with nothing!"

But the stout janitor was standing by her again, together with another man in blue, who said:

"Now, miss; this way, please!"

And down that corridor they went. Though she did not turn, she knew well that those eyes were following, still riving something from her; and she heaved a sigh of real relief when she was round a corner. Through barred windows that had no glass she could see another court, where men in the same drab-gray clothes printed with arrows were walking one behind the other, making a sort of moving human hieroglyphic in the center of the concrete floor. Two warders with swords stood just outside its edge. Some of those walking had their heads up, their chests expanded, some slouched along with heads almost resting on their chests; but most had their eyes fixed on the back of the neck of the man in front; and there was no sound save the tramp of feet.

Nedda put her hand to her throat. The warder beside her said in a chatty voice:

"That's where the 'ards takes their exercise, miss. You want to see a man called Tryst, waitin' trial, I think. We've had a woman here to see him, and a lady in blue, once or twice."

"My aunt."

"Ah! just so. Laborer, I think—case of arson. Funny thing; never yet found a farm-laborer that took to prison well."

Nedda shivered. The words sounded ominous. Then a little flame lit itself within her.

"Does anybody ever 'take to' prison?"

The warder uttered a sound between a grunt and chuckle.

"There's some has a better time here than they have out, any day. No doubt about it—They're well fed here."

Her aunt's words came suddenly into Nedda's mind: "Liberty's a glorious feast!" But she did not speak them.

"Yes," the warder proceeded, "some o' them we get look as if they didn't have a square meal outside from one year's end to the other. If you'll just wait a minute, miss. I'll fetch the man down to you."

In a bare room with distempered walls, and bars to a window out of which she could see nothing but a high brick wall, Nedda waited. So rapid is the adjustment of the human mind, so quick the blunting of human sensation, that she had already not quite the passion of pitiful feeling which had stormed her standing under that archway. A kind of numbness gripped her nerves. There were wooden forms in this room, and a blackboard, on which two rows of figures had been set one beneath the other, but not yet added up.

The silence at first was almost deathly. Then it was broken by a sound as of a heavy door banged, and the shuffling tramp of marching men—louder, louder, softer—a word of command—still softer, and it died away. Dead silence again! Nedda pressed her hands to her breast. Twice she added up those figures on the blackboard; each time the number was the same. Ah, there was a fly—two flies! How nice they looked, moving, moving, chasing each other in the air. Did flies get into the cells? Perhaps not even a fly came there—nothing more living than walls and wood! Nothing living except what was inside oneself! How dreadful! Not even a clock ticking, not even a bird's song! Silent, unliving, worse than in this room! Something pressed against her leg. She started violently and looked down. A little cat! Oh, what a blessed thing! A little sandy, ugly cat! It must have crept in through the door. She was not locked in, then, anyway! Thus far had nerves carried her already! Scrattling the little cat's furry pate, she pulled herself together. She would not tremble and be nervous. It was disloyal to Derek and to her purpose, which was to bring comfort to poor Tryst. Then the door was pushed open, and the warder said:

"A quarter of an hour, miss. I'll be just outside."

She saw a big man with unshaven cheeks come in, and stretched out her hand.

"I am Mr. Derek's cousin, going to be married to him. He's been ill, but he's getting well again now. We knew you'd like to hear." And she thought: "Oh! What a tragic face! I can't bear to look at his eyes!"

He took her hand, said, "Thank you, miss," and stood as still as ever.

"Please come and sit down, and we can talk."

Tryst moved to a form and took his seat thereon, with his hands between his knees, as if playing with an imaginary cap. He was dressed in an ordinary suit of laborer's best clothes, and his stiff, dust-colored hair was not cut particularly short. The cheeks of his square-cut face had fallen in, the eyes had sunk back, and the prominence thus given to his cheek and jawbones and thick mouth gave his face a savage look—only his dog-like, terribly yearning eyes made Nedda feel so sorry that she simply could not feel afraid.

"The children are such dears, Mr. Tryst. Billy seems to grow every day. They're no trouble at all, and quite happy. Biddy's wonderful with them."

"She's a good maid." The thick lips shaped the words as though they had almost lost power of speech.

"Do they let you see the newspapers we send? Have you got everything you want?"

For a minute he did not seem to be going to answer; then, moving his head from side to side, he said:

"Nothin' I want, but just get out of here."

Nedda murmured helplessly:

"It's only a month now to the assizes. Does Mr. Pogram come to see you?"

"Yes, he comes. He can't do nothin'!"

"Oh, don't despair! Even if they don't acquit you, it'll soon be over. Don't despair!" And she stole her hand out and timidly touched his arm. She felt her heart turning over and over, he looked so sad.

He said in that stumbling, thick voice:

"Thank you kindly. I must get out. I won't stand long of it—not much longer. I'm not used to it—always been accustomed to the air, an' bein' about, that's where 'tis. But don't you tell him, miss. You say I'm goin' along all right. Don't you tell him what I said. 'Tis no use him frettin' over me. 'Twon' do me no good."

And Nedda murmured:

"No, no; I won't tell him."

Then suddenly came the words she had dreaded:

"D'you think they'll let me go, miss?"

"Oh, yes, I think so—I hope so!" But she could not meet his eyes, and hearing him grit his boot on the floor knew he had not believed her.

He said slowly:

"I never meant to do it when I went out that mornin'. It came on me sudden, lookin' at the straw."

Nedda gave a little gasp. Could that man outside hear?

Tryst went on: "If they don't let me go, I won't stand it. 'Tis too much for a man. I can't sleep, I can't eat, nor nothin'. I won't stand it. It don't take long to die, if you put your mind to it."

Feeling quite sick with pity, Nedda got up and stood beside him; and, moved by an uncontrollable impulse, she lifted one of his great hands and clasped it in both her own. "Oh, try and be brave and look forward! You're going to be ever so happy some day."

He gave her a strange long stare.

"Yes, I'll be happy some day. Don't you never fret about me."

And Nedda saw that the warder was standing in the doorway.

"Sorry, miss, time's up."

Without a word Tryst rose and went out.

Nedda was alone again with the little sandy cat. Standing under the high-barred window she wiped her cheeks, that were all wet. Why, why must people suffer so? Suffer so slowly, so horribly? What were men made of that they could go on day after day, year after year, watching others suffer?

When the warder came back to take her out, she did not trust herself to speak, or even to look at him. She walked with hands tight clenched, and eyes fixed on the ground. Outside the prison door she drew a long, long breath. And suddenly her eyes caught the inscription on the corner of a lane leading down alongside the prison wall—"Love's Walk!"

