

The Journal of

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

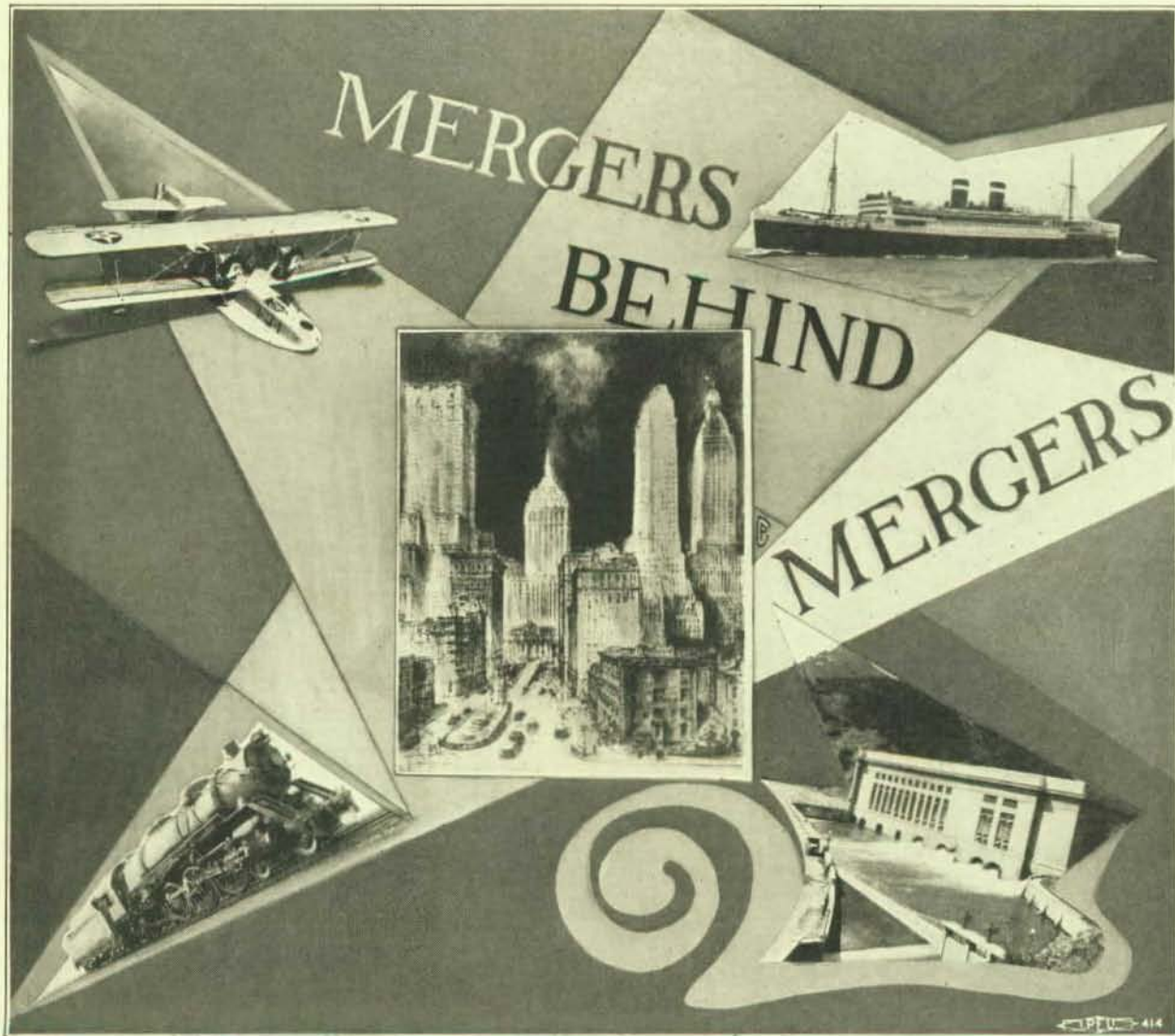
AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1929

NO. 8



W O M E N O N L Y

Message to Wives, Mothers, Daughters, Sisters and Sweethearts

DO YOU KNOW that life insurance means comfort and peace of mind?

DO YOU KNOW that this comfort and peace of mind begin as soon as the insurance is placed in force, and that this beneficial influence does not wait for some one to die?

DO YOU KNOW that it is easy for women to become insured, and that many, many women, married and unmarried, rich and poor, working or non-working, are among the policy-holders of practically all the insurance companies today?

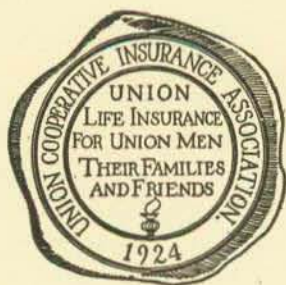
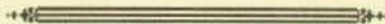
DO YOU KNOW that some of our policies are issued without the bother of a physical examination?

DO YOU KNOW that life insurance, with its premium payments at regular intervals, is one of the finest methods of saving?

Where else can you find **THRIFT, COMFORT, and PEACE OF MIND, PLUS PROTECTION?**

LIFE INSURANCE IS THE ANSWER TO MANY OF YOUR PROBLEMS.

May we serve you?



This company issues the standard forms of life insurance for men, women and children, home safeguard policies, endowment at age 65, joint life policies for husband and wife, children's educational policies, and also group life insurance for Labor Organizations.

Write us today, and get information and rates.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

Home Office: 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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**INTERNATIONAL
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Frontispiece	394
New Picture of American Business as Mergers Grow	395
Starrett's "Skyscrapers"—One Book in a Million	398
New York Local Fights Fire and Life Hazards	400
Employers Clog Move for Building Trades Safety	401
A. F. of L. Breaks Membership Record for All Time	402
Dream Picture—Kaleidoscope of a Lineman's Past	403
"John Mitchell Is Dead, John Mitchell Still Lives"	404
Multi-Light Organ Now a Commercial Product	405
Unemployment, Severe Test of Labor in England	406
Defeated Open-Shoppers Mask Attack in Book	407
Boston Builds Credit Union to Void Disasters	408
Miami Stage Set for Twentieth Biennial Meet	409
Editorial	410
Woman's Work	412
Constructive Hints	414
Cartoon	415
Radio	416
On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two	417
Insurance for Electrical Workers	418
Application for Electrical Workers Insurance	419
Everyday Science	421
Correspondence	422
The Freelanders	437
In Memoriam	440
Local Union Official Receipts	447

Magazine Chat

An economist in the labor field, who left teaching a few years ago, for the more strenuous field of practical business writes the Electrical Workers' Journal:

"The July Journal just received in the mail is a most stimulating number.

"Unquestionably your work has put this publication at the head of the list of labor Journalism in this country. You are bringing the worker out of the routine of ordinary boiler plate propaganda and prompting a new type of thinking, more constructive and better founded.

"I like the idea of your not 'talking down' to the workers but inspiring them upward to an appreciation of better things, and understanding of fundamental matters, that their lives may be more worth while and worth living."

The Electrical Workers' Journal is in receipt of a request from Sanseido Shoten, Booksellers and Stationers, 1. Torijimbocho Kanda, Tokyo, Japan, for specimen copies of this publication. These enterprising publishers say:

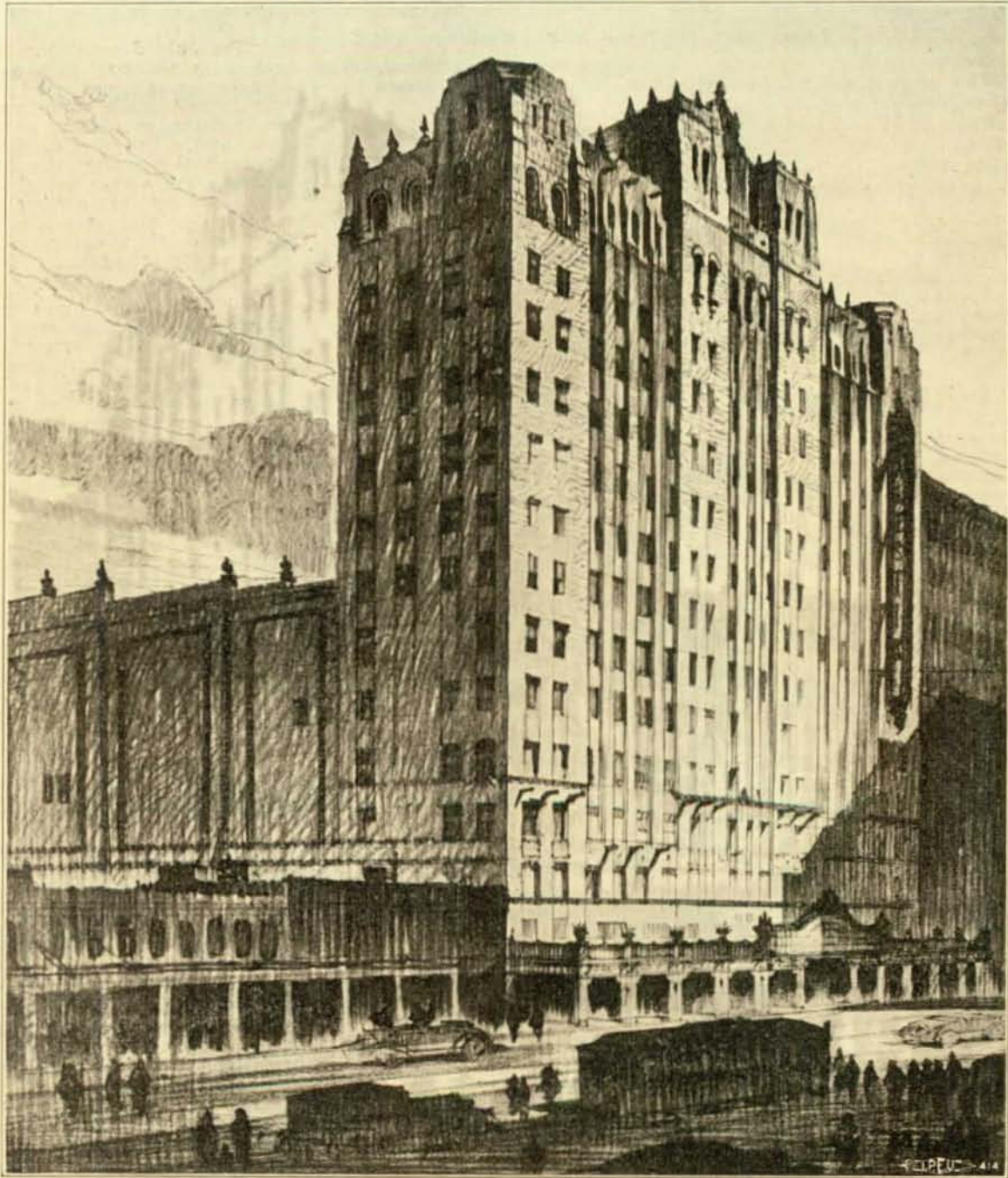
"Subscribers to foreign magazines and newspapers in our country are now rapidly increasing in number and every year in the subscription season they ask us to show the specimen copies of foreign periodicals.

"To meet this demand, we are going to have a Grand Exhibition of Foreign Periodicals at our store in October of this year and let the reading public see what valuable periodicals they are!

"Moreover we heartily wish to recommend your publications to the readers in this country."

This indicates not only intelligence on the part of this particular publisher, but a keen interest on the part of the strenuous republic of the east, in things western.

Press secretaries have been so fine in their spirit of co-operation that we hesitate about criticism, however slight. But, boys, photographs should never be sent rolled. In that condition, they usually break, or crack. Several fine photographs which could not be replaced, have been ruined in transit. Send them flat amply protected by cardboard.



A FINE BUILDING IN A SOUTHERN CITY
The New Greater Majestic Theater, San Antonio, Texas, Wired By L. U. NO. 60.



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Vol. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1929

No. 8

New Picture of American Business as Mergers Grow

UNCLE SAM is not doing business at the same old stand. Uncle Sam has moved into new spacious quarters, and is preparing to consolidate his great gains in trade, and to win new markets. This is the significance of the plethora of mergers, which has affected the body economic. So rapid have the changes come, that their effects have not yet been fully measured. A few facts are apparent. Mergers are arriving with irresistible force. No power is challenging them. The President of the United States, and the U. S. Department of Justice are reported to be friendly to the formation of huge combinations. Smaller businesses are being crushed. Adverse effects upon certain sections of the population are being ignored. Certain distinct advantages and disadvantages to labor organizations are seen. Basic industries are affected.

A roughly-outlined picture of the colossal new business structures shows:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Finance | { | International Bank—first of recent reparations changes.
Federal Reserve in co-operation with English banking system.
Huge banking consolidations, later to be described. |
| Production | { | Recombinations in electrical production field.
New food mergers.
Auto realignments.
Theatre combinations.
Innumerable minor mergers. |
| Distribution | { | Recombination in communication field.
Growth of chains.
New department store entente. |

Contrasts With Old Trust Days

What strikes the eye in this rapidly shifting panorama of towering business structures, is contrast. Contrast with the old era of trusts and trust-busting, when a 10-million-dollar corporation was a novelty. America has passed through the era of super-trusts, to a period of colossal corporation control, reaching not only into every county of America's broad domain, but into many foreign countries. The Report on Recent Economic Changes has brought out the fact that billions in American capital are being invested in factories and assembling plants abroad. This has meant shifting lines of financial control, with a broadening of the bases of financial supply at home. It has ushered in new problems—new problems for American labor. The Bulletin of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor (July, 1929) devotes its leading editorial to an incisive discussion of this question. It reviews the trend. "The largest automobile factory in Germany is now controlled by General Motors, while Henry Ford scatters his plants over Europe. Of course, it is American money and American management, the difference being that instead of

So restless, so dynamic is American business that a new picture must be caught every six months, if one is to keep in touch with important developments. Huge combinations are being formed in finance, production and distribution. What is labor's stake in the new order?

the automobiles being manufactured in the United States, they are manufactured abroad and foreign workmen paid for doing the work."

Then comes the pertinent reservation:

"It does seem from one point of view that for American capital to erect plants in other countries because labor is cheaper and then to supply foreign markets for these plants, does not increase wages and opportunities for employment in the United States, or develop our export trade."

Tariff Involved

The tariff question—now so much to the fore—becomes entangled with this vexed question of foreign expansion of American corporations. That it is agitating the minds of labor thinkers is indicated by this statement from the Labor Bureau Inc.: (July, 1929.)

"Every time a tariff increase occurs, whether home or abroad, production in America for foreign markets is discouraged, since such an income tends to raise costs of production in this country, and stimulates retaliation abroad. The inevitable result is to encourage American capital to emigrate, and at the same time our foreign debt and investment policies themselves tend to maintain an artificial difference in international price levels."

What appears to be taking place is that American capital with cold logic, and with cold indifference to sentiment and law, is utilizing existing conditions to lift itself to strategic positions. While anti-trust laws remain on the statute books, and are invoked by such hostile anti-union organizations, as the League for Industrial Rights, to cripple labor unions, they have become dead-letters as far as corporation combinations go. Henry Ford writes in the Electric World, advocating a colossal power monopoly:

"People talk about a 'power trust,'" Mr. Ford says. "I only wish that there actually were a power trust, a central directing organization for the development and use of every power source in the country, tied into one national power system for the service of the whole country; that is, welded into one operating

and business unit. It has got to come as the one necessary and economic method of power production. Our national power system will become a unit, just as our postal system is. This would mightily speed the day when electric power would fulfill its destiny as the bearer of mankind's burdens."

International Bank Permanent

Here is plain advocacy of private monopoly—a conception wholly inconsistent with American tradition and American philosophy. Mr. Ford's heresy must shock President Hoover and other advocates of American individualism. Traditional conceptions of national policy do not stand in the way of the renewed concentration of wealth into larger and larger pools. The reparations settlement arranged in Paris in June by the Experts Committee provided for an International Bank, into which Germany is to pay two billion marks annually, and from which America and the Allied are to be paid reparations. The significant part, however, is that the fathers of the reparations plan expect to see the bank become a permanent institution—a super bank—to control most of the gold of the world.

Behind this super bank is operating the U. S. Federal Reserve System, which appears to have reached an entente with the British building system. The Annalist (July 5, 1929) sums up this relationship thus:

"One of the most important events of the week seems largely to have escaped public notice although, if precedent counts for anything, it may very likely have momentous consequences. It was just two years ago that Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, together with high officials of the Bank of France and the Reichsbank, arrived in this country for a series of conferences with officials of the Federal Reserve System. That visit, begun under circumstances suggestive of only a trifle less mystery than those surrounding the reported arrival this week of Governor Norman, was followed by the inauguration by the Federal Reserve Authorities of the easy money policy which resulted in the subsequent wave of speculation, growth of brokers' loans, outflow of gold, and in fact, the entire chain of events leading up to the present credit impasse. Early this year another visit from Governor Norman was followed by the concurrent announcement of an increase in the British bank rate and the issuance of the famous February 7 warning by the Federal Reserve Board."

These widening circles of operation are duplicated in banking spheres at home. The motive assigned for the epidemic of bank mergers in the United States—chiefly in New York City—is necessity. If big business is to be properly financed it must have banks of proper size. During recent months there have been more than a dozen realignments of banking capital in New York City, as follows:

Chase National—National Park—	
American Express	\$340,000,000
National City—Farmer Loan	110,000,000
Guaranty—Commerce	70,000,000
Equitable—Seaboard	41,000,000
Bank American—Blair—Nassau	36,775,200
Manufacturers Trust — State	
Bank	27,500,000
Central Union—Hanover	21,000,000
Bank of U. S. — Colonial —	
Municipal	17,866,800
Chemical—U. S. Mtge. and Trust	15,000,000

Power and Food Mergers

The most talked-of merger in recent months is the one engineered by the Morgan interests in the power field. Though the first stages of this combination are seen only in New York State in the formation of \$650,000,000 operating group, controlling all the electric power of the Empire State, it is reported that the Morgan Associates dominate the eastern power field. This, it is reported, means three great power spheres, the east and south controlled by Morgan, the middle west by Insull, and the far west by another group, probably Byllesby. The Morgan merger in the east includes:

Niagara Hudson, the United Gas Improvement Company, the Electric Bond and Share, the Southeast Power and Light, and the American Gas and Electric Company.

These companies also overflow into South America and Cuba.

Another huge merger which has captured public attention is the so-called food merger, also engineered by the House of Morgan.

The Postum Company, Inc., has fused with the General Foods Company.

A list of mergers made during the last year is long, but it is significant. It piles up evidence that America and the world are in a new era of business and consolidation.

American La France Fire Engine Co.
Foamite Corp.

American Power and Light Co.
Montana Power Co.

American Radiator Co.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

Anaconda Copper Co.
Inland Steel and Wire Co.

Borden Co.
J. M. Horton.
Reid Ice Cream Co.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.
Chelmsford Ginger Ale, Inc.
C. B. Seely's Son, Inc.

Certain-teed Products Corp.
Beaver Board Companies.

Chrysler Corp.
Dodge Bros., Inc.

Colgate Co.
Palmolive-Peet Co.

Commercial Credit Corp.
Kemsley, Milbourn Co.

Consolidated Gas Co. (N. Y.)
Brooklyn Edison Co.

Continental Can Co.
United States Can Co.

Gold Dust, Inc.
American Linseed Co.

Hupp Motor Car Corp.
Chandler-Cleveland Motor Car Co.

International Nickel Co.
Mond Nickel Co.

International Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables Co.

B. F. Keith Co.
Orpheum Circuit, Inc.
Kroger Grocery and Baking Co.
Piggly-Wiggly Corp.
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.
National Bellas Hess Co.
Chas. Williams Stores, Inc.
National Biscuit Co.
Shredded Wheat Co.
National Cash Register Co.
Ellis Adding-Typewriter Co.
National Dairy Products Corp.
General Ice Cream Co.
Postum Co., Inc.
Certo Corp.
Check-Neal Coffee Co.
Purity Bakeries Corp.
Cushman's Sons, Inc.
Radio Corp. of America.
Victor Talking Machine Co.
Republic Iron and Steel Co.
Trumbull Steel Co.
Richfield Oil Corp.
Pan-Amer. Western Petroleum Corp.

Safeway Stores, Inc.
Sanitary Grocery Co.
Studebaker Corp.
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.
Texas Corp.
California Petroleum Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Elliott-Fisher Co.
United Drug Co.
Sterling Products Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
Philadelphia Electric Co.
Vivaudou, Inc.
American Druggists Syndicate.
Silk Products Corporation acts as centre for \$100,000,000 silk merger.
Macy's buys Bamberger's of Newark which forecasts huge department store consolidation.
Claude Neon Lights Inc. fuses 30 Neon firms.
McMarr Stores Inc. fuses 15 independent chain stores.
United Aircraft buys Sikorsky.
Curtiss joins Wright in air combine.
Rail consolidation in process and in forecast.

TENDENCY OF MONEY TO CONCENTRATE INTO GREATER AGGREGATES

INTERNATIONAL WORLD BANK

U. S. FEDERAL REGIME
ENGLISH BANK—GERMAN BANK

COLOSSAL BANK COMBINATIONS
IN UNITED STATES

HUGE MERGERS IN —
ELECTRICITY—FOOD—
TELEPHONES—RADIO

GREAT COMBINATIONS
IN AMUSEMENTS—
AUTOS—ETC.

PRODUCED
WEALTH

AMERICAN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Following is a partial list of branch factories operated by American corporations in foreign countries. The list shows the name of the American corporation and the name under which it operates its foreign branch or branches, together with the countries in which such branches are operated. The list does not include American companies holding the patent rights and manufacturing processes used by the foreign companies, or American companies manufacturing abroad under a license arrangement or on a royalty basis, in any case where a field officer has discriminated. This is issued by the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference.

SWEDEN

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
International Harvester Company Chicago, Ill.	Aktb. International Harvester Co. Norrkoping, Sweden
Boston Blacking Company Cambridge, Mass.	Boston Blacking Company Aktb. Halsingborg, Sweden
Spirella Company, Inc. Meadville, Pa.	Kersettfabriken Spirella Aktb. Malmo, Sweden
General Motors Corporation Detroit, Mich.	General Motors Nordiska, Aktb. Stockholm, Sweden

SPAIN

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
Ford Motor Company Detroit, Mich.	Ford Motor Company, S. A. E. Barcelona, Spain
Boston Blacking Company Boston, Mass.	Boston Blacking Company, S. A. Barcelona, Spain
United Shoe Machinery Company	United Shoe Machinery Co., A. E. Barcelona, Spain
Union Sulphur Company New York City, N. Y.	Union Sulphur Company, S. A. E. Tarragona, Spain
Armstrong Cork Company Pittsburgh, Pa.	Armstrong Cork Company of Spain, Seville, Spain
International Standard Corporation, New York	Standard Electrica, S. A. Madrid, Spain
International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., New York City, N. Y.	Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana, Madrid, Spain
General Motors Acceptance Corp. New York	General Motors Peninsular, S. A. Madrid, Spain
Warren Brothers Boston, Mass.	Pavimentos Warrenite-Bithulithic, S. A. E., Valencia, Spain
American Cynamid Company New York	American Cynamid Company Valencia, Spain
Singer Sewing Machine Company	Singer Sewing Machine Company Barcelona, Spain

ITALY

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
General Electric Company	Compagnia Generale di Elettricit�, Milan, Italy
Western Electric Company	Standard Elettrica Italiana Milan, Italy
American Radiator Company	Societa Nazionale dei Radiatore Milan, Italy
Boston Blacking Company	Boston Blacking Company, S. A. Bovisa, Milan, Italy
Consolidated Steel Strapping Co.	Societa Italo-Americana Brevetti Signode, Milan, Italy
Westinghouse E. and M. Company	Societa per Costruzioni Elettro- Meccaniche, Saronno, Italy
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	Societa Italo Americana pel Petrolio Genoa, Italy.
Edison Lamp Works	Societa Edison Clerici Milan, Italy
Columbia Ribbon & Mfg. Company	Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Mfg. Co., Milan, Italy
American Radio Company	American Radio Company Milan, Italy
Eastman Kodak Company	Kodak, S. A., Milan, Italy
James H. Rhodes and Company	James H. Rhodes and Company Lipari, Messina
Ford Motor Company	Ford Motor Company Trieste, Italy
General Motors Corporation	General Motors Corporation Trieste, Italy

GREECE

The Standard Oil Company of New York is the only American firm reported as having a branch factory in Greece. No information as to the location is available.

GERMANY

The following American firms have been reported as having branch factories in Germany. No information as to the name or location of the branch factory is available.

International Harvester Co.	Beechnut Co.
National Cash Register Co.	Warner Brothers
Worthington Pumps Co.	Northam Warren
A. Merghenthaler Co.	Erecht Corporation
Otis Elevator Co.	Chesborough Mfg. Co.
Steinway and Sons	Palm Olive Co.
National Radiator Co.	Hudson-Essex Co.
Standard Varnish Works	Union Special Machine Factory
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Chicago Pneumatic Tools Co.
Eastman Kodak Co.	International Combustion Engi- neering Corp.
First National Moving Pictures	Kardex Rand Corporation
Yale and Town Mfg. Co.	Pfaudler Company
Frigidaire	Sharpless Separator Co.
Corn Products Co.	Ford Motor Company
Dessart Bros.	General Motors Corp.
Quaker Oats Co.	Chrysler Company
Carborundum Co.	Willys-Overland Co.
Norton Co.	
Wrigley Co.	

AUSTRIA

The only American firm reported as having a branch factory in Austria is the Worthington Pump Company. The branch factory is the Worthington Pump Company, Vienna, Austria.

DENMARK

The Ford Motor Company and the General Motors International are reported as having branch factories in Denmark, but no information as to the name or location of the branch is given.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Vacuum Oil Company, of Kolin, Czechoslovakia, is the branch factory of an American concern. Lavine Company, Philadelphia, Pa., also has a branch factory in Czechoslovakia, but no information is available as to its name or location.

NEW ZEALAND

The General Motors Corporation is reported as having a branch factory in New Zealand.

BELGIUM

The following American firms are reported as having branch factories in Belgium. All the available information is listed below concerning these firms.

Gregg Company, Ltd. Hackensack, N. J.	(Location not reported.)
General Motors Ford Motor Company Chrysler Sales Corporation Bell Telephone Mfg. Co. American Radiator Company	(Location not reported.)
	(Branch factory is National Radiator Company; location not reported.)

FRANCE

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
International Harvester Company Chicago, Ill.	Compagnie Internationale des Ma- chines Agricoles, France
Bissel Carpet Sweeper Company Grand Rapids, Mich.	Etablissements Bissel Paris, France
The Norton Company Worcester, Mass.	Compagnie des Meules Norton Paris, France
American Radiator Company	Compagnie Nationale des Radia- terus, France
A. C. Spark Plug Company Flint, Mich.	Societe des Bougies A. C. Titan, Levallois-Perret, Seine, France
Boston Blacking Company	Boston Blacking Company (France) Montmagny, Seine and Oise, France
B. F. Goodrich Co. Akron, Ohio	Societe Francaise B. F. Goodrich Colombes, Seine, France
Pyrene Mfg. Co. Newark, N. J.	Etablissements Phillips and Pain Paris, France
Worthington and Mach. Corp. New York	Societe Francaise des Pompes & Machines, Worthington, Paris, France
Hobart Mfg. Co. Troy, N. Y.	Compagnie Internationale Hobart Ivry Port, Seine, France
Hoffman Pressing Machine Corp. Syracuse, N. Y.	Hoffmann Pressing Corporation Paris, France
S. F. Bowser and Company Fort Wayne, Ind.	S. F. Bowser and Company Paris, France
Otis Elevator Company New York	Atellere Otis Pifro Paris, France
E. W. Bliss Company Brooklyn, N. Y.	E. W. Bliss Company Paris, France
Aeolian Company New York	The Aeolian Company Paris, France
Lobdell Emery Mfg. Co. Alma, Mich.	Compagnie FrancoAmericaine des Jantes en Bois, Paris, France
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	La Compagnie Singer Paris, France
Kodak Company	Societe Anonyme Francaise, Ko- dak-Pathe, France
S. C. Brill and Co. Philadelphia, Pa.	Brill and Company Paris, France
Crane Company	Compagnie Crane, France
De Vilbis Mfg. Co. Toledo, Ohio	S. A. de Vilbis, France
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Chicago, Ill.	La Compagnie Brunswick Fran- caise, France
O' Cedar Corporation	Etablissements O' Cedar
New Home Sewing Machine Co. Orange, Mass.	Etablissements A. Rogalle France
A. Schrader's Son, Inc.	A. Schrader's Sons, Inc., of France, Paris, France
North-East Electric Co. Rochester, N. Y.	Societe Anonyme Francaise North- east, Paris, France

In addition to the above, the following American concerns are also reported as having branch factories in France, but no further information regarding the location or name is available:

Ford Motor Company Detroit, Mich.	Delco, Dayton, Ohio. (Branch factory located at Cannes, France.)
Ingersoll Rand New York	Syracuse Washing Machine Corp. Syracuse, N. Y.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. New York	Laundryette Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. (Plant for assembling at Paris.)
Richardson and Boynton New York	

EGYPT

The following American companies have branch factories in Egypt:

Vacuum Oil Company, New York. (Branch factories at Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.)	General Motors Corp., New York. (General Motors Near East Societe Anonyme, Alexandria, Egypt.)
Ford Motor Export Co., Inc., Delaware. (Branch factory at Alexandria.)	