CHAPTER XXXIII

Peremptorily ordered by the doctor to the sea, but with instructions to avoid for the present all excitement, sunlight, and color, Derek and his grandmother repaired to a spot well known to be gray, and Nedda went home to Hampstead. This was the last week in July. A fortnight spent in the perfect vacuity of an English watering-place restored the boy wonderfully. No one could be better trusted than Frances Freeland to preserve him from looking on the dark side of anything, more specially when that thing was already not quite nice. Their conversation was therefore free from allusion to the laborers, the strike, or Bob Tryst. And Derek thought the more. The approaching trial was hardly ever out of his mind. Bathing, he would think of it; sitting on the gray jetty looking over the gray sea, he would think of it. Up the gray cobbled streets and away on the headlands, he would think of it. And, so as not to have to think of it, he would try to walk himself to a standstill. Unfortunately the head will continue working when the legs are at rest. And when he sat opposite to her at meal-times, Frances Freeland would gaze piercingly at his forehead and muse: "The dear boy looks much better, but he's getting a little line between his brows—it is such a pity!" It worried her, too, that the face he was putting on their little holiday together was not quite as full as she could have wished—though the last thing in the world she could tolerate were really fat cheeks, those signs of all that her stoicism abhorred, those truly unforgivable marks of the loss of "form." He struck her as dreadfully silent, too, and she would rack her brains for subjects that would interest him, often saying to herself: "If only I were clever!" It was natural he should think of dear Nedda, but surely it was not that which gave him the little line. He must be brooding about those other things. He ought not to be melancholy like this and let anything prevent the sea from doing him good. The habit—hard-learned by the old, and especially the old of her particular sex—of not wishing for the moon, or at all events of not letting others know that you are wishing for it, had long enabled Frances Freeland to talk cheerfully on the most indifferent subjects whether or no her heart were aching. One's heart often did ache, of course, but it simply didn't do to let it interfere, making things uncomfortable for others. And once she said to him: "You know, darling, I think it would be so nice for you to take a little interest in politics. They're very absorbing when you once get into them. I find my paper most enthralling. And it really has very good principles."

"If politics did anything for those who most need things done, Granny—but I can't see that they do."

She thought a little, then, making firm her lips, said:

"I don't think that's quite just, darling, there are a great many politicians who are very much looked up to—all the bishops, for instance, and others whom nobody could suspect of self-seeking."

"I didn't mean that politicians were self-seeking, Granny; I meant that they're comfortable people, and the things that interest them are those that interest comfortable people. What have they done for the laborers, for instance?"

"Oh, but, darling! they're going to do a great deal. In my paper they're continually saying that."

"Do you believe it?"

"I'm sure they wouldn't say so if they weren't. There's quite a new plan, and it sounds sensible. And so I don't think, darling, that if I were you I should make myself unhappy about all that kind of thing. They must know best. They're all so much older than you. And you're getting quite a little line between your eyes."

Derek smiled.

"All right, Granny; I shall have a big one soon."

Frances Freeland smiled, too, but shook her head.

"Yes; and that's why I really think you ought to take interest in politics."

"I'd rather take an interest in you, Granny. You're very jolly to look at."

Frances Freeland raised her brows.

"I? My dear, I'm a perfect fright nowadays."

Thus pushing away what her stoicism and perpetual aspiration to an impossibly good face would not suffer her to admit, she added: "Where would you like to drive this afternoon?"

For they took drives in a small victoria, Frances Freeland holding her sunshade to protect him from the sun whenever it made the mistake of being out.

On August the fourth he insisted that he was well and must go back home. And, though to bring her attendance on him to an end was a grief, she humbly admitted that he must be wanting younger company, and, after one wistful attempt, made no further bones. The following day they travelled.

On getting home he found that the police had been to see little Biddy Tryst, who was to be called as a witness. Tod would take her over on the morning of the trial. Derek did not wait for this, but on the day before the assizes repacked his bag and went on to the Royal Charles Hostel at Worcester. He slept not at all that night, and next morning was early at the court, for Tryst's case would be the first. Anxiously he sat watching all the queer and formal happenings that mark the initiation of the higher justice—the assemblage of the gentlemen in wigs; the sifting, shifting of clerks, and ushers, solicitors, and the public; the busy indifference, the cheerful professionalism of it all. He saw little Mr. Pogram come in, more square and rubbery than ever, and engage in conclave with one of the bewigged. The smiles, shrugs, even the sharp expressions on that barrister's face; the way he stood, twisting round, one hand wrapped in his gown, one foot on the bench behind; it was all as if he had done it hundreds of times before and cared not the snap of one of his thin, yellow fingers. Then there was a sudden hush; the judge came in, bowed, and took his seat. And that, too, seemed so professional. Haunted by the thought of him to whom this was almost life and death, the boy was incapable of seeing how natural it was that they should not all feel as he did.

The case was called and Tryst brought in. Derek had once more to undergo the torture of those tragic eyes fixed on him. Round

that heavy figure, that mournful, half-brutal, and half-yearning face, the pleadings, the questions, the answers buzzed, bringing out facts with damning clearness, yet leaving the real story of that early morning as hidden as if the court and all were but gibbering figures of air. The real story of Tryst, heavy and distraught, rising and turning out from habit into the early haze on the fields, where his daily work had lain, of Tryst brooding, with the slow, the wrathful incoherence that centuries of silence in those lonely fields had passed into the blood of his forebears and himself. Brooding, in the dangerous disproportion that enforced continence brings to certain natures, loading the brain with violence till the storm bursts and there leap out the lurid, dark insanities of crime. Brooding, while in the air flies chased each other, insects crawled together in the grass, and the first principle of nature worked everywhere its sane fulfilment. They might talk and take evidence as they would, be shrewd and sharp with all the petty sharpness of the Law; but the secret springs would still lie undisclosed, too natural and true to bear the light of day. The probings and eloquence of justice would never paint the picture of that moment of maniacal relief, when, with jaw hanging loose, eyes bulging in exultation of revenge, he had struck those matches with his hairy hands and let them flare in the straw, till the little red flames ran and licked, rustled and licked, and there was nothing to do but watch them lick and burn. Nor of that sudden wildness of dumb fear that rushed into the heart of the crouching creature, changing the madness of his face to palsy. Nor of the recoil from the burning stack; those moments empty with terror. Nor of how terror, through habit of inarticulate, emotionless existence, gave place again to brute stolidity. And so, heavily back across the dewy fields, under the larks' songs, the cooings of pigeons, the hum of wings, and all the unconscious rhythm of ageless Nature. No! The probings of Justice could never reach the whole truth. And even Justice quailed at its own probings when the mother-child was passed up from Tod's side into the witness-box and the big laborer was seen to look at her and she at him. She seemed to have grown taller; her pensive little face and beautifully fluffed-out corn-brown hair had an eerie beauty, perched up there in the arid witness-box, as of some small figure from the brush of Botticelli.

"Your name, my dear?"
 "Biddy Tryst."
 "How old?"
 "Ten next month, please."
 "Do you remember going to live at Mr. Freeland's cottage?"
 "Yes, sir."
 "And do you remember the first night?"
 "Yes, sir."
 "Where did you sleep, Biddy?"
 "Please, sir, we slept in a big room with a screen. Billy and Susie and me; and father behind the screen."
 "And where was the room?"
 "Down-stairs, sir."
 "Now, Biddy, what time did you wake up the first morning?"
 "When Father got up."
 "Was that early or late?"
 "Very early."
 "Would you know the time?"
 "No, sir."
 "But it was very early; how did you know that?"
 "It was a long time before we had any breakfast."
 "And what time did you have breakfast?"
 "Half past six by the kitchen clock."
 "Was it light when you woke up?"
 "Yes, sir."