TURKEY, FINLAND, LATVIA, RUMANIA AND SWITZERLAND

are reported as having no American branch factories established there.

(Continued on page 442)

Starrett's "Skyscrapers"—One Book in a Million

THE vast panorama of American business is unfolded through the medium of the building industry in "Skyscrapers—And the Men Who Build Them," a book by W. A. Starrett, a member of the firm of Starrett Brothers, builders. Once again we are made to understand that the construction industry is a great clearing house for other basic industries and becomes a gauge of the attainment of a whole nation. Starrett's book is significant as an epic of struggle and as a paean to the builders. It is significant for the zest, insight, and passion with which he has written the history of the skyscraper, the unique contribution of the United States to architecture. It is significant also because here for the first time the romance and adventure of building are made intelligible to the layman.

Starrett comes from a race of builders. His father was a carpenter. His three brothers were architects and builders, rooted deep in the building tradition of Chicago and the nation. Two were associated with Burnham. Two sisters married builders. W. A. Starrett, the author, had a thorough grounding in the building game. And what is more the author never loses his zest for the actual operation of construction. He feels the thrill of lifting steel and stone to the sky. He is a born craftsman—a glorified private in the ranks of the playboys of steel and stone. Only one with the true instincts of a workman could have written this passage:

"Building skyscrapers is the nearest peace-time equivalent of war. In fact, the analogy is startling, even to the occasional grim reality of a building accident where maimed bodies, and even death, remind us that we are fighting a war of construction against the forces of nature. And the spirit of the crusader is there, not only in the daring and courage, but also in the grief that ensues on these occasional terrible accidents, for they do happen in spite of the millions that are spent annually to prevent them. But the analogy to war is the strife against the elements. Foundations are planned away down in the earth alongside of towering skyscrapers already built. Water, quicksand, rock and slimy clay bar our path to bedrock. Traffic rumbles in the crowded highways high above us, and subways, gas and water mains, electric conduits and delicate telephone and signal communications demand that they be not disturbed lest the nerve system of a great city be deranged. Yet we venture down and do it, and from that inaccessible bed-rock of hardpan we turn back upward, with accurately laid and adequate foundation structures to support the incredible weights that the columns of the skyscraper will impose; for it is not uncommon to have a thousand tons on a single column and a hundred separate columns and footings is not over-many as we build skyscrapers nowadays. All this is done without settlement or movement of so much as an inch, and with accuracy of position that regards the variation of an

An employer of union labor, with a sympathy for labor's problems, and with a zest for work, and a romantic admiration for the great game of building, writes a human, fundamental, informative book on the Skyscraper.

eighth of an inch as the very limit of allowable error."

Work Glorified

And because Starrett is always the "worker himself" never the mere moneymaker, the mere observer, the mere man of leisure in business, he has an unusual attitude toward union labor in the building trades. This does not mean that he does not offer criticism, but criticism is always based on knowledge, and offered with sympathetic understanding.

"I am avowedly a union sympathizer," he says, "and would certainly be a union member if I were a craftsman. That is partly because I believe collective bargaining is a great social advance, and partly because the great bulk of the competent craftsmen in the building trades in the large cities are union men."

Quite arbitrarily we are going to make selections from this book—in particular from the chapter "Labor and Building." These will suggest the range, variety and integrity of Starrett's comments.

On the responsibility of labor for uncertainty of building.

"The building problem may be said to be, in a large measure, the labor problem. In the mind of the public, labor seems to be the whole problem. No large building project is ever discussed without an anxious inquiry about labor, and it is all too true that the everlasting bickerings, strikes and turmoil of building labor furnish that unreliable element that has led the public to regard a building operation as the most hazardous and uncertain of business undertakings. It might be ventured at this point that all of this uncertainty is not chargeable to labor, although labor has much of it to answer for. The owner, through his lack of understanding or withholding of decision, furnishes some of it. The architect, through trying to straddle between decision and indecision, furnishes a certain amount, and the very nature of the complexity of building furnishes a share that is never adequately considered."

On the uncertain character of occupation.

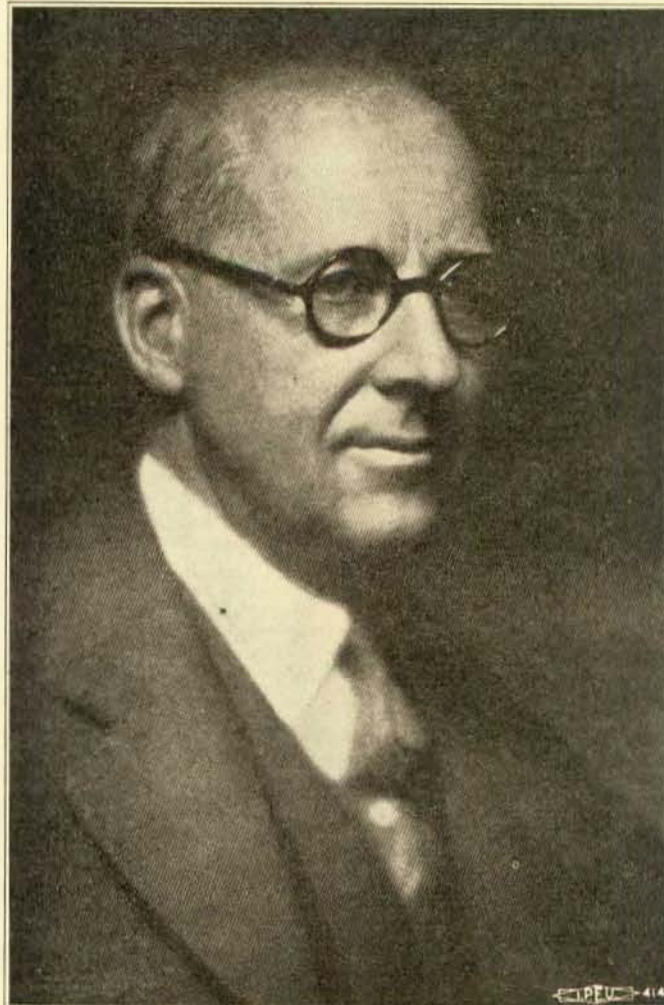
"Intermittency stalks as a spectre throughout the building trades mechanic's life. He has no fixed employer, but must needs travel from job to job performing his highly specialized task in the narrow confines of his trade's unionism, set by the customs of the trade, aggravated by an even greater artificial limitation that the manifold unions connected with building impose. An employer must, by the very nature of his relationship, snatch the man up, use him for a few weeks, and incontinently lay him off on the subdivision of an hour. If he works for the same employer again, it is likely to be on another job, under another superintendent, as though it were a wholly different employer—and again the length of employment is uncertain. Inclement weather breaks up his time. Errors of management that interrupt the smooth flow of material, delays of the work wholly unexplained to him, all militate against continuity of employment; and his detachment from personal contact with his employer leaves him little human relationship on which a mutual understanding could be discussed. A few, a very few, favorably known workmen receive measurably steady employment and are known to their principal employer, but their number in the great mass of metropolitan building trades artisans is negligible."

On alleged graft.

"To me the everlasting wonder is not that there is occasional graft, but that there is so little, the opportunities considered."

On the bad and good leader of labor.

"In some instances these opportunities have invited into labor a predatory type of Tweed politician, who finds the hunting better and safer here than in a



W. A. STARRETT, Builder

chastened municipal government that used to be his private preserve. He is no more concerned with labor as such than a book-maker is in improving the breed of race horses, and being unburdened with scruples he has a vast advantage in the struggle for control with labor leaders of another type. But fortunately, perhaps providentially, the majority is another type of leader, men with all the unselfish zeal, single-minded devotion to a cause, and personal probity of crusaders. They sometimes are fanatics, but their honesty is as fanatical as their economics. They are awake to and concerned with the situation, but handicapped in combating it by the refusal of the rank and file to see beyond the ends of their noses."

On jurisdictional disputes.

"This jurisdictional strike business is, of course, the despair of the best leaders, who admit that it is the curse and may eventually be the downfall of the present system of unionism. I say 'present system,' for there will be no downfall of organization in its fundamentals. It represents a mighty and fundamental principle of human advancement, essentially necessary in the scheme of things as civilization is organized. The pity of it is that the principle has been so freighted down with the fallacies embedded from the days when labor was indeed down-trodden and leadership was ignorant and militant. Capital was then largely to blame, and today it is still to blame wherever it shows oppressive hostility. That hostility engenders proper suspicion from labor. Labor knows little about the technic of management, finance and conservatism, and all of this capital could teach labor if the barrier of distrust could be removed."

On amount of wage.

"Figures are difficult to obtain, but it is fair to say that the average wage of even the most fortunate skilled mechanic, taken over a period of a year, can hardly be more than a half to three-quarters of that year's earning capacity. Intermittency curses building labor, and the mounting hourly wages have sharpened the keenness of the employer to get no high-priced mechanic on the payroll except at the last possible moment, and get him off at the earliest possible moment."

Worse Than War

On the price in human life which must be paid.

"The game itself is a killer. One passing a large metropolitan building during construction is apt to notice the young virile men, with nonchalant manner, who so confidently go about their tasks. Few people stop to consider these same men after twenty-five or thirty years of this rigorous, exposed life. They are hearty eaters and gulp their food, frequently carried to the job cold, or if bought at the ubiquitous hot-dog stand, it is generally of the fried variety with little thought of the science of dietetics. Their inordinate use of tobacco and small attention to dental hygiene, nowadays recognized as of such importance to middle-aged good health, leave them susceptible to the occupational ailments which their work sometimes engenders. Necessarily inconvenient are the sanitary facilities, and this although the builder does his utmost to make proper provision, promotes constipation and stasis which usually are met by drug store quackery. The admiring spectator sees young men, but little realizes the shadow that an uncertain future is casting. The experienced builder, however, sees the prematurely aged building mechanic, sometimes a pathetic figure, standing on the sidewalk week after week, in the furtive hope that a job commensurate with his now narrowed abilities is available for him. Unionism

"Skyscrapers" is published by Charles Scribner Sons, Publishers, New York City, at \$3.50. Here is a book that every local union should have in its library.

seems to have done little or nothing toward the solution of this, the most vital of labor problems."

On the strength of unions.

"The only possible answer, and one that has been tried with some success in certain cities, is a combination of owner, builder and bondholder with a defense fund of millions and a programme as militant as that of labor. In such a war the power of labor might be broken. It is a two-edged sword,

however, and for my part, I want nothing to do with it."

On cooperation and brotherhood in unions.

"Their whole system is built by the sweat of fellow-member assistance; suspicious of business and of their employers, savage in their attacks, unreasoning and stubborn, not to say ignorant, in their economics, they are, withal, intensely humane in their purposes toward each other when casualties do occur. It is a soul-stirring epic and one that should command the most intensive co-operation on the part of all who benefit by construction, and that means all the elements of our national life, for building is of the essence of our fundamental, national progress.

On the growth of mechanization.

"The building industry has not been without this trend to specialization, and one of its bugbears today is the tendency to create quickly trained workmen to do exclusively a

(Continued on page 448)

WHISTLES

By C. S. CHAMBERLIN

The clean-up gang is finished—the last shanty's coming down;
We've punched our last big payroll out—let's hunt another town.
There's a million smoky whistles, wheezing gods that we obey,
And the order that they're screaming is "Builders! On your way!"

So,
Let's speed—speed—speed!
Out to where the whistles plead,
Wailing at their toiling mob,
Laughing at the lives they rob,
Sneering at the biggest job,
There's work to do. Let's GO!

Jack-hammers singing like the whining choirs of Hell,
Gouging out the bed-rock and a deep foundation well;
Dynamite and steam drills are eating granite rock,
For a city wants a subway and it's work against the clock!

So,
Let's go—go—go!
Out to where the whistles blow,
Yelling out for men to build,
Sobbing for the men they've killed,
Boasting of the jobs they've filled,
There's work to do. Let's GO!

Rivet-guns thundering in an iron-chested roar,
Punching white-hot clinchers on the forty-seventh floor;
Cable-boists and air lines are stitching boiler plate;
Some one wants a fifty-decker—and they want it while they wait.

So,
Let's climb—climb—climb!
Up to where the whistles chime,
Begging for the men they need,
Roaring at each mighty deed,
There's work to do. Let's GO!

Concrete-mixers rumbling in a heavy, sullen moan,
Chewing rock and gravel up and spitting liquid stone.
Crusher blades and shovels are making boulders bounce;
Quick! A dam to light the cities—Time is all that counts.

So,
Let's rush—rush—rush!
Where the whistles never hush,
Shrieking shrill their frantic plea,
Shouting loud for you and me,
Booming "Builders! Can't you see
There's work to do?" Let's GO!

Written by a Carpenter, Quoted by Mr. Starrett

New York Local Fights Fire and Life Hazards

LOCAL UNION NO. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York City, has been instrumental during the last two years in reducing the number of fires caused by defective wiring in the metropolis.

This drive has been part of the campaign of the local, now nationally famous, to advance the electrical industry, through improved workmanship.

A recent bulletin sent out by Local Union No. 3 states 900 fires were caused in New York City, in 1927, due to defective wiring, and that there were 20,000 violations of the city code. The bulletin gives instructions to electrical workers for observance of the code.