"When Father got up, did he dress or did he go to bed again?"

"He hadn't never undressed, sir."
 "Then did he stay with you or did he go out?"

"Out, sir."
 "And how long was it before he came back?"

"When I was puttin' on Billy's boots."
 "What had you done in between?"
 "Helped Susie and dressed Billy."
 "And how long does that take you generally?"

"Half an hour, sir."
 "I see. What did Father look like when he came in, Biddy?"

The mother-child paused. For the first time it seemed to dawn on her that there was something dangerous in these questions. She twisted her small hands before her and gazed at her father.

The judge said gently:
 "Well, my child?"
 "Like he does now, sir."
 "Thank you, Biddy."

That was all; the mother-child was suffered to step down and take her place again by Tod. And in the silence rose the short and rubbery report of little Mr. Pogram blowing his nose. No evidence given that morning was so conclusive, actual, terrible as that unconscious: "Like he does now, sir." That was why even Justice quailed a little at its own probings.

From this moment the boy knew that Tryst's fate was sealed. What did all those words matter, those professional patterings one way and the other; the professional jeers: "My friend has told you this" and "My friend will tell you that." The professional steering of the impartial judge, seated there above them all; the cold, calculated rhapsodies about the heinousness of arson; the cold and calculated attack on the characters of the stone-breaker witness and the tramp witness; the cold and calculated patter of the appeal not to condemn a father on the evidence of his little child; the cold and calculated outburst on the right of every man to be assumed innocent except on overwhelming evidence such as did not here exist. The cold and calculated balancing of pro and con; and those minutes of cold calculation veiled from the eyes of the court. Even the verdict: "Guilty;" even the judgment: "Three years' penal servitude." All nothing, all superfluity to the boy supporting the tragic gaze of Tryst's eyes and making up his mind to a desperate resort.

"Three years' penal servitude!" The big laborer paid no more attention to those words than to any others spoken during that hour's settlement of his fate. True, he received them standing, as is the custom, fronting the image of Justice, from whose lips they came. But by no single gesture did he let any one see the dumb depths of his soul. If life had taught him nothing else, it had taught him never to express himself. Mute as any bullock led into the slaughtering-house, with something of a bullock's dulled and helpless fear in his eyes, he passed down and away between his jailers. All at once the professional noises rose, and the professional rhapsodists, hunching their gowns, swept that little lot of papers into their pink tape, and, turning to their neighbors, smiled, and talked, and jerked their eyebrows.

CHAPTER XXXIV

The nest on the Spaniard's Road had not been able to contain Sheila long. There are certain natures, such as that of Felix, to whom the claims and exercise of authority are abhorrent, who refuse to exercise it themselves and rage when they see it exer-

cised over others, but who somehow never come into actual conflict with it. There are other natures, such as Sheila's, who do not mind in the least exercising authority themselves, but who oppose it vigorously when they feel it coming near themselves or some others. Of such is the kingdom of militancy. Her experience with the police had sunk deep into her soul. They had not, as a fact, treated her at all badly, which did not prevent her feeling as if they had outraged in her the dignity of woman. She arrived, therefore, in Hampstead seeing red even where red was not. And since, undoubtedly, much real red was to be seen, there was little other color in the world or in her cheeks those days. Long disagreements with Alan, to whom she was still a magnet but whose Stanley-like nature stood firm against the blandishments of her revolting tongue, drove her more and more toward a decision the seeds of which had, perhaps, been planted during her former stay among the breezy airs of Hampstead.

Felix, coming one day into his wife's study—for the house knew not the word drawing-room—found Flora, with eyebrows lifted up and smiling lips, listening to Sheila proclaiming the doctrine that it was impossible not to live "on one's own." Nothing else—Felix learned—was compatible with dignity, or even with peace of mind. She had, therefore, taken a back room high up in a back street, in which she was going to live perfectly well on ten shillings a week; and, having thirty-two pounds saved up, she would be all right for a year, after which she would be able to earn her living. The principle she purposed to keep before her eyes was that of committing herself to nothing which would seriously interfere with her work in life. Somehow, it was impossible to look at this girl, with her glowing cheeks and her glowing eyes, and her hair frizzy from ardor, and to distrust her utterances. Yes! She would arrive, if not where she wanted, at all events somewhere; which, after all, was the great thing. And in fact she did arrive the very next day in the back room high up in the back street, and neither Tod's cottage nor the house on the Spaniard's Road saw more than flying gleams of her, thenceforth.

Another by-product, this, of that little starting episode, the notice given to Tryst! Strange how in life one little incident, one little piece of living stress, can attract and gather round it the feelings, thoughts, actions of people whose lives run far and wide away therefrom. But episodes are thus potent only when charged with a significance that comes from the clash of the deepest instincts.

During the six weeks which had elapsed between his return home from Joyfields and the assizes, Felix had much leisure to reflect that if Lady Malloring had not caused Tryst to be warned that he could not marry his deceased wife's sister and continue to stay on the estate—the lives of Felix himself, his daughter, mother, brother, brother's wife, their son and daughter, and in less degree of his other brothers, would have been free of a preoccupation little short of ludicrous in proportion to the face value of the cause. But he had leisure, too, to reflect that in reality the issue involved in that tiny episode concerned human existence to its depths—for, what was it but the simple, all-important question of human freedom? The simple, all-important issue of how far men and women should try to rule the lives of others instead of trying only to rule their own, and how far those others should allow their lives to be so ruled? (To be continued)

(Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons. All rights reserved)

IN MEMORIAM

George Glen Smith, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Glen Smith; and

Whereas Local No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the death of Brother Smith one of its true and best members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 9 hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, that Local No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Smith in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother Smith, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Charles Anthony, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Charles Anthony; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Anthony Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Anthony and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Anthony, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

George Brandl, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, George Brandl; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Brandl Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Brandl and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Brandl, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN McAVOY,
OWEN MORAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Edward Lee, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Edward Lee; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Lee Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends

its condolence to the family of Brother Lee in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Lee, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the Official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN McAVOY,
OWEN MORAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Christ Jensen, L. U. No. 713

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Christ Jensen; and

Whereas Local Union No. 713, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local No. 713 in regular meeting assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of Brother Christ Jensen; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 713 extend our deepest sympathies to his family in its 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 the family, a copy spread in our minutes and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

GEO. DOERR,
JNO. A. JACKSON,
FRANK C. BECKER,
Committee.

Albin Timm, L. U. No. 214

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to suddenly call from our midst our beloved Brother, Albin Timm; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother who departed from our midst in the prime of his life, which deprives us of his companionship and brotherly love; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and relatives in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent the bereaved family.

J. A. CRUISE,
J. A. WRIGHT,
R. WESTGARD,
Committee.

W. S. Moore, L. U. No. 465

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, W. S. Moore; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 465, I. B. E. W. deeply mourn our loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory to him and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. H. MORRIS,
Recording Secretary.
C. A. DETIENNE,
J. H. LODEWYCK,
W. C. ELLIOTT,

William H. Sutton

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our good Brother, William H. Sutton; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Sutton, Local Union No. 340 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Sacramento, has lost one of its oldest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 340 acknowledges its great loss in the death of Brother Sutton and expressed its appreciation for his

devotion to the principles of true unionism; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 340 express its sympathy to the family of our good and kind Brother in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Sutton and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 340.