Hazards to Life and Property Must Be Avoided—Electric Work Must Be Done In a Safe, Workmanlike Manner

There were nearly 900 fires in New York, according to the report of the fire underwriters, caused in 1927 by defective wiring. There were 20,000 violations of the code reported to the city department during 1927. There were doubtless many other thousands of violations never discovered or reported.

Section 22 (page 43) of the General Laws of the local requires that "Members shall install their work in a safe, workmanlike manner."

The above quoted law must be strictly enforced and the following should be done when armoured flexible cable is installed in order to avoid mechanical injury and hazards:

RULE 1—No cable is to be installed until the roof is on and is watertight. Stairways must also be in.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, page 46, article 6, section 611, paragraph N, states: When run in unfinished attics, or roof spaces, wires shall be considered to be concealed, and when run in close proximity to water tanks or pipes, wires shall be considered to be exposed to moisture. In unfinished attics or roof spaces, wires shall be considered to be exposed to mechanical injury, and shall not be run on knobs on upper edge of joists, except that in inaccessible roof spaces where wires are run across joists, they may be supported on knobs on the upper edge of each joist.

It is just as important to see that the roof is on the building before any B X cable is installed, as it is to have the roof on before the walls are plastered or the floors are laid. B X cable should never be permitted to be installed where it is subject to dampness; but the Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity allows this class of work to be installed in buildings before the windows are in. This allows rain and snow to enter the building and subjects the conductors to dampness during the entire construction of the building.

RULE 2—All cables entering boxes must be strapped separately. Each cable must be strapped not more than one foot from box. No matter where cable is used, it must be strapped separately throughout the job.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity governing the installation of armored cable—Decisions 3 and 15:

No. 3—Except in finished buildings, armored cable must be securely fastened in place, at least one support to be pro-

Brilliant results in a year's time have resulted from Local Union Three's campaign to make the building code of New York "work," 365 days a year.

vided every six feet. When cable is carried through holes bored in floor beams or studding, additional clamping supports will not be required. All cable supports must be of an approved type. The use of nails or ordinary staples or pipe hooks will not be allowed. In all cases supports must be provided as close to the box as practical, but in no case to be more than one foot from the box.

No. 15—Each armored cable entering an outlet box must be separately fastened. No grouping of cables supported by one strap will be permitted.

RULE 3—All cables which are not carried through the beams or studding must be strapped not more than every six feet.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity governing the installation of armored cable—Decision No. 3: Except in finished buildings, armored cable must be securely fastened in place, at least one support to be provided every six feet. When cable is carried through holes bored in floor beams or studding, additional clamping supports will not be required. All cable supports must be of an approved type. The use of nails or ordinary staples or pipe hooks will not be allowed. In all cases supports must be provided as close to the box as practical, but in no case to be more than one foot from the box.

RULE 4—Where cable is run through studding which is only two inches or less in thickness, the cable is subject to mechanical injury and must be sleeved through pipe or tubing.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, page 45, article 6, section 611, paragraph J—Where exposed to mechanical injury wires must be suitably protected.

RULE 5—Where cables cross iron beams which support the floor timbers, the cable shall be protected from mechanical injury by pipe sleeves.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, page 45, article 6, section 611, paragraph J—Where exposed to mechanical injury wires must be suitably protected.

RULE 6—No cables shall be run across or alongside of water or steam pipes. The cable must be kept at a distance of at least four inches from all such pipes. Cable must not be run under water pipes.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, page 46, article 6, section 611, paragraph N—When run in unfinished attics, or roof spaces, wires shall be considered to be concealed, and when run in close proximity to water tanks or pipes, wires shall be considered to be exposed to moisture. In unfinished attics or roof spaces, wires shall be considered to be exposed to mechanical injury, and shall not be run on knobs or upper edge of joists except that in inaccessible roof spaces where wires are run across joists, they may be supported on knobs on the upper edge of each joist.

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RULE 7—No cable can be run where it is to be bricked in, concreted, tiled or cemented over. In such cases, rigid conduit must be used.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, page 46, article 6, section 611, paragraph O: Wires shall not be laid in plaster, cement or similar material.

RULE 8—Where two cables enter either the top or bottom of outlet, switch box, or cut out box, they shall not be strapped on the same studding.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity governing the installation of armored cable—Decisions 3 and 15—

No. 3—Except in finished buildings, armored cable must be securely fastened in place, at least one support to be provided every six feet. When cable is carried through holes bored in floor beams or studding, additional clamping supports will not be required. All cable supports must be of an approved type. The use of nails or ordinary staples or pipe hooks will not be allowed. In all cases supports must be provided as close to the box as prac-



HE IS WELL PROTECTED ON THE JOB

(Continued on page 446)

Employers Clog Move for Building Trades Safety

OBSTRUCTIONISTS among certain employers in the building construction field have been powerful enough to date to halt the movement for a national conference on accidents in the building industry. The plan has been pushed by labor, has been favorably received by architects and engineers, by research men in the industry, and has been represented to the Secretary of Labor. The first intimation that employers were opposing the introduction of a new safety code in the building field where accidents mount at an appalling rate, came in a report of governmental officials in industry. This restrained exhortation of the tactics of the employers signifies deep indignation.

"About the time of the last meeting of this association, work on the safety code for construction work was stopped at the request of the Associated General Contractors of America in order that they might carry on educational work along safety lines. At the last meeting of the contractors' association, held on January 26, 1928, they passed a resolution to the effect that they advise against the adoption and use at this time of detailed safety codes and should, in the interest of safety, oppose their promulgation.

"As a result of this action no further work has been undertaken, although it seems to be realized by everyone except the contractors that there is a pressing need for such a code for the guidance of the states, the industry itself, and the insurance companies in cutting down the serious accident rate in construction work.

Must Arouse Public Opinion

"It is the opinion of your representative that the members of this association should make special efforts during the coming year to place before the contractor associations and individual contractors coming under their jurisdiction the accident record of this industry, and to show them that a set of regulations which will suggest safe practices to be followed in construction work will be of great benefit to them in reducing the number of accidents which are yearly occurring. The construction industry is the last great industry to fall in line for safety, and as would seem to be indicated by the action taken at the last meeting of their national association, they have not fallen very far. Strong pressure should therefore be brought to bear from every angle, and it is recommended that every member of this association do his part during the coming year."

Secretary Spencer of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has been active in gathering statistics on accidents. He is prepared to submit startling figures to his department convention in Toronto in October. Secretary Spencer is active in seeking a conference between employers and unionists, under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Labor. In a recent interview, he is reported as declaring that more men are killed while fitting pipe in new buildings than in erecting steel frames, due to failure of contractors to put in floors before the pipe work is started.

Workers Active to Get Protection

A safety code committee under the supervision of the Committee on Public Health and Safety, American Institute of Architects, in co-operation with a committee of trade unionists, and the Workers' Health Bureau has given impetus to the safety

Mounting death tolls on buildings goad labor and other social agencies to demand safety codes. These protective measures are being opposed by indifferent employers, who want to rely on passive means for a way to meet the rising dangers of construction.

movement. "A Safety Code for Workers in the Construction Industry" has been prepared by Randolph P. Miller, consulting engineer. This, it is hoped, will form a basis for negotiations by individual trade unions for more stringent safety regulations. Nine recommendations are made by this committee:

1. Health and safety provisions should be embodied in all trade union agreements with employers, regardless of existing or contemplated legislation.

2. Trade union safety committees should be appointed by the union for every construction job. These committees should report all accidents with their causes; report violations of the law, and assist in securing rigid enforcement of agreements and legal regulations through the potential weapon of the strike.

3. In states having no safety code for the construction industry, it is recommended that an industrial commission or board be responsible for the administration and enforcement of the code. In this connection it is important that power to add to the code be given the commission or board, otherwise every addition to the code will have to be passed by the state legislature, an endless and hopeless task. City regulations should be adopted only as an addition, not as a substitute for state regulations.

4. Trade unions should demand representation on all industrial boards, commissions of labor or committees dealing with the labor code, representation to be at least equal to the total non-union membership on these bodies.

5. Sufficient appropriation for a well trained and adequate inspectorial staff must be included in all proposed legislation. Unions should insist that inspectors be chosen from the ranks of organized labor and that a course of instruction for candidates be furnished by the state free of charge.

6. Severe penalties for violation of the law must be made part of every code.

7. Where accidents occur in violation of the law, especially severe penalties, directly levied against the employer and not coverable by compensation insurance should be included in the safety code or in the workmen's compensation law.

8. Where accidents occur to workers under 18, compensation benefits triple those provided by law should be paid.

9. "Speed up" and long hours of work are directly responsible for many accidents. The five-day, 40-hour week, must be won for all building trades workers.

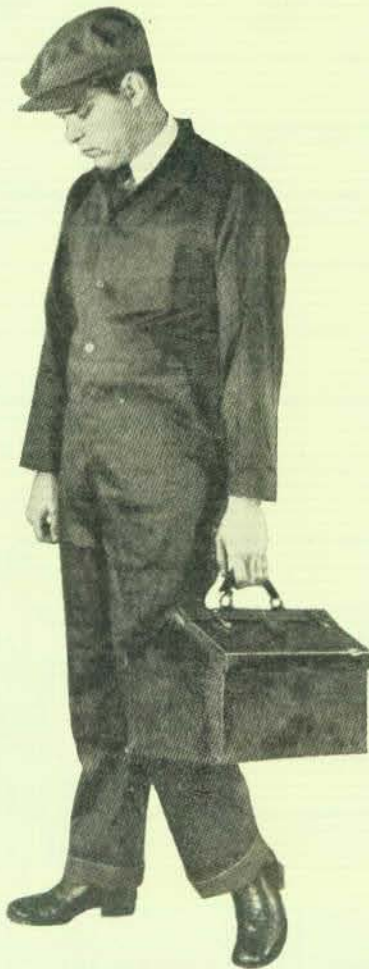
That all employers are not indifferent to the problem of safety is indicated by an article on Safety Engineering (March, 1929) by Max Bauman, a member of the Accident Prevention Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Contractors Should Help

"The adoption of this plan would definitely fix the responsibility for safeguarding on the contractors, each for his own employees by virtue of his contract. A legal requirement would become a contractual responsibility. It would not be inequitable, for the reason that this responsibility would be placed upon each contractor only in so far as the protection was applicable to this work, avoiding confusion as to who should safeguard a particular piece of work, and tending to eliminate duplication of such safeguarding. Contractors including this cost in their bids would not rely, as is sometimes practiced, upon the safeguarding equipment of others, thereby cutting down a prolific source of accidents caused by the removal of a board, etc., which renders a safeguard inoperative."

Mr. Bauman believes that seventy-five per cent of the accidents are due to carelessness on the part of workers. The article attacks the irresponsible contractor. It advocates making the contractor responsible.

"Among the mechanical rules Mr. Bauman mentions providing safe equipment and not overloading scaffolds; overhead protection for sidewalks; guarding of ladders and temporary stairways, permanent stairways, permanent or temporary elevator cars used for carrying workmen, and floor openings; guarding material hoist shaftways; guarding and proper installation of swinging, suspended, built-up outrigger and special scaffolds; artificial lighting for dark places; and the planking over of the derrick floor."



HE IS ILL PROTECTED ON THE JOB

A. F. of L. Breaks Membership Record for All Time

ORGANIZED labor has staked out a bigger claim upon the Machine Age. Concerted action, scientific methods, established goodwill have resulted in a gain of 28 per cent in membership since November, 1928. At that time, on the occasion of the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans, a movement was launched to double union membership. Even the most sanguine, it is pointed out, knew that a 100 per cent increase in membership in one year's time was neither possible nor desirable. But the record established in the first eight months of the drive has passed expectations. In 1928, the membership of the American Federation of Labor was 2,896,063.

In July, 1929, the membership had leaped to 3,500,000.

By November, 1929, the membership is expected to hit the 4,000,000 mark.

The 28 per cent increase, announced by Frank Morrison, secretary, through the International Labor News Service is the greatest growth made in any normal year in the Federation's history. Greater numbers than these were absorbed during the war, but many of them were "emergency workers," blacksmiths, tinkers, cobblers and such, and not craftsmen of the first order.

The total figure of 3,500,000 does not include the 400,000 held by the transportation brotherhoods, or the 100,000 in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has made public tradesmen membership figures for foreign countries, as follows:

	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1928
Argentina	120,000	164,874
Australia	729,155	911,652
Austria	1,044,068	963,550
Belgium	726,126	762,886
Bolivia	5,000	
Brazil	104,000	22,562
British Guiana		1,073
Bulgaria	49,803	2,485
Canada	201,981	209,282
Ceylon		40,000
Chile	162,000	204,000
China	300,000	2,800,000
Colombia		11,400
Corea		123,000
Cuba	100,000	250,000
Czechoslovakia	1,669,456	1,696,897
Denmark	306,153	309,885
Dutch East Indies	60,000	24,021
Egypt	12,000	60,000
Estonia	30,000	14,331
Finland	47,312	75,846
France	1,068,046	1,218,250
Germany	6,900,000	8,217,923
Great Britain	5,531,000	4,908,000
Greece	56,680	98,470
Guatemala		3,000
Holland	517,914	407,665
Honduras		6,000
Hungary	207,885	185,337
Iceland	4,000	4,540
India	195,800	300,000
Ireland	148,501	111,921
Italy	2,234,520	2,768,730
Japan	230,000	316,906
Latvia	38,867	34,032
Lithuania	28,250	18,486
Luxemburg	14,087	15,479
Memel Territory	3,894	1,024
Mexico	838,000	2,119,347
Mongolia		5,000
New Zealand	96,821	80,000
Nicaragua		6,000
Norway	94,567	104,152
Palestine	14,835	21,873
Panama		3,000
Paraguay		8,000

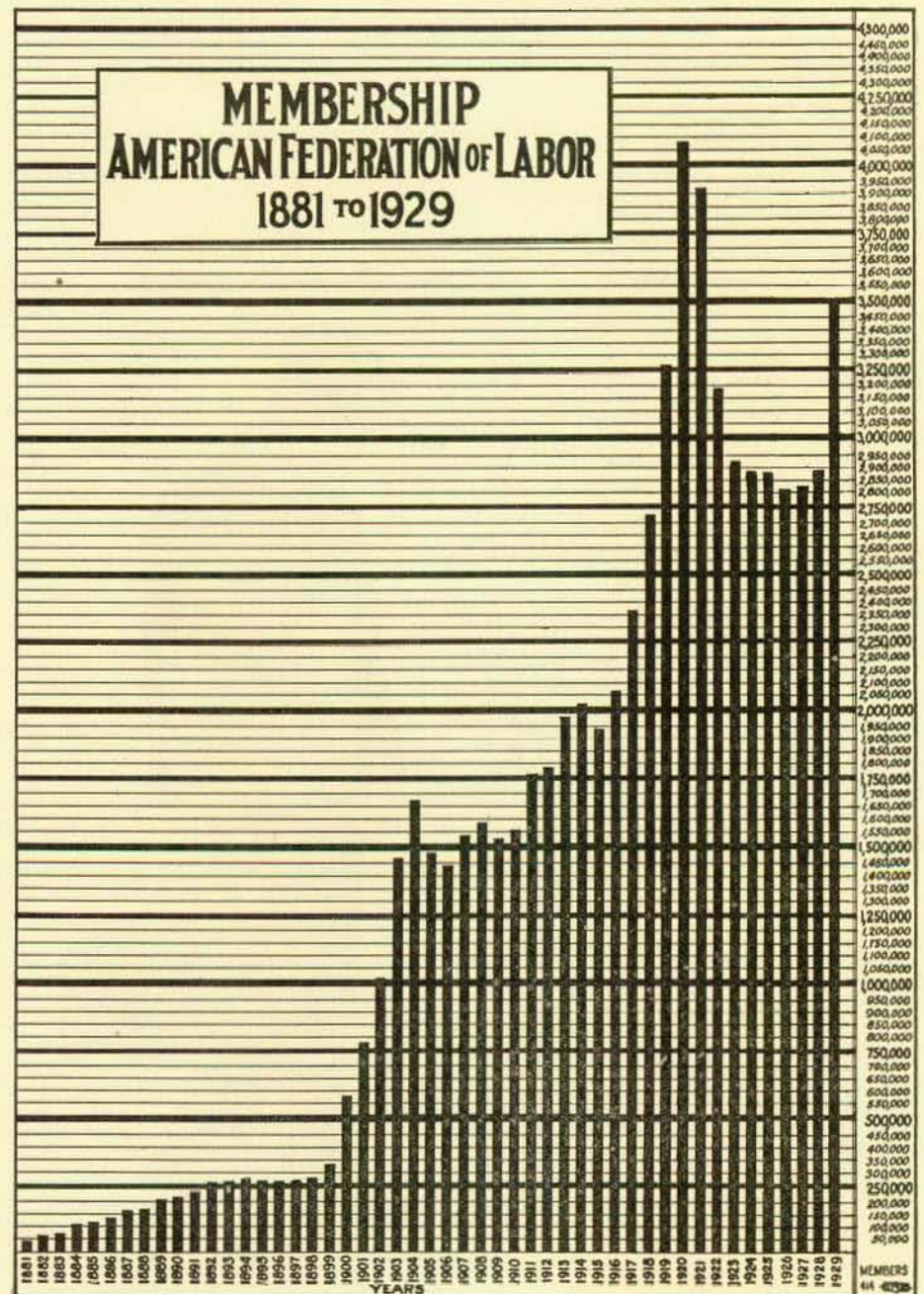
Labor's answer to the Machine Age is given this year in huge membership gains.

	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1928
Peru	25,000	25,000
Philippines		67,000
Poland	539,089	577,581
Porto Rico		18,000
Portugal	36,000	40,000
Rumania	46,863	46,631
Russia	6,604,684	10,248,000
Salvador		10,000
South Africa	27,670	82,660
South West Africa		600
Spain	453,578	262,000
Sweden	451,650	529,974
Switzerland	261,713	254,992
Uruguay		28,484
United States	3,606,738	4,241,542

	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1928
Yugoslavia	64,000	57,717
Total	36,062,711	46,187,060

As given in report; items add to 46,106,060.

Fear is lack of faith. Lack of faith is ignorance. Fear can only be cured by vision. Give the world eyes. It will see. Give it ears. It will hear. Give it a right arm. It will act. Man needs time and room. Man needs soil, sunshine and rain. Needs a chance. Open all your doors and windows. Let everything pass freely in and out, out and in. Even the evil. Let it pass out and in, in and out. No man hates the truth. But most men are afraid of the truth. Make the truth easier than a lie. Make the truth welcomer than its counterfeit. Then man will no longer be afraid, being afraid is being ignorant. Being ignorant is being without faith.—
Horace Traubel.



Dream Pictures—Kaleidoscope of a Lineman's Past

By J. SHAPLAND, L. U. No. 230, Victoria, B. C.

IT IS a stormy night. Seated before a blazing fire of driftwood, a gray-haired man listens to the rain dashing against the windows, whilst the roar of the surging rollers from the broad Pacific drown the noise of the gale which has driven older craft homewards.

His home is on the beach of an island known as "the outpost of an Empire," and in his declining years he has made friends of the forces of nature which seem so much a part of his life's history. As he gazes into the glowing embers he sees a street in a Canadian city a thousand leagues away.

A telephone lead, carrying many wires on its numerous crossarms, extends the full length of the street.

Standing on the crossarms of a central pole are two linemen, busy with blocks, pulling the wires and cutting out the slack.

A gang of about a dozen linemen, a man to each pole, untie the slack wires, and tie in the tight ones as they are pulled. The men are well muffled up, for it is mid-winter, and a zero wind is sweeping along the icy street.

A lineman called "Towhead," for obvious reasons, moves to the end of a crossarm close to a building and ties in a wire.

Right beside him is a window. He looks through it and sees an elderly man sitting in an easy chair before a glowing heater reading a paper. The man lays down his paper, and from a bottle standing on a table at his elbow, fills a small glass with the amber colored liquor which he extends towards "Towhead" with an exasperating smile, before drinking.

"Towhead" conquers a sudden impulse to crash a spare insulator into that mocking face, and then for a fleeting moment wishes he could change places with the man, but, as he rubs his cheek to head off an incipient frost bite, he smiles and thinks what a fool he would be, to change his lusty, vigorous youth for pampered, over-fed, old age. The I. B. E. W. had not yet arisen to become a mighty power in the land, and to offer the oppressed workers of "Mother Bell" a magic key with which they may unlock her heavy fetters and cast them away.

And so the sputtering arc lights come on one by one to light the gathering darkness, and it is six o'clock before the gang, numb with cold, descend stiffly down the poles, and tramp their way to warmth and safety.

* * * *

The picture fades, and now the man gazing into the fire, sees a small gang of linemen in the northern Canadian woodlands.

The trail leads on to an Eastern scene,
 Earth clad in a crystal mail.
 The dying sun casts a blood-red gleam,
 That blazed on the sight like a fairy dream,
 Or a glimpse of the Holy Grail.

A peep into the memory box of a union lineman, still active in the game and in the organization.

There has been a sleet storm, and all nature is sheathed in a clear, glistening coat of ice.

Through the day the gang have been busy pulling the ice-laden, toll wires from the snow drifts and stringing them back on the poles. The healthy, vigorous exercise makes them immune to the bitter cold, and they sing many a rollicking ditty.

Just before it dips below the horizon, the sun emerges from the masses of gray clouds which have kept it hidden, and in an instant the whole scene is bathed in a flood of scarlet.

The trees, with their myriads of glistening pendants, become fountains of living fire. The poles, a long line of livid crosses. The

weird, unearthly beauty of the scene holds the gang spellbound. To "Towhead," it seems, as if for an instant, the veil was withdrawn and dull, mortal eyes allowed to gaze on the glory of the Eternal City, and that he will hear the voices of the Celestial Choir singing, "Peace on earth and good will toward men." The sun sinks, the radiance fades, a cold wind sweeps by and breaks the spell. The scene changes.

* * * *

Now the man sees a little, mining town in the heart of the mountains. The main street is several blocks long, and owing to a natural shelf on the steep side of a mountain along which it runs, is fairly straight and level, but the short, cross streets rise up on the one hand, and dip down on the other, at such steep grades, that they look like grotesque, little acrobats about to use the main street as a trapeze on which to do the giant swing.

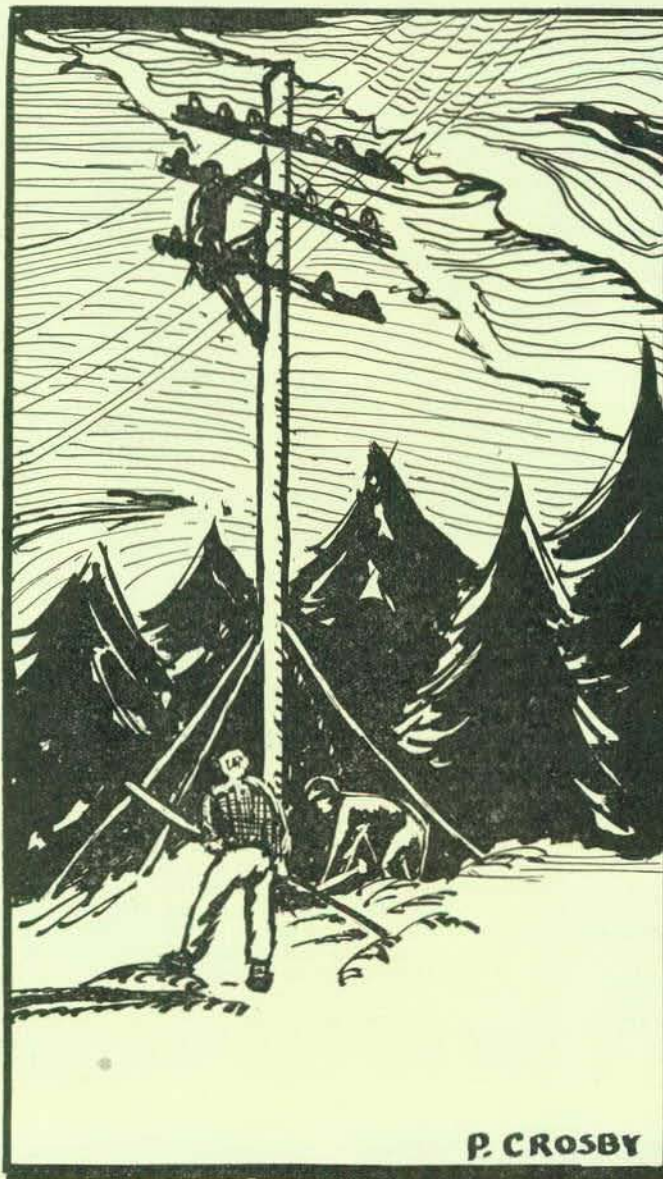
The business part of the town contains a number of two-story buildings, which look disdainfully down upon their brethren of lesser stature, and these dwindle in size the farther they go until at last losing all sense of dignity they appear to have been dropped haphazard from some giant's box of toys. On every hand the snow lies so deep that it almost hides the little town from sight, indeed, it seems as if Mother Nature had said to the inhabitants, "Now children, I have tucked you nice and snug in your little bed with a downy, white coverlet to keep you warm, so be good, and sleep until I come back in the spring and awaken you."

But the sleep is not general, for here and there blue spirals of smoke ascend straight up into the clear air, as if in quest of the first sign of spring, and along the main street comes the Anglican Minister, riding his broncho in free and easy western style.

Father Pat, as he is called, is idolized by the whole populace. His charity knows no bounds, and when, as often happens, his private means are exhausted, he never lacks friends to fill his flat-brimmed hat to its capacity.

In his college days he was a famous boxer, and this combined with a phenomenal strength and quickness, unlooked for in one of his slender build, causes many a laugh and chuckle to go the rounds among his miner friends, when some bad man straying in from the outside world, attempts to make a Roman holiday, by beating up their beloved parson, for then it is, that Father Pat's Irish temperament asserts itself, and suddenly he takes on the role of the church militant, and the bad man is enveloped in a whirlwind of such dynamic action, that never after has he anything but a hazy recollection of what really happened to him, while Father Pat, oblivious to the open admiration of his prowess, pursues the even tenor of his way.

The man sees "Towhead" sitting at his desk in the tele-



WEIRD, IRRESISTIBLE BEAUTY OF THE WIRES

(Continued on page 444)

"John Mitchell Is Dead, John Mitchell Still Lives"

By A. E. SUFFERN, Author "Coal Miners' Struggle for Industrial Status"

IT has been well said by Professor John Commons that "this book is more than a biography—it is a useful lesson in leadership and democracy." Those who knew John Mitchell and his times can appreciate how faithful a representation the author has given of his character and the conditions which he faced. He stands out not only as a great labor leader but as one of nature's noblemen who was bent on leaving the masses a heritage which would improve their economic status.

Only those who know what life is in isolated and primitive mining villages can comprehend their retarding effects on children and their discouraging influence upon adults. John Mitchell retained memories of his childhood environment which steadily acted as a spur to lift the level of "his people." For in the 70s, 80s and 90s of the last century there had already developed a condition of life and work in some of our basic industries which amounted to industrial servitude.

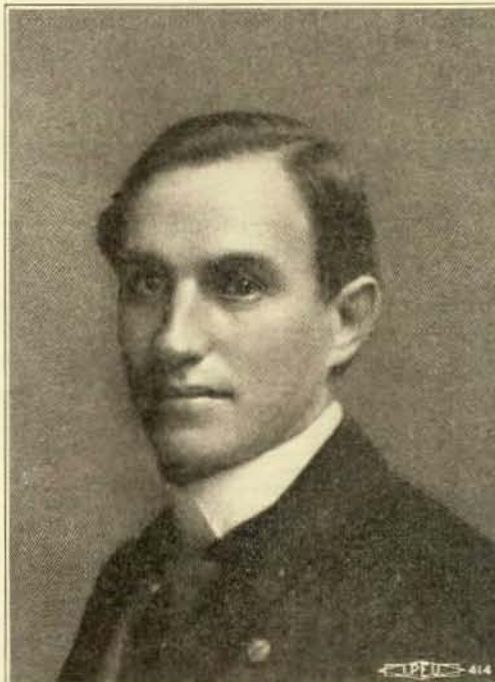
The common effect of adversity on people in mining villages where everybody knew everybody else was to suggest united action to redress their grievances. The pressure of adverse working conditions and low wages brought a demand for collective bargaining. It was soon discovered, however, that collective bargaining through trade unions could not be limited to one locality. The market for coal was broadening and competition between districts was severe. Labor costs were the most important item in the cost of production of coal and this suggested the need for a basic wage throughout competitive districts.