BERT M. MILLER,
CHAS. E. TURNER,
FRANK R. MERWIN,
Resolutions Committee.

G. Jordal, L. U. No. 214

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to suddenly call from our midst our beloved Brother, G. Jordal; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother, who departed from our midst in the prime of his life, which deprives us of his companionship and brotherly love; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and relatives in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent the bereaved family.

J. A. CRUISE,
J. A. WRIGHT,
R. WESTGARD,
Committee.

John Stanworth, L. U. No. 492

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, John Stanworth; and

Whereas Local No. 492 of Montreal, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through the untimely passing away of Brother Stanworth, has lost one of its most loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our late Brother, our heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to International Office for publication in our official Journal.

H. M. NEVISON,
President.
C. HADGKISS,
Recording Secretary.

Walter A. Sills, L. U. No. 17

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Walter A. Sills; and

Whereas his many friends and fellow workers in Local Union No. 17 deeply regret his sudden and unexpected death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his untimely death, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of our departed Brother, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 17, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in our official Journal.

WM. FROST,
EDWARD J. LYON,
WM. McMAHON,
Committee.

Vincent Reaney, L. U. No. 130

It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Vincent Reaney; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Vincent Reaney, Local Union No. 130, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Vincent Reaney Local Union No. 130 hereby expresses its appreciation of his great services to our Brotherhood and recognizes its keen loss in his passing and it further expresses its condolence to his dear family in their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother Vincent

Reaney, a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting of Local Union No. 130; and be it further Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 130 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother.

A. G. HEARD,
Press Secretary,
J. LAGUENS,
Financial Secretary,
O. P. BATES,
Recording Secretary,
Committee.

H. A. White, L. U. No. 382

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local 382, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, H. A. White. His noble qualities and kindly spirit, his loyalty and deep affection will ever remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, his brother, who is one of us, his relatives, and his friends; 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 sent to his widow, a copy to the International Office to be published in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

R. DENNY, President.
FELIX B. GREENE,
Financial Secretary.

A. L. Higbee, L. U. No. 17

It is with deep sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed friend and Brother, A. L. Higbee, but Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of all mankind, has seen fit to take him from our midst; be it

Resolved, That we, the members and friends of the deceased as a body, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent the International Office for publication in our official Journal and to be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 17.

WM. P. FROST,
WM. McMAHON,
F. DONAHUE,
Committee.

Cleve Eaton, L. U. No. 125

Again Local Union No. 125 must record the passing onward of an esteemed member, and place in the files of those whom we have known and loved the card of Brother Cleve Eaton.

To Him, who comforts and sustain us all when burdens seem heaviest to bear we commend the loved ones left behind, and assure them of the heartfelt sympathy which we feel.

In memory of Brother Eaton, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes, and published in our Journal.

J. SCOTT MILNE,
R. I. CLAYTON,
DALE B. SIGLER,
Committee.

Sunspot Acts Like Old-Fashioned Radio

To explain the mysterious magnetic properties of sunspots on a principle like that of the old-fashioned "regenerative" radio receivers which used to create howls in all the neighbors' receivers as soon as the current was turned on, is the aim of a new theory presented at the recent meeting of the American Physical Society, in Washington, by Dr. Ross Gunn of the United States Naval Research Laboratory. That sunspots contain enormous magnetic forces has long been known, for these forces, many times stronger than those of the most powerful magnet ever constructed on earth, affect the atoms of matter in the glowing gases of the sunspots. Such atomic changes can be detected on earth by the spectroscope, the instrument which tests

the light that atoms emit. Astronomers have been puzzled, however, to explain the source of the magnetism of the spots. Dr. Gunn and his associates in the Washington laboratory have been studying the behavior of the electrified atoms and parts of atoms called "ions," uncountable billions of which are known to exist in the sunspot centers. These electrified particles probably sweep around in great streams inside the sunspots, Dr. Gunn believes, creating the equivalent of an electric current. This current creates the magnetism, much as electric currents create magnetism inside an electric motor. Where the theory of the old-fashioned radio receivers comes in is by Dr. Gunn's further idea that the oscillating electric currents in the sunspots may reinforce each other by "regeneration," just as radio oscillations do.

Advance of the Machine

Mechanical Brains for Business

White collar workers are not safe in their jobs from the displacements effected by automatic machinery. The "business brain," a mechanical device which will simultaneously do the work of a cash register, book-keeping and adding machines, and make a complete sales record, is about to make its bow. According to the inventor, Rolf Hofgaard, when the machine is installed in a bank it will do the work of nine-tenths of the employees and is said to function with absolute accuracy.

In selling, also, the "brain" will displace many office workers. As the operator writes out the invoice of a sale, the machine, through its central apparatus, which may be located in a different part of the building, will calculate and record prices, which are simultaneously added, figure discounts, recording them in proper order with net totals, multiply pounds and fractions in weights by a fraction in price, and at the end give grand totals of the various subtotals. It will add, subtract, multiply and divide.

Automobile Frames Built Without Workers

"Automobile frames built without workers" is the aim of the A. O. Smith Corp. An automatic unit has been designed and built that with 120 men, can build 8,000 frames a day, one every six seconds. Each frame requires 552 operations, or around 4,500,000 operations for the day's output. Great mechanical perfection has accomplished this. At the final point of assembly, a million rivets are shot into the frames a day by compressed air. How many men have been made jobless by this machine is not revealed, but it will mean a large percentage. The corporation is now seeking to improve the machinery to displace more men. How men without jobs can buy automobiles is a question that evidently does not occur to them.

"The Electric Eye"—A New Robot Invention

The "electric eye," a new automatic device manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, counted every person who entered the lecture hall at a recent meeting of the American Institute. As each person crossed the threshold he interrupted a beam of light which affected a photoelectric cell and caused operation of a counter. This device was demonstrated and found capable of sorting materials according to color or imperfections, safeguarding against gas or oil furnace explosions, and giving alarms in case of burglary.

The machine is very sensitive to light, and may be used in giving fire alarms and causing fire extinguishing equipment to operate. The smoke from, or preceding a fire will instantly sound an alarm or automatically discharge a fire extinguishing medium.

Talking Robots Sell Groceries

Groceries are now being sold in certain stores in the United States and Canada by automatic machines that make change, say "Thank you!" and don't mind working all night. Small package goods, such as fruit preserves, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, sardines, mayonnaise, sandwich spread, pickles, relishes, olives, peanuts, vanilla, peanut butter and maraschino cherries are among the groceries handled by the machines. Each battery is equipped with a change maker so that no attention from clerks is required.

As each purchase is delivered, the machine, through a phonographic attachment, repeats a pleasant "Thank you," or "It's good to the last drop," or some other sales slogan.

Batteries of these robot grocery clerks may be installed outside the stores to be available after the stores are closed, the inventor points out. Plans are being made to equip the machines to handle larger package articles.

Trade Unions Study Unemployment

A Book for Spare Moments

"You are hereby notified that your services will no longer be required."

A note like this in your pay envelope at the end of the week may mean no work and no income for one, two, even five or six months. Such is the experience of many thousand workers in trade and industry. In automobile factories alone, 60,000 workers were laid off last fall.

What can be done to prevent this suffering?

Those who have studied the problem tell us that a great deal can be done. In this little book, published by the A. F. of L., trade unionists, economists, business men and others discuss practical remedies.

Here are a few of the chapters:

"Employment Stabilization through Union Management Co-operation—by Fred Cullum, Chairman Co-operative Committee, Stratford Shops, Canadian National Railway."

"What Management can do to Relieve Unemployment—by H. S. Person, Secretary, Taylor Society."

"Public Employment Bureaus—by William M. Leiserson, Professor of Economics, Antioch College."

"Trade Union Unemployment Relief Payments—by Margaret Scattergood, American Federation of Labor."

The problem of unemployment is arousing much public interest at present. Your spare time will be well spent learning what can really be done about it. Send the attached coupon with 35 cents.

American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed please find 35 cents for one copy of Trade Unions Study Unemployment.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

REAL VACATION PART OF CHICAGO SPECIAL PROGRAM

(Continued from page 294)

Havana, Cuba

From Key West, only 90 miles on the enticing waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and then the treat of a lifetime—Havana.

Transfer of baggage from the special train at Key West to steamer, two berth rooms provided for the steamer journey.

Luncheon on board ship.

Arrive Havana, Cuba..... 3:30 P.M. E.T.

Upon arrival at Havana, the necessary custom inspection is made with the assistance of American Express escort, after which waiting automobiles will convey the party to the "Plaza Hotel."

Sept. 14 to Sept. 17—At Havana, Cuba.

All meals on table d'hote basis at "Plaza Hotel" while in Havana.

Havana

Havana, "The Winter Capital of the Land of Outdoors," offers everything the sightseer might desire. This magnificent city, the "Capital of Cuba," lies at the very door of our country, teeming with unusual sights and experiences. Gay, modern, romantic, fascinating Havana. Combining the glamour and romance of old Seville with the sparkling gaiety of an American "Monte Carlo."

The Isle of Cuba lies within easy access to Florida, just a pleasant six-hour sea voyage from Key West brings you within sight of Havana and Morro Castle, the most astounding vista you have ever beheld and one that you will never forget. Your trip south will not be complete unless you cross the Gulf stream to Havana, the "font" from whence came the first American civilization.

Havana, often termed the "Paris of the Western Hemisphere," has a population of 575,000, is purely a latin city, the people speaking a language different than our own; therefore, in order to thoroughly visualize a foreign city or country it becomes necessary to avail yourself of a service the character of ours, whereby the worth of your trip can be fully realized by having the services of competent guides and intelligent lecturers, traveling in comfort with the elimination of the cares and worries experienced by the individual traveler.

Sept. 14—

As this is the first night in Havana, depart from the hotel for a stroll to Central Park and the Prado, which gives one the opportunity of viewing the illumination and evening life in gay Havana.

Sept. 15—

Breakfast at hotel.
Leave hotel for the city trip, covering a distance of approximately eighteen miles and including points of principal interest, such as Merced Church, wealthiest and most aristocratic church in the city, built in 1746—rebuilt in 1792. (Stop here.) Paula Convent, San Francisco Cathedral built in 1664 (now the general post-office). Havana Chamber of Commerce, Custom House, Plaza De Armas—now public square—Temple of Columbus Chapel, built in 1519; here the first mass was celebrated in Cuba (stop here). La Fuerza—built in 1538, an ancient Spanish fortress—a relic of the old city. Senate Building, President's Palace (old)—built in 1834 and occupied in 1898 by General Brooks, Mr. Magoon and General Leonard Wood. It is now the City Hall. Columbus Cathedral—built in 1704—for many years the sanctuary for certain bones which were reputed to be the remains of the Great Discoverer and which were removed to Spain when the Spaniards left Cuba. The new Presidential Palace, built for the governor of the province, but later occupied by the president. Henry Clay and Beck Cigar Factory. Prado (Boulevard of Havana), Malecon Drive (Havana's riverside drive) built when

General Leonard Wood was governor of Cuba; Punta Castle, City Jail, Students' Memorial (on this spot eight young students of the University of Havana were sacrificed to the animosity of the Spanish volunteers), the Orphan Asylum, Maceon Monument, Torreon Castle, Santa Clara Battery, monument to the victims of the Battleship Maine—unveiled on March 8, 1925, when General Pershing visited Havana, Seventeenth Street (Vedade), Twelfth Street (Columbus Cemetery, founded in 1878), General Menocal Avenue, Central Park, Centro Gallego Club House, the construction of which cost \$2,500,000; National Theatre, High School, Central Station, thence back to our hotel, having covered the central part of the city thoroughly, every point of interest carefully explained.

Luncheon and dinner at hotel.
Evening, open.

Sept. 16—

Breakfast at hotel.
After breakfast leave the hotel for a trip to Morro Castle and Cabana Fortress.

In order to fully appreciate Morro Castle, we must go back to the days of the sixteenth century. This was built in 1587 and is among the oldest fortifications in North America. It is now used by the Cuban Army as a "West Point" for the training of its cadets who are members of some of the richest families in Cuba. Cabana Fortress required eleven years, from 1763 to 1774 in its construction and the cost was fourteen million dollars. Cells and dungeons, as well as other historical points of interest, including the lighthouse, are shown by the guide. Boats again meet the party at the Cabana Pier for a ride around the harbor, stopping at the spot where the battleship "Maine" was destroyed on the 15th day of February, 1898, at 9 p. m. and marked the beginning of the war with Spain, after which we return to the city.

Luncheon at hotel.
Following luncheon, leave the hotel for a forty-mile country trip which takes us through Havana's best residential district. This is without doubt the most enjoyable half day auto trip out of Havana. Our first stop is at the Tropical Gardens which is one of the outstanding features of Havana. Here the guide will point out to you the surrounding landscape. In the gardens we see beautiful plants, the Almendares River, the Shrine of Mystery, the Hall of Dreams and the Tropical Brewery where visitors may partake of the beverage free of charge. The party continues to Camp Columbia—established by the American Government of Occupation in 1898 and considered one of the most beautiful military camps in the world. Mari-anao, a city of over 5,000 inhabitants, headquarters of the revolutionists in 1916; Havana Country Club, Grand Casino of the Playa, the bathing beach and the Gulf of Mexico, the Lake, Mendoza Park, Arroyo Arenas (stop here where passengers may eat some of the native fruits). El Chico Farm (ex-President Mario Monocal's country home), avenue of the Royal Palms where tourists alight and visit a typical Cuban country home, returning to the city via another route.

Dinner at hotel.
Evening open.

Sept. 17—

This being the date of our departure back to the United States, the American Express representatives are busy assisting everyone with their custom declaration, as you know we must again pass through the Cuban Customs before boarding ship.