John Mitchell early grasped the need for organization among the miners and enthusiastically threw himself in the movement to establish a comprehensive system of collective bargaining. He rose rapidly to prominence in his district union, Illinois, and by the age of 28 was put forward as the district's candidate for vice president of the United Mine Workers. He had hardly been introduced to this office when the president of the union was appointed a member of the United States Industrial Commission in 1906. As acting president Mitchell demonstrated his capacity for leadership. He was elected president over the heads of many men older in the movement for whose sake Mitchell would have gladly stepped aside. But in this case the office sought the man and events later proved that the miners knew their man.

The system of collective bargaining in the bituminous coal industry had been under way only a few years when Mitchell found himself involved in the anthracite strike of 1902. His leadership in this strike made history for the American labor movement and gave him a pre-eminence rarely attained by labor leaders.

The conditions under which John Mitchell was born, the handicaps of his youth and early manhood, and the circumstances under which he attained leadership and prominence remind the reader of many aspects of Abraham Lincoln's career. Likewise his sincerity, simplicity, and rugged honesty, as well as his ability to rise to heights of devotion to human needs, suggest the Lincoln character. His ability to see complex situations with clarity and balance, his unwillingness to use power ruthlessly, his appeal to reason and the better instincts of men, and his calm opposition and daring when he faced a battle

Indication of the growing interest in lives of labor leaders is the new biography, "John Mitchell—Miner," by Elsie Glück. Published by John Day Company, New York, this moving story of Mitchell's life has attracted attention. Dr. Suffern, who knows the coal industry, reviews Miss Glück's book, with acclaim.



JOHN MITCHELL
As a Young Leader

with America's most powerful business leaders gained for him the respect of his opponents as well as the homage of those he led.

Theodore Roosevelt paid John Mitchell the compliment of being the only man who played the part of a gentleman when the President called a conference at the White House to settle the anthracite strike of 1902. Mitchell knew that the conditions under which his people labored needed only to be known by the public to bring a verdict in their favor. The author designates the struggle during this strike and the formation of the anthracite commission of 1902 as a process of "bringing feudalism to trial." The term is well chosen for the industrial overlords challenged the authority of the American people and their president in a way that necessitated bringing them into court.

Although the award was inadequate the hearings of the commission brought to light industrial methods which were despicable and exhibited the industrial philosophy of railroad presidents and mine owners in all its

threadbare aspects. For with them individualism had run riot. Government existed only to serve their ends and women and children could starve if necessary in order that incensed should be burned to the god Profits.

But public opinion and government interference called a halt on the ruthlessness of the money makers. Thereafter the United Mine Workers became a power for protecting the welfare of the workers and a bulwark for the American labor movement. Although John Mitchell was forced in 1908 to resign because of ill health he retained his membership in the union and devoted himself to furthering the development of unions and collective bargaining. As chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, he was a pioneer in establishing the administration of workmen's compensation on a sound basis. During the war period he gave himself lavishly and died in 1919 a comparatively young man. He lived his 49 years with a strength and depth which endeared him not only to "his people" but to many others who knew his sterling qualities. Louis F. Post wrote: "John Mitchell is dead. His body is laid at rest in Scranton and the crowds of simple-minded folk who thronged the cathedral are ample testimony that John Mitchell lives. The value of men like Mitchell to the nation lies in their ability to communicate the spirit of democracy to others. It transcends any mere material contribution to society."

Blood Proof of Fatherhood

How tiny invisible particles in human blood recognize their kindred in the bloods of father or mother and provide a new blood test which promises important aid to the criminal courts in solving cases of disputed parentage has been discovered by a distinguished German physician and biologist, Prof. Wilhelm Sangemeister, of the University of Königsberg. The new test will make it possible, Professor Sangemeister believes, to say definitely whether a suspected man is or is not the father of a disputed child, provided only that samples of blood from both child and suspected father can be obtained for test. Previous blood tests for parentage, although they have been used a few times in criminal cases and for other legal purposes, never permitted a definite positive decision. They may say with assurance that a certain man is not the father of a certain child, but never that he is the father. The previous tests have depended upon the fact that all human beings, so far as known, have blood of one of four definite types, recognizable by laboratory tests. Professor Sangemeister's method is different and depends on a specific chemical reaction which occurs, he finds, when samples of the clear blood fluid or serum from closely related individuals are mixed together. Although no change is visible to the naked eye, either of two optical instruments, the ultramicroscope or the spectrophotometer, discloses that tiny microscopic particles in the blood serum tend to clump together with similar particles in samples taken from blood relations but not with the particles in blood serums from unrelated individuals.

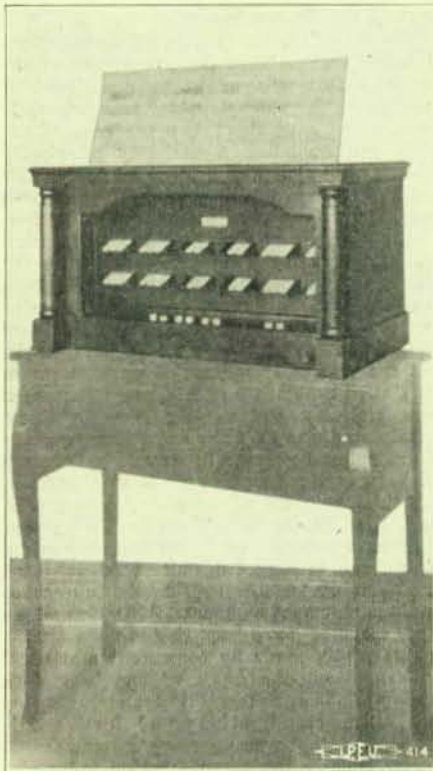
I never make the mistake of arguing with people for whose opinions I have no respect.
—Gibbon.

Multi-Light Organ Now a Commercial Product

MUSIC, color, light. For some years color symphonies have been known to scientists. Now the principle of mobile lighting has been incorporated into the Lumitone, described by its manufacturers, Curtis Lighting, Inc., as a device for the manual or automatic remote control of mobile color lighting. Through the cooperation of Paul V. Whitney, of Curtis Lighting Company, the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* gives the following description of this interesting new device in the lighting field:

How the Lumitone Operates

Lumitone is a control device for mobile lighting which provides for the automatic



A MANUAL CONSOLE

or manual remote control of all circuits. The dimming of lighting circuits is accomplished without flicker and in exactly the order which has been predetermined. Various color effects can be planned and executed with absolute certainty when using the automatic playing roll which can run for several hours without repeating a single setting. Each dimmer is driven independently of any of the others and can be moved up or down or the circuit turned on and off, regardless of the condition or movement of other dimmers.

There are four holes in the tracker bar, over which the record roll passes, for each circuit. One of these turns on the current, one moves the dimmer up, one moves the dimmer down and one turns the current off. As the perforated paper roll passes these openings, the functions of each are performed according to the pattern of the perforations. This action is identical with that of a player piano, is as positive, and has the same perfect timing.

The entire mechanism functions through the use of electro-pneumatics, a principle which insures exact, quiet, trouble-free control. The finest gradations of speed and

Advance in lighting control resulting in delicate handling of rainbow hues for theatre, stage and auditorium is here recorded.

movement are accomplished with the simplest of controls. This means that all electrical circuits are kept out of the action mechanism and the possibility of short circuits is completely eliminated.

The construction of the dimmer compartment of the Lumitone shows excellent engineering and is in accordance with underwriters' requirements. The dimmers are placed at the top of the cabinet so that heat can be easily dissipated through the perforations without passing up through the machine. This compartment is entirely of metal within metal and is designed to be safer than necessary. The switches are in the dimmer compartment, enclosed in their own metal housing, and are actuated by push rods from the cabinet below.

The dimmer handles are moved by a rack and pinion device which is designed to give a smooth positive movement. Racks and pinions are disengaged except when the dimmer is moving, thereby minimizing wear.

The Console Keyboard—How to Play It

The Manual is divided into three main divisions, Solo, Accompaniment and Special Effects. The functions of these are as follows:

The Solo section plays all the colors of the equipment which are directed toward the main feature of the display or the soloist. The Solo keys are all placed in the upper bank, similar to a pipe organ and are customarily played with the right hand. The Accompaniment section plays all of the colors on the background or accompaniment. The background may be kept subdued as in a great solo or may be brought up in a crashing crescendo as in a large chorus effect. The Accompaniment keys are placed on the lower bank and are usually played with the left hand.

The Special Effect buttons are placed in the shelf and are only used when something out of the ordinary is to be executed. The names of these keys in their order from left to right and their functions are:

Crescendo: This key brings all the lights up at once and is used for a crashing finale or other effect which demands that additional light be piled on as quickly as possible.

Diminuendo: The reverse of the Crescendo, this key dims all lights at once and is extremely useful in shading down all lamps when the display is too bright.

Manual: This key stops the automatic roll and gives the control to the keys on the manual.

Automatic: This key starts the machine operating from the automatic roll.

Tempo Slow: This key slows down the rate of change of the lighting intensity and affects all dimmer circuits.

Tempo Fast: A means of speeding up the rate of change of all dimmer circuits.

Black Out: This key turns off every light on the display.

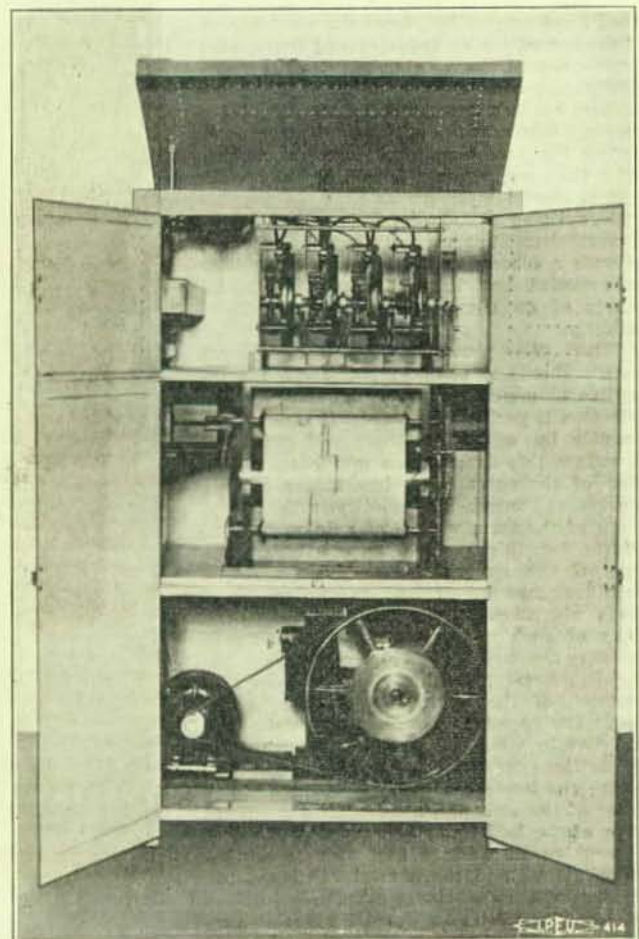
Restore: This key turns them back on at the same point at which they were turned off providing no dimmer positions have been changed during the black out.

The Manual and Automatic keys are furnished as standard on all consoles, all other special keys can be added at a small extra cost. The two groups of keys at the extreme right end of the solo and accompaniment banks are "spot" keys which are ordinarily furnished without any dimmer equipment. They are used for special lighting or mechanical effects and when not furnished with dimmers, have only two keys—On and Off.

Each color group in each bank consists of four keys, one of which is the color of the circuit and turns the light on that circuit on, the two center keys in each group are white and run the dimmer up or down as indicated, the fourth key is black in color and turns the circuit off. The color groups are arranged in the order in which they appear in the spectrum, i.e., blue, green, amber, red.

While they are not standard equipment, Jewels, indirectly lighted, can be placed

(Continued on page 443)



THE AUTOMATIC CONTROL CABINET

Unemployment, Severe Test of Labor in England

WILL SHERWOOD, general secretary of the General Municipal Workers of London, has communicated with Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor. This letter, bearing primarily on unemployment, is of such general interest that permission has been sought and granted to reproduce it here in its entirety.

"The industrial position does not improve enough to show stable improvement. Our coal industry has had a great boom, due to the icebound condition of the Continent, and it is hoped by the coal owners to reestablish themselves in the continental markets.

"Schemes of marketing are also being adopted, but, in my judgment (and I was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the coal industry in 1926) there is little hope of 250,000 men now redundant, ever again being absorbed into this industry.

"The present government's policy is to transfer the younger men to other parts of the country, and induce them to favor immigration.

"Whilst in the steel industry there is some improvement, due to increased number of orders to build ships, we have 28 per cent unemployed.

"There will be no improvement in this industry until large sections of the manufacturing plant are replaced by up-to-date machinery.

"The Balfour Commission, set up by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in 1924, who have issued five interim reports, and today (March 13) are issuing their final report on the condition of British industry, in which they deal with all phases of our national industrial life, have come to the same conclusions."

Certain passages, referred to in Mr. Sherwood's communication, from the final report of the committee on industry and trade, are:

"We regard the establishment of a practically universal system of compulsory insurance against unemployment as one of the greatest advances in social amelioration made during the past generation, and we further hold that, as already indicated, any such system should interfere as little as possible with existing standards and ways of life. Nevertheless, it is evident that the working of such a scheme needs to be very carefully safeguarded lest it should have incidental effects of an adverse nature on industrial mobility.

"That the provision of unemployment benefit should to some extent lessen the incentive to migration and to industrial redistribution is perhaps inevitable. It is, however, possible by wise regulations and procedure to reduce this danger to a minimum, and in view of the outstanding importance of preserving and increasing mobility in the widest sense of the term we are of opinion that no efforts for this purpose should be spared. One of the governing considerations that should always be present to the minds of those who frame and administer the provisions of such a scheme is the necessity of avoiding any tendency to stereotype the existing distribution, whether geographical or industrial, of the working population, or to check the natural flow from industries and districts in which demand is diminished towards those in which it is more active."