Returning from Cuba the United States Customs regulations permit each passenger free entry of miscellaneous merchandise purchased in Cuba to the

value of \$100 and in addition each passenger is allowed free entry of 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes.

No passports are required of United States citizens.

Transfer of passengers and baggage from the hotel to the dock in time for sailing is arranged.

Sept. 17—Depart Havana, Cuba, 10:30 A.M. E.T.
Stateroom accommodations and luncheon provided, Havana to Key West.

Arrive Key West..... 4:30 P.M. E.T.

Key West

Upon arrival in Key West, awaiting automobiles will convey the party about the city, visiting the many points of interest, such as the fishing fleet, sponge wharf, the Turtle Crawls, where deep sea turtle of enormous size are kept awaiting shipment to various parts of the United States; the fish markets, where often may be seen many hundred pounds of fish awaiting shipment to northern markets. It may be added here that there are more than 150 varieties of fish caught in the waters adjacent to Key West. Continuing on we pass through the United States Naval Yard, which is one of the largest maintained by the government, thence through Fort Taylor, built during the Mexican War and now used as a proving ground and training station, and on, until we have covered the city thoroughly, returning to the ship.

Depart Key West..... 6:30 P.M. E.T.
Via Florida East Coast Ry.
Dinner on dining car.

Parlor car seats Key West to Miami where transfer is made to special sleeper for the return movement.

Sept. 17—Arrive Miami, Fla. 10:50 P.M. E.T.
Depart Miami..... 11:30 P.M. E.T.
Via Seaboard Air Line.

Sept. 18—

Arrive St. Petersburg, Fla. 8:00 A.M. E.T.
Breakfast in dining car.

Seeing The West Coast of Florida

Automobiles will be in waiting for a sightseeing tour of St. Petersburg, thence to Clearwater, one of the most beautiful of the west coast resorts; thence to Tarpon Springs, the home of the sponge industry.

Luncheon at Clearwater.
Departing from Clearwater by motor, around the head of Tampa Bay to Tampa, where a very comprehensive auto sightseeing tour of the city and environs will be made.

Ybor City

This is a Spanish suburb of Tampa. Our sightseeing on the west coast will end with a special Spanish dinner, after which transfer will be made to our special train for the homeward journey.

Depart Tampa, Fla. 11:59 P.M. E.T.
Via Seaboard Air Line.

Sept. 19—Arrive Atlanta, Ga. 2:30 P.M. E.T.
Via Southern Railroad.
Breakfast and luncheon in dining car.

Atlanta

Our schedule is so arranged as to permit us a very pleasant stopover in the Metropolis of the South, as this is the last city in which we sojourn returning north. Our entertainment plans are quite complete.

Upon arrival of our special train, automobiles will be in readiness to show us Atlanta and then to "Stone Mountain." We are all familiar with the wonderful promotion of Stone

GLOVES

Postpaid

SABIN COMPANY GLOVES,

No. 259 Buffed Elk Hand and Back, outseam, hold tight back, washable..... \$1.60 pair

No. 109 Linemen's Gray Buffed hand and back to knuckles, hold tight back.... 1.35 pair

536-38-40 West Federal Street Youngstown, Ohio

Mountain. This is a real trip full of interest.

Returning in time for a dinner dance at the "Atlanta Biltmore Hotel," this being our last evening together, we know everyone will make the most of the opportunity to enjoy themselves.

Sept. 20—Depart Atlanta..... 2:00 A.M. C.T.
Via Southern Railroad. Special sleepers will be open at the station for occupancy at any time desired.

Arrive Sheffield, Ala..... 12:00 Noon C.T.
Breakfast and luncheon in dining car.

Muscle Shoals

The development at Muscle Shoals, we know will be interesting to everyone, and therefore, we have scheduled our special train so as to incorporate a five-hour stopover, which is ample to view the development.

Sept. 20—Depart Sheffield, Ala. 5:00 P.M. C.T.
Via Illinois Central Railroad.

Sept. 21—Arrive Chicago, Ill... 7:00 A.M. C.T.
Passengers for Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York State points, return direct via Cincinnati, leaving special train at Atlanta.

C.T.—Central Standard Time.
E.T.—Eastern Time.

The American Express representatives everywhere, will be delighted to furnish members of our organization with travel information, arrange booking, etc.

"For all delegates who cannot avail themselves of the special train service for the Middle West, am sure the American Express Company will arrange for special car movements from any point. There are no reduced rates in effect at the present time, but the American Express Company is arranging to secure for us a reduction in rail fare from all points.

"These preliminary arrangements are announced at this time that you may complete your arrangements in advance for this trip.

"Further information or reservations may be secured through D. A. Manning, Secretary—Joint Chicago Convention Committee, Address 130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., Suite 1205, or any Representative of the American Express Travel Department.

"Chicago—Invites You.

"D. A. MANNING,
"Secretary,

"Joint Chicago Convention Committee.

"CHAS. M. PAULSEN,

"President,

"Joint Chicago Convention Committee."

LABOR HAS ALWAYS FOUGHT FOR A FREE PRESS

(Continued from page 291)

Herald and its Paris edition for \$4,000,000, the Philadelphia North American for \$1,700,000, the San Francisco Bulletin for a million, the Chicago Daily News for \$13,000,000.

"If those figures do not establish the place of journalism as Big Business, consider this fact: During the last five years the public has invested more than \$90,000,000 in bonds floated by newspapers. William Randolph Hearst alone has bonds outstanding against his newspaper properties of more than \$40,000,000, but some of these were issued more than five years ago. Some newspapers are even offering stock for sale to the public. The Ridder Brothers, whose father established the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and Herald, are now chain newspaper owners, and have sold \$1,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock in their St. Paul property, the Dispatch Pioneer Press."

The situation is not new, and the remedy is an old one. Labor and other progressive groups are challenged to keep the channels of fact-reporting and truth-saying open in the community. More power to the labor press.

**SHADOW OF MACHINE CLOUDS
WOMEN'S TRADES MEET**

(Continued from page 292)

automatic. There were 180 operators employed before the cut-over, and with 18 months' notice to the operating force the telephone system was cut over from manual to automatic and 18 girls were retained after the cut-over. Terre Haute was a unionized town, and we affected the situation as much as it was possible to affect it, that is, we required the company to hire all new operators on a temporary basis; we required the company to retain the girls on a strict seniority basis. We felt that the girls who had spent the longest time in the business had the best claim on the job. We established a joint committee made up of representatives from the company and business interests of the community to find jobs for the girls, but the tragedy of the thing is that in a city like Terre Haute, Indiana, or Booneville, Indiana, or Missoula, Montana, and other cities where the automatic has come in, they are cities where there are practically no industrial opportunities for girls of the telephone operator type. They have gone into the telephone business, and once a telephone operator, always a telephone operator. They never want to do anything else.

Of course, the telephone company in Terre Haute, if they had really wanted to be cooperative, could have placed all these girls in the neighboring large city of Indianapolis, which could very easily have absorbed these girls, but the Terre Haute operators had been working under union conditions and were strictly union-minded for a matter of 10 or 12 years, and the Bell Telephone Company does not like to spread the germ of

unionism, so they refused them that opportunity.