"On the broad question of the merits and value of the unemployment insurance scheme as a whole, both from the point of view of general social welfare and also from that of industrial and commercial efficiency, our opinion is that the scheme has amply justified its establishment. In normal times it provides a much needed method of enabling a worker to safeguard himself against the

worst evils of industrial fluctuations. For the individual to provide such a safeguard by means of his own thrift is of course impossible in view of the incalculable character of the risks to which industry is exposed. Nor do we think that any basis of insurance is really satisfactory, short of one which covers the whole field of industry, or at least the principal industrial groups, inasmuch as any narrower scheme would effectively check mobility as between insured and uninsured occupations. That workpeople should by some method of insurance be safeguarded against the worst risks of involuntary unemployment is in our opinion a very great advantage, not only to themselves, but to the trades which they follow. For nothing is so detrimental to industrial capacity and morale as long continued idleness without sufficient means of sustenance."

A sharp contrast between policies in the United States and Great Britain is made.



J. H. THOMAS

Dynamic Rail Labor Leader, Who Is Handling the Jobless Problem.

The idea that social insurance is an abettor of unemployment is repudiated:

"Has the task been performed too well? Has the removal of so much of the terror of unemployment relaxed the will to work? It is often lightly asserted that this has been the case, and the experience of the United States, where no such system is in existence, is frequently cited in favor of the view that Great Britain has artificially increased the burden of unemployment by the measures taken to diminish its hardships. We have examined this contention with great care in the light of the results of the four sample inquiries made by the Ministry of Labor into the personal circumstances of individuals insured against unemployment and also in the light of such information as is in our possession with regard to industrial unemployment in the United States.

"The latest sample inquiry of the Ministry of Labor showed that the proportion of the unemployment who might be considered as 'verging on the unemployable' was extremely small, being only about two per cent of the total, and including a majority of elderly persons, and that the nucleus of individuals who had remained on benefit for long periods was only six per cent of the whole number.

"The absence of any firm basis of insurance statistics in the United States makes the figures very difficult to compare with those of Great Britain, but, so far as any conclusion can be safely deduced from the very partial data available, it would seem to be that the volume of industrial employment in the United States has of late years fluctuated more violently and rapidly than in Great Britain, and also that the average percentage of unemployed persons in American industry has been at least as high as in this country. In 1921, the year of deepest depression in the United States since the war, the number of persons unemployed in the manufacturing, mining and railway industries was estimated by a committee of the President's Conference on Unemployment as about 3,500,000; and we have satisfied ourselves that this estimate was carefully made by competent statistical authorities on the basis of the best data available. The National Industrial Conference Board accepting this figure, further estimated that the average number unemployed at any time in the manufacturing industries of the United States is about 1,750,000. These figures are supported by the estimate of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, who stated in 1924 that in any year there would ordinarily be unemployed to the extent of 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 among industrial workers engaged in manufacturing industries not including those unemployed for short periods or through sickness, accidents, etc. This last estimate, if accepted, would indicate that the percentage of unemployed in American manufacturing industry averages from 12 to 15 per cent—a percentage higher than the average for British manufacturing industry during the post-war period. It is possible that the United States official estimate may have given somewhat undue weight to the experience of certain states in which unemployment has been most prevalent and most fully recorded; but after making allowance for exaggeration due to this cause our inquiries lead us to believe that the average proportion of unemployment in American manufacturing industry if not higher is not appreciably lower than that which obtains in Great Britain, while in a 'peak' year of depression, such as 1921, the load was certainly greater than in this country. No doubt the higher margin between earnings and necessary con-

(Continued on page 446)

Defeated Open-Shoppers Mask Attack in Book

CHICAGO, Chicago's gangsters and Chicago's lawlessness have captured the imagination of America. It started with a play—satiric, biting play—named "Chicago." This was followed by another drama dealing with Chicago newspaper life. Movies have exploited the gangster many times. Several novels dealing with Chicago's underworld have flowed from the pens of writers and one or two serious sociological books, attempting to make an analysis of the crime epidemic in the western metropolis

The book is artfully put together. It begins with a quotation from William Howard Taft, imploring consideration of the "forgotten man," the public. Then follows an opening chapter, in a scholar's best style, pretending to the judicious and impartial manner of a disinterested investigator, in which the origin of the term "racketeer" is given. In Chapter II, the mask of impartiality is lowered, and poison injected. Efforts, wholly unsubstantial, are made to show that racketeering derives from the old now obsolete "walking delegate" system of labor unions. Chapter III tries to show that the Cleaners' and Dyers' union is engaged in a racket. Chapter IV seeks to connect the blacksmiths' union with the game. In Chapter V, the loose, dishonest and unscientific manner of presentation is most apparent.

Without citing sources, quotations are made from the "press" to connect labor union members with gangster tactics. Now it is a well-known fact that certain daily newspapers in Chicago have repeatedly made such assertions as part of the open-shop drive of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award.

The book is replete with gruesome photographs, designed to create an adverse general impression.

The dishonest method of the writers is revealed on page 25, when in speaking of the Dyers' racket, they say, "That murder has not been committed appears to be the fault of accidents rather than design." Thus the authors are trying the case not on the grounds of acts performed, but upon imputed motives. Again on page 27—"38 of the 53 explosions traceable almost certainly to rackets." The book is full of this kind of evidence.

Labor's Position

In view of the unsubstantial character of this book and the sinister purpose it is being put to by open-shoppers, labor's position on the question of rackets may be restated. Labor accepts the definition of the racketeer offered by the New York World. "The racketeer is a gang leader who creates a blackmail organization under the names of a union or association." Labor deplores, opposes, and emphatically denounces rackets. Labor asserts that there is absolutely and entirely nothing in common between a labor union and a racketeer organization, and only dishonest and base methods of wrong evidence could even remotely connect them.

A labor union is an organization of producers created to forward through co-operation the economic interests of its members, and of the industry of which it is a part.

A racketeer organization is an organization of parasites created to forward through blackmail the anti-social interests of its members, and to prey on the industry of which it is a part.

If at any time any organization passes out of the sphere of production into the sphere of parasitism, it ceases automatically to be a labor union, and it is a base form of prostitution to so name it.

In Chicago "It's a Racket" is not taken seriously, as an attack on labor unions. The methods of the notorious open-shop group, formerly the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, now discredited, are too well-known to gain credence. It is only in places like St. Paul, Detroit, and other cities, where the practices of open-shoppers persist, that the book can be used to any purpose.

(Continued on page 445)



A VERBAL "PINEAPPLE" DESIGNED TO DESTROY UNION PRESTIGE IN CHICAGO.

have followed. Americans have turned to the great town of the western prairies with an inquisitive urge. "What is it all about?" they ask. "What is the Chicago system?" "How does it happen to be?"

This natural interest in the life of Chicago is now being capitalized insidiously by anti-union interests in Chicago and elsewhere. A book has been prepared, having all the marks of being a "planted" piece of propaganda, seeking to fasten upon the labor movement the crimes of Chicago racketeers. The title of this book is "It's a Racket." The writers are Gordon W. Hostetter and Thomas Quinn Beesley. The publisher is an obscure newcomer, Les Quinn Books, Inc., Chicago.

A significant fact is that the book is printed by R. C. Donnelly and Sons, a member of which firm was the leader of the now notorious Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, publicly denounced by the State Supreme Court of Illinois for its anti-social practices.

That the book is considered the special protegee of open-shoppers is indicated by the fact that the Citizens' Alliance, of St. Paul, has undertaken to get orders from its members for its distribution. Under date of June 18, the following letter was sent out:

"The book 'It's a Racket,' is an amazing story of the conditions that produced the racket in Chicago and other cities. It reads like fiction, but is a truthful revelation of a criminal situation. The authors give the causes of the racket, and also suggest a readily available remedy. Every business man should read the book.

"Through the courtesy of the publishers, we are in a position to obtain copies of 'It's a Racket' in quantities of 25 or more for \$2.00 each. The mailing charge is eight cents additional.

"We would be pleased to forward a copy of the book to you upon receipt of \$2.08.

"Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) "W. H. MACMAHON,
"General Manager."

MEMBER AMERICAN PLAN—OPEN SHOP CONFERENCE

THE CITIZENS ALLIANCE

WE BELIEVE IN THE AMERICAN PLAN OF EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

OF RAMSEY AND WARDEN COURSES, MINNESOTA

703 BUILDERS EXCHANGE BUILDING
SAINT PAUL.

CE. DAR. 6440
GA. BFIELD 4278

June 18, 1929

Dear Sir:

The book "It's A Racket", is an amazing story of the conditions that produced the racket in Chicago and other cities. It reads like fiction, but is a truthful revelation of a criminal situation. The authors give the causes of the racket, and also suggest a readily available remedy. Every business man should read the book.

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Very truly yours,
W. H. MacMahon
General Manager.

Boston Builds Credit Union to Void Disasters

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Journal's famed cartoonist turns journalist to record the latest development in co-operation in Boston. Without compulsion, through voluntary understanding, members of Local Union No. 103 have pooled a portion of their savings to aid one another in time of financial extremity. This development is another indication of the co-operative character of trade unionism. Credit unions rank as one of the significant forms of consumer co-operation. They are common in Europe, and are rapidly spreading in this country. Brother Goodwin makes quite clear the simplicity, voluntary character, and fraternal spirit of this form of banking.*

Local 103, Boston, Mass.

Editor:

This month I am going to devote 103's space to explain briefly the aims and workings of our newly formed credit union. A number of Local No. 103's members got together and formed a credit union. The object of this credit union is wholly co-operative, being solely for the promotion of thrift among its members by the accumulation of their savings in small amounts and the loaning of such accumulations to its members only, for provident purposes, at a moderate rate of interest. The credit union is not a part of Local No. 103 and carries no obligations which can be turned over to the local. Its membership is limited to members of Local No. 103. Membership is voluntary, no one is obliged to join or to remain in after joining. The work of the credit union is carried on by officers elected by the charter members for one year. The officers do not receive a single penny for their work. It is incorporated under the banking laws of Massachusetts and its books are audited at least once a year by the state banking commission. Deposits are made in shares of \$5 each. A member may buy as many shares as he pleases but is not obligated to buy more than one share. Shares may be purchased on the part payment plan at 25 cents a week. Withdrawals can be made at any time.

All members are provided with a bank pass book in which all deposits, withdrawals, loans and payments are recorded. Loans are made by application on blanks furnished by the secretary. Loans are passed on by a credit committee of three, who decide on the advisability of making the loan.

Loans of \$100 or under are unsecured and loans of over \$100 are secured by one or more co-makers who must be members of the credit union. Loans are repaid weekly, installments agreed upon by members and the credit committee.

Interest will be paid on deposits in such amounts as will be determined by the income from loans and bank deposits. It is hoped every member in Local No. 103 will join and purchase at least one share; this share will establish his credit if he ever needs a loan. If he never needs one, his money may be the means of helping some less fortunate Brother to get out of an unpleasant situation without resorting to loansharks or money lenders of the blood-sucker type. The credit union, when it started, elected for president, Wm. J. Sheehan and secretary - treasurer, Stephen Murphy, who up to his last, was a champion of the credit union because he could foresee how it would aid a needy Brother.

The local is most unfortunate in the loss of Brother Murphy, whom God saw fit to take from our midst. I feel it impossible to pass Brother Murphy's name without a reverent

thought. The newly elected secretary-treasurer is the local's quiet little man, with the wise counsel, Theodore Gould; he is carrying on the good work with its president.

Applications may be had at any meeting from Brother Wm. Sheehan or Gould or at the local's office of financial secretary in the Tremont Building.

I take this opportunity to correct an error I made in giving the newly elected local officers to the WORKER last month.

Our old friend Louis H. Hawks was elected trustee instead of Brother Marginot.

Election night I must have been crazy or dumb or both.

HARRIE S. GOODWIN.

Progressive Railroad

System Council No. 4, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Editor:

System Council No. 4 has jurisdiction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There are at present nine locals affiliated with the council, located at different points along the railroad. Every union man in the country knows that the Baltimore and Ohio is a union railroad. Every craft and almost every class of employee on this railroad are working under the provisions of an agreement between this company and the union representing his class of work. The shop crafts on the Baltimore and Ohio have an agreement with the company that provides many good features that go a long way toward making the happy relationship that now exists between the management and the union committees. The agreement covering wages and working conditions provides for time and one-half time for all time worked outside of regular bulletin hours; also time and one-half for all Sunday and holiday work. This rule has put many a dollar in the pockets of the regularly assigned seven day men, who do not appreciate it as they should because, while it has provided about ten times more money each month for them than it would take to pay a month's dues, they still have a large number of their class who are too cheap to pay dues. However we have that and it was only through the co-operation of the general committee and the management that we have it and not through any help from the men who received the most benefits from the rule. We have the four-day-notice rule which provides that men who are to be furloughed shall be given four days' notice. That is a consideration unheard of a few years ago. We have the seniority rule which provides for the furloughing of younger employees first. This rule protects the older men. It also provides for the filling of new jobs and vacancies, giving the older men the preference to jobs that they might deem desirable to them. There are many good rules in this agreement which cover almost any condition that may arise. The working rules of our agreement also provide for the training of apprentices. This training consists of a full course of instruction in drawing, mathematics and general studies in line with the trade the apprentice is learning. This course is provided for by the company entirely and is furnished free of any cost to the apprentice. The course is supervised by the company through the Railway Educational Bureau, of Omaha, Nebr. This course is a wonderful thing for the young man starting out in the electrical trade, and there are many men in the trade today who paid out large sums of money for the same course of instruction.

We employees of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad who are members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have what is known as the co-operative agreement, which is entirely aside from the working agreement. It provides for regular monthly co-operative meetings. The committee consists of an equal number of union men and supervisors and it is the purpose of these committees to make suggestions and discuss ways and means of doing work better, making conditions so shops will be better places to work in, to make suggestions to improve the service to the public, to discuss any matter that might better the service or improve the method of doing work, and to discuss problems of safety. In April, 1929, we had committees known as small waste committees organized by the management. In every case of the electrical committees the employee side of the committee was entirely made up of union men. It has now been decided that at the end of each co-operative meeting small waste will be discussed, and a record kept of the discussions.