The automatic telephone, while it reduces the opportunity for employment for possible telephone operators, does not actually throw the girls already in the system out of work. The turnover in the telephone business is high. It ranges from 15 per cent to 50 to 70 per cent annually, so that the amount of displacement that occurs by reason of the automatic telephone may be taken up in part by this turnover.

Then again the tremendous telephone expansion which is taking place all the time absorbs a part of this displacement.

Jobs Cut Down Fast

The fact is that there is from 35 to 50 per cent less employment opportunity in the telephone systems now than there would have been had there been no growth of the automatic. Consider the situation of a girl who has put five, 10 or 15 years in the telephone business, who is a telephone operator and nothing else, who, when she leaves or is thrown out of the telephone business, has to adjust herself to some other occupation. Remember that throughout all the years she has been in the telephone service, she has given tribute to the telephone industry and the community she serves on the basis of security of employment, this guarantee of being taken care of in her old age through the pension system, and she surrenders all that when she is thrown out.

Office Workers Affected

Miss Geneva Marsh, New York City: I think basically we have to get down to the basic fact that we have had an influx of 8,500,000 people into industry in the last 10 or 15 years. A few years ago women

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.



Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secy-Treas.

were not in industry in the numbers they are now. We have asked industry to make places for us faster than it was possible for industry to make those places.

We have millions of people wanting to work as against this proposition of the machine, which in the meantime is cutting down the jobs. You have the thing pulling two ways, pulling against you—jobs are getting fewer and the people who want the jobs are getting numerically greater.

In my own trade, that of the bookkeeper and stenographer, we are informed that a machine has been invented by some German and is being brought to this country and taken up with the Remington people, and that machine makes it possible for five people to do the work of 65. It works from a central operating plant. Your bookkeeping, your bills, everything is made out, and not only that, but the person can take the money in one place, operating a central control, and the bookkeeping can be done by this machine.

What is going to happen if we are going to keep on with this process? Where are we going if we keep on with this process of fewer jobs and more people wanting the jobs?

No new solutions of the vexed question were offered. Unionization was most frequently mentioned as the cure for the problem.

INJUNCTION WILL NOT DOWN AS NATIONAL ISSUE

(Continued from page 290)

edicts that materially affect the welfare of thousands of persons. This wanton power might be expected in an Oriental despotism, but it has no place in a civilized country presumably governed by law. Public sentiment should safeguard constitutional rights by demanding that Congress promptly put an end to government by injunction and restore government by law."

Events in several sections of the United States during the last months give point to Senator Shipstead's remarks.

Goodwill is a productive power independent of efficiency of the equipment and method, and adds to the efficiency of the equipment and method.

H. R. PERSON,
Executive Secretary,
The Taylor Society.

HAVANA, MIAMI—SISTER CITIES OF RECREATION

(Continued from page 295)

Next we went to Sloppy Joe's and took in the scenery over there and found celebrities and "Who's Who" from everywhere sitting and standing around in various stages of consumption (not the kind you mean).

By this time Harry and the Col. were in an argument about who could hold the most but from appearances I think the Col. won as Harry was moving here and there like a fiddler crab, with one shoulder down and a lot of conversation about fighting and fistic friends of years gone by.

We were interrupted many times by beggars, with pitiful looks and motions toward the mouth and the demand "por la amor del Jesus, dame un peso" which means "for the love of Jesus, give me one dollar" which showed us they had an eye for business. We were also beset on all sides by necklace salesmen, photographers and toy peddlers.

Next we entered the auto and rode down the beautiful Prado and out the Malecon and I want to say it was some sight as on all sides we saw beautiful homes with balconies and beautiful Senoritas and the air was vibrant with strange noises and strange music, from Cuban orchestras and as the best

sellers have it we were "attuned with the infinite," if you know what I mean.

We piled out at LaVerbena, a Cuban cabaret, but, on the way out "Doc" faded out of the picture as he said he wanted to take a nap for a few hours and would meet us at Maxims so we sent him back to the hotel and proceeded.

We entered La Verbena in the middle of an act and Harry thought the hilarity and noise was all for him because by this time, he didn't know what it was all about, but after a while, we seized opportunity by the forelock and left him with the check with a champagne look in the eye; weighing 250 pounds.

Next we went out to the Casino de la Playa, passing through beautiful Miramar Vedado and Country Club Park and boy! you should see that Casino. I never knew there was so much money in the world. I saw them throwing thousand dollar bills on the roulette table like they were last month's bills. The Col. took a little fling and won \$47, so we nominated him unanimously to pay the bills being as we had left Harry, so we finally piled out to the machine and started back to Havana and Maxims.

Well, as I am sleepy, I will close but will let you know how things break tomorrow, so Don't do anything I wouldn't do.

R. H. COLVIN.

NOTICES

Local Union No. 37, I. B. E. W., has called off the strike called in May, 1924, against the Connecticut Light and Power Company within their jurisdiction and wishes the Brothers to take notice that this local union has placed the above named company on the fair list again effective May 2, 1929.

Fraternally yours,
LOUIS W. ALLEN.

On account of conditions existing in our jurisdiction, that are provided for by Article XXIII, Section 9 of the Constitution, the undersigned local union has placed in force the above-mentioned section and article of the Constitution.

GLENN REDDINGTON,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 480, Jackson, Miss.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Patrick Doyle, formerly of L. U. No. 103 of Boston, Mass., sometimes known as Dutch or Rube, please tell him I would like to hear from him.

Yours truly,
H. WEBER,
P. O. Box 120, Egg Harbor, N. J.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1, 1929, INCLUDING MAY 31, 1929

Local	Name	Amount
3	H. J. Bopp	\$825.00
770	R. H. June	1,000.00
195	Louis Kaufman	1,000.00
134	Michael Gill	300.00
9	G. G. Smith	825.00
I.O.	C. M. Eaton	1,000.00
902	Harry Lutscher	1,000.00
3	L. J. Greenblatt	1,000.00
292	James Nical	1,000.00
17	A. L. Higbie	1,000.00
1	A. Eifer	1,000.00
3	Edw. Lassen	1,000.00
382	H. A. White	650.00
9	Chas. Anthony	1,000.00
134	A. J. Trotier	1,000.00
134	C. M. Jaeschke	1,000.00
134	Anthony Otto	1,000.00
134	M. Golland	1,000.00
134	F. E. Leberz	1,000.00
104	P. J. Hurley	475.00
200	R. F. Van Attee	1,000.00
130	V. A. Reaney	1,000.00
402	Wm. Connell	1,000.00
134	J. O. Brossard	1,000.00
214	A. J. Timm	1,000.00
I.O.	S. M. Smith	1,000.00
I.O.	I. L. McCoy	1,000.00
17	Walter A. Sills	825.00
364	Maurice N. Lindgren	300.00
54	Harry C. Doty	300.00
I.O.	Jas. Foster	1,000.00
3	Wm. McKeon	300.00

\$27,800.00

Total claims paid from May 1, including May 31, 1929..... \$27,800.00
Total claims previously paid.... 1,607,936.10

Total claims paid..... \$1,635,736.10

The consistent union member will search for union-labeled goods the same as he will for a job when out of work—until he gets it.

Simply professing trade unionism is one thing, but practicing it is much better. Demand union goods and union service.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

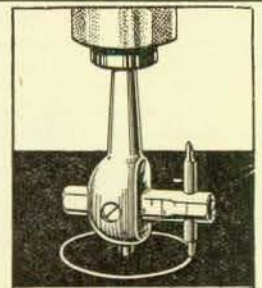
Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning fist"—priced **\$10**



"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 APRIL 11 TO MAY 10, 1929

Table with 6 columns: L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS. Lists receipt numbers for various unions and committees.

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
868	708112	708114	1002	197097	197148	76	417309-310.	164	486116, 144, 187-
869	546410	546414	1012	879705	879707	149	645201.	188.	689-634642.
870	96646	96690	1024	571591	571651	191	985142.	702	544442, 489-490.
873	363869	363910	1025	972961	972963	230	435157-160.	817	492029.
874	37609	37361	1029	46741	46759	389	590920.	840	245056.
875	36267	36276	1032	983078	983094	414	644925.	855	641997-998.
885	984819	984842	1036	445596	445618	480	52184-190.		PREVIOUSLY LISTED
886	258987	259002	1037	371641	371710	482	615392-399.		MISSING-RECEIVED
890	706289	706294	1042	364489	364492	586	700460-474.		T. C. Vickers Org. Commit-
892	964414	964426	1045	280054	280056	679	28588.		tee-95663.
902	543083	543125	1047	429808	429845	719	441110-115.		58-391381-390.
905	285755	285760	1054	733030	733044	773	143236-250.		76-417059, 121-122.
907	38849	38860	1057	104234	104250	1144	533781-790.		262-238339-352.
912	573840	573911	1057	482251	482254		VOID		307-976647.
914	72306	72338	1072	730767	730785	1	524531.		372-632947, 992.
915	971192	971203	1086	349801	349820	2	416209-211, 566268-		382-979948.
918	593026	593044	1087	681135	681141		273.		384-724384.
919	59218	59221	1091	350448	350464	3	Series A, 29, 104.		405-536355.
929	696297	696300	1095	599298	599314	3	Series C, 9.		452-601768.
929	607651	607660	1099	593831	593864	8	172222, 235.		435-869728, 798.
948	394870	394917	1101	341353	341372	34	418954.		497-638858.
953	133859	133892	1105	861956	861965	35	15392.		501-481134.
956	632639	632650	1108	645514	645524	50	528847.		503-424698.
958	845494	845499	1118	975781	975798	52	384536.		569-540880, 960.
968	869441	869451	1131	994301	994311	62	61282.		584-548419, 510.
969	633955	633971	1144	533777	533792	65	582753, 853, 901.		631-583623.
971	442979	442983	1154	322761	322805	83	764613.		677-70131.
972	875464	875470	1156	602977	603085	99	572387.		688-18327.
982	438887	438929		MISSING		122	575436.		
991	684741	684748		33-441488, 493.		149	645202.		
996	60849	60863							

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 300)

rayon workers of Elizabethton have come from the farms in the last two years, and many of them still own the farms. If they leave the mill, they won't starve. It is not surprising that they have more confidence than oppressed groups of city workers.

This very factor—the handy farms up in the hills—is beginning to make manufacturers uneasy. Their "cheap, white labor" is likely to leave them if they don't behave. No less a person than President H. R. Fitzgerald of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association took up this point at a convention of his group at Atlantic City, recently. Attacking the "low cost operator," he said,

"As to wage rates, there is nothing smart or commendable in any management that seeks to drive its cost down by lowering the standard of living of the operatives. There is a more sacred responsibility here than the mere question of eking out a meager profit. Those who are paying wage rates below a fair southern average are jeopardizing their own interest as well as that of the whole industry, and it is indeed a false security for them to assume that low cost derived from such a source is either tenable or justifiable. Furthermore, so soon as there occurs a sure enough 'back to the farm' movement, or any of several contingencies that may arise, it will be discovered that the much advertised 'inexhaustible' supply of labor no longer exists."

The settlement at Elizabethton restores the contract made at the conclusion of the first strike, which was violated by the management and provides for: increases in wages, recognition of employees' committees and other concessions, including a definite promise that employees will not be discriminated against for union membership. The former personnel director was discharged and the new director, E. T. Willson, who has had long experience in northern textile plants, is considered "fair and friendly." But it is a truce, rather than a victory. The workers will go into the plant, and while they work they will strengthen their union for future conflicts, if conflicts come.

That the low-wage south is at last waking up is good news to every worker, for low wages anywhere have an unhealthy tendency to depress the scale in other localities and other trades. Raise all wages, shorten all hours, should be American labor's new slogan. And the only way to do it is through organization.

RADIO

(Continued from page 306)

ing the full length. These tubes under test showed a very low hum and crackle reading, and as the result, the DeForest production of A-C heater or 427 audions has been changed to include the full-length cathode sleeve.

A reading of one and one-half has been obtained with the full-length cathode sleeve tubes, as against three or four for the very best tubes heretofore obtainable, and 32 for the filament A-C tube. It is said that today it becomes possible to operate an

A-C tube circuit with as little background noise as the usual battery-operated receiver.

And so the A-C hum, once considered a very necessary evil of the A-C radio set in return for convenience, volume and economy of operation, now appears to be a solved problem.

The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came.

—Chas. Kingsley.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.	4.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.	8.75
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	(Extra Heavy Binding)	
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.25
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.15
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Books, set of	14.00	Permit Card, per 100	.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book (300 receipts)	2.00
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book (750 receipts)	4.00
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Ring, 14 karat gold	9.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Ring, 14 karat green and white gold	10.00
Single Copies	.10	Seal, cut of	1.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Seal	4.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Traveling Cards, per dozen	.75
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00	Working Cards, per 100	.50
		Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50

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

METAL N^oA 1225 LABEL



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

TRUST YOUR OFFICIAL JOURNAL.
EVERY ISSUE IS CAREFULLY PRE-
PARED TO SERVE YOU. STATISTICAL
DATA IS SIFTED; AUTHORITIES READ AND
CULLED; IMPORTANT LEADERS INTER-
VIEWED; HUNDREDS OF PERIODICALS EX-
AMINED AND CLIPPED; ABLE WRITERS EM-
PLOYED TO PUT ON YOUR TABLE EVERY
MONTH A PUBLICATION THAT IS VITAL, IN-
TERESTING AND RELIABLE. DON'T GET
INTO THE COSTLY HABIT OF DEPENDING
UPON OTHER NEWS SOURCES FOR YOUR
CONTACTS WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT.



GOODWILL IS A PRODUCTIVE
POWER INDEPENDENT OF EFFICIENCY
OF THE EQUIPMENT AND METHOD,
AND ADDS TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE
EQUIPMENT AND METHOD.

H. R. PERSON,
Executive Secretary,
The Taylor Society.