This is progressive railroading—a thing almost unheard of a few years ago, as far as employees and management were concerned. The question is what has it brought the men and the management. For the men it has brought about better working conditions and made the work more pleasant. It has created a feeling between the supervisor and the men of co-operation and friendly relationship, and that in turn reacts to the benefit of both parties.

There are always exceptions; there are some sore spots; there are some people on both sides with whom it is impossible to co-operate. On the one side any progressive move is "bunk." That is caused by lack of reasoning and the thought that when they do something which they do not have to do it is time and effort wasted. On the other side it is caused by a distorted mind. This side thinks they are so awful smart that it is foolish on the part of the other fellow to try to tell them anything. They were elected, weren't they? So they must have been the wisest of the bunch or they would have been passed up like the others.

Getting back to the working rules, when the New York Central award was published our general committee decided to start meeting the management of the Baltimore and Ohio with the view of having the New York Central award applied to the shop crafts on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Conference was started and in a few days we were told that the New York Central award would be granted to our shopmen. This was a fine piece of work and the general committee has been commended for their work and the praise they received was well deserved.

Well, we will hear so much about the convention to be held in September at Miami and the JOURNAL will be so full of the convention that my article will take up a lot of valuable space.

The fine things enumerated above could not have been accomplished single-handed. If we had not been organized we could not have gone to the management one at a time and produced such conditions. It is only possible when we are organized and we don't want to forget that fact. If we were not well organized and did not have a good working organization there would be no one to go to the front and ask for these things. So bear that in mind, railroad men; keep a good working organization on your road and the good things will come to you. If you don't then we feel sorry for you.

H. J. DOYLE,

Secretary, System Council No. 4.

Miami Stage Set For Twentieth Biennial Meet

What—Twentieth Biennial Convention of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Where—Columbus Hotel, Miami, Florida, City of Soft Lights and Vital Play.

When—September 9, 1929.

Why—To transact the common business of the dominant organization of the electrical industry.

How—Via car, train and boat. Chicago special leaves Dearborn Street Station, Chicago, September 6. All roads lead to Miami.

And by the Way—To engender spirit of team-play; to seek recreation; see new sights; to transact business of importance.

The final touches on what promises to be a serene but important meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Work-

and more. Even Boston has nine, while Los Angeles occasionally has a much higher temperature than Miami, the highest ever recorded in the two cities being 109 and 96 degrees respectively.

East and southeast winds prevail during the summer, and they are like the trade winds in constancy. There is almost a total absence of excessively high relative humidity in Miami, and there are on an average, only six days a year when Miami does not have sunshine.

Sports and recreational facilities are as prevalent during the summer as they are during the winter season. The Charter Boatman's Association is as active with fishing excursions during July as they are during February. All species may be had with the possible exception of king fish and marlin. Sailfish, the most popular of all deep sea denizens, challenge the fisherman all the year round. Tarpon, the Silver King, seems to enjoy a tantalizing fight on a line more during May, June and July than he does at any other time. Rates are much lower and fishing may be done at little expense.

The golf courses of greater Miami are open throughout the summer, and those who care to may play on the same links where the big tournaments of the winter season are held. Other recreational facilities include: bathing, surf riding, moonlight boat riding along beautiful Biscayne Bay, aquaplaning, horseback riding, tennis, dancing at the many luxurious casinos, flights and voyages to Cuba, Nassau and other Latin American points.

Through the courtesy of the Seaboard Air Line and the Florida East Coast railways, excursions have been installed from points north into Miami. Those who drive will find the highways paved through the length and breadth of the state. Steamship lines, as the railways, have made excursion prices for those contemplating a Miami trip.

Accommodations in Miami are as perfect as are the other features. Most of the big hotels are open all summer and can furnish the best of service at convenient rates.

Motoring over the great web of interest-

ing highways that envelop the Miami area is a favorite recreation for all tourists. One finds magnificent tropical scenery, beautiful homes, splendid parks, Indian villages, where the Seminoles live in the midst of century-old crudities; alligator farms, where white men wrestle with giant reptiles; grapefruit and orange groves, acres of papaya, the new University of Miami, Tahiti Beach, miles of rolling truck gardens, and many, many other interesting objects and places.

Letter No. 3

Dear Bugs:

Well, here I am at 7 a. m. sitting in "Happy Pete's," talking "deep stuff" to Pete and a bottle of beverage from Germany in front of me and a couple in me and a beautiful day all around me, so I guess I'm not sitting pretty, eh!

Am waiting for some jamon y heuvor (ham and eggs) and discussing the sugar tariff. Neither one of us knows anything about it but you know it is a very proper subject to discuss in Cuba and it takes Pete's mind off of other subjects more interesting and it makes the bar flies think you know something, especially when you are buying.

Just heard a great noise out in the street and when we looked out, we saw the Colonel and Pop coming arm in arm, supporting one another.

Al Pazos drops in and tells us he is ready for the city trip so we hurry up and get into the car and start out—the first stop being El Temple, which is where Columbus landed in Havana. So holding up the lecture for a few minutes while we went over to Ambos Mundo for a little refreshment we heard all about it. It appears that Chris first put foot on Cuban soil at this point so they built a little temple here and planted a Ceiba tree in memory of it. The temple is open for inspection one day a year.

We next went to see the Cathedral where Columbus was buried and saw a lot of very wonderful relics in silver and gold.

Next we drove through the quaint streets and went into a lot of churches and forts

(Continued on page 444)

TELEGRAM, SIR

D. A. Manning, Secretary of the Chicago Joint Committee, wires the Electrical Workers Journal:

"If possible publish in worker the fact that the Chicago Convention Committee will have headquarters in the Bismarck Hotel, Randolph and Wells Streets, Chicago, and will keep open house September 5th and 6th, nineteen twenty-nine. All welcome."

ers are being added in Miami, Washington and other sections of the country this month. The 20th biennial convention will convene in the Florida City just 38 years since the establishment of the union in St. Louis in 1891.

So popular have been the insurance and pension features of the union that changes in the insurance plan to provide total disability benefits will be one of the leading points of discussion at this year's convention. Several plans have been offered.

Delegates have been named by approximately 1,000 locals in Canada, United States and Panama.

Local Union No. 349, Miami, has been making preparations for months for the coming event. The press secretary, R. H. Colvin, continues his asseverations on Florida climate and Havana allurements in the following letters:

Miami in the Summer

The first thing that outsiders think about when they hear of Miami as a summer resort and convention city, is weather. The Shriners and Elks who held their national conventions in Miami during the spring and summer, 1928, were agreeably surprised and enthusiastic during their stay in the Magic City, that Miami's summer climate was so delightful. Many were the reports received by local chapters upon return of delegates to their home towns.

Miami's temperature averages 74 degrees in the spring, 81 degrees in the summer, 77 in the fall and 68 degrees in the winter. The yearly average is 75.1 degrees. No one with the proper exposure for his bedroom need ever spend an uncomfortable night in Miami.

In Miami the average number of days per year with temperatures of 90 degrees or more is five. In Chicago it is 11; in Indianapolis, 18; in Des Moines, 21; in St. Louis and other cities of the middle west, 15 to 40



MIAMI IS A GREAT CITY FOR HAPPY COMMUNITY GATHERINGS. BEAUTY CONTEST EXCITES INTEREST

**JOURNAL OF
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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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Labor Isolated In his brilliant story of skyscraper construction, reviewed in this issue, W. A. Starrett of the firm of Starrett Brothers, New York City, takes occasion to point out that employers have neglected to teach labor the ins and outs of management. This is true. Employers consider that they have a vested interest in management, and in industrial technique, just as the workers consider that they have a vested interest in jobs.

But the situation is not so simple as this described by one of the world's important builders. Employers have not only refused to pass on much of the creative joy of building, but the community also tends to isolate labor. Take this example. In an eastern city recently certain arbitration proceedings as between a union and an employers association were under way. Among the arbitrators was a judge, an architect and an engineer. The judge, trained in the use of evidence, and in seeing both sides of a question, had little difficulty in separating the wheat from the chaff. (He ultimately ruled in favor of the union.) But the architect and engineer, long accustomed to looking at problems of the industry with the employer, could not convince themselves easily that the employer could be wrong. They were not corrupt. They did not think themselves unfair. They merely had difficulty in reversing the habit of years. They had been accustomed to being employed by capital, and they naturally took capital's point of view. They have been trained, to be sure, in schools where impartiality and disinterestedness were lauded, but few men can be impartial when self-interest is threatened. The architect and the engineer are just two examples of technicians, who tend to isolate labor in the community by following inevitable economic interests. Examples of teachers, preachers and lawyers will frequently come to mind.

What is happening is this. Labor is being made peculiar by its isolation, and then is being held up as a horrible example because of its peculiarity. Labor has been further isolated in the last decade by the fact that craft skill tends to disappear, and industrial technique tends to take its place. Craft skill was the possession of labor, industrial technique is the possession of the boss.

There is a cure, of course, for this situation. As in all instances, labor can meet the situation through co-operation. The union can gain repossession of industrial technique, once the possession of individual workers.

Happily we have example of this achievement in the work

of Local Union No. 3, New York City. The story is told in a booklet, "Union Progress in New York," by H. H. Broach, published by Local Union No. 3 this month. The union employed engineers, research men and legal talent and established legal, research and engineering departments. The staffs of these departments discovered that the city building code was habitually being violated, that fire losses were heavy due to defective wiring, and that lives and property were endangered by the bad character of the work. Furthermore, it developed that the union and the union alone was capable of enforcing the code so as to correct the evils, and to protect the community. This task the union undertook with amazing results. The boss, the community can not be indifferent to service of this kind. Through utilizing its own services the union can thrust itself out of isolation into serviceable accomplishment.

We predict that labor will equip itself more and more for performing the industrial and community tasks for which it alone is equipped.

A Worker's Wife's Budget Men as well as women should be interested in the budget prepared by a Worker's Wife, appearing in the Woman's Section of this magazine. Here is wisdom tested by experience. The Worker's Wife is a worker's wife. She has been living on the pay of a building tradesman, and she has made a success of her job as housekeeper, wife, and financier.

Many budgets which pass for specimens worthy to be followed are untested. They are so generalized that they scarcely fit any individual case. The budget of a Worker's Wife fits her case, and we believe the case of most wives of building tradesmen.

The interesting fact about her budget, of course, is the allowance for savings. This item is founded on good sense, and hard, unkind experience.

Up With the Five-Day Week The propoganda against the five-day week now being promulgated by certain reluctant builders reads like this: "Wages have gone up so high that the builder has been forced to assemble more and more materials at the mill thus cutting down the number of jobs done by labor. The five-day week will not repair this situation, for it is in reality only another raise in wages."

This reminds us of the old debate, "Did the egg or chicken come first?" It is our contention that the assembling of material at the mill (by machinery) came before labor asked for further increases in wages. In fact, labor asked for increases in wages because of the gradual mechanization of building processes. Wage increases were labor's efforts to get its share in increased production due to machines. The five-day week is another effort to secure a stake in productive wealth. It is not a drive merely for securing an increased share in produced wealth, but is also a drive to secure more leisure, and to create more jobs.

If wages had not been maintained at a creditable level in the building construction field, and had remained at 70 cents an hour, mechanization would still have gone forward,

though probably not so rapidly. Support for this view is found in the conditions in industries where wages are low. The automobile industry, the steel industry, the coal industry are all greatly mechanized. The drive for profits and for time-saving (profits under a different name) are the animating motives for mechanization.

Whether the five-day week will do all that labor hopes in the way of creating jobs is yet to be fully determined. A good laboratory for the experiment is being created in New York City. The five-day week goes in effect there generally this month. It comes just in time inasmuch as building reaches a total only about one-half of that of last year.

Daily Grind There is a good deal of solemn nonsense being written about the elimination of hard work from industry. The tug and strain, fret and sweat of the daily job are supposed to have disappeared among the unskilled, and, as for the skilled, why, they are supposed to have reached a state of performing mere parlor tricks.

But for these sentimentalists, let them follow the bricklayer who lays his hundreds of bricks in eight hours, when the thermometer hovers near 95 degrees. Or let them keep up with the carpenter mounted on the cone of a slate roof, sawing out a dormer window. Or let them chase the plumber, or the lineman, tying in, or the inside wireman pent up in a narrow space between four walls, while the summer's sun sends the mercury up to 95.

No, there is a lot of the old pain left in the daily grind. There is a lot that calls for nerve, patience, dogged stamina, and the heart of the true athlete. The millennium is not here, if it were, then employers would not be so willing to get rid of the man 45 years old, to make room for youth, with taut muscles, with daring heart and patient back.

Machinery has eliminated some drudgery. That is well. But let's not be fooled. There is still enough of backache, eye-strain, and heart-break in manual labor to confound the theorist, and to make the servant more than worthy of his hire.

Porters Organize Delos F. Wilcox, whose activities in street car valuation are well-known, was wont to say, no man who meets the public directly has a small job. He was referring to the services of street railway conductors and motormen. His idea was that handling passengers was a high-grade work. This is true of street car men, and it is also true of pullman porters. The courtesy, tact, and faithfulness to duty, required by the porter's job is not exceeded by any other position, where meeting the public is involved. It is of public interest, therefore, that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has started an organization drive looking toward bringing every porter and maid into the union. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Porters' Union, believes that every labor man who rides trains can aid in this drive, by speaking intelligently to porters about the value of unionization. This is a sensible plan and should have the support of all unionists.

The Porters' Union has been recently chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Recently President Green

opened the nation-wide organization campaign in New York. Among the comments made by President Green was this, "The porter's wage for 400 hours of work a month is \$77.50." About 19 cents an hour.

Lincoln emancipated the slaves. Lincoln's son became the head of the Pullman Company. What tragic irony it is that it is the Pullman Company that is seeking to keep the negro in a kind of low subjection, when he is struggling for a new economic status, and a new level of self-respect.

Position Restated Occasionally the question comes from a friendly reader, "Is the Electrical Workers Journal opposing machinery and machine production? We take pleasure in restating our position. This Journal and the Union of Electrical Workers have never at any time opposed the use of the time-saving machinery. The policy of the union as outlined by President Noonan has always been one of friendliness toward time-saving machinery. The union welcomes new inventions. This policy has been based upon the understanding that it is impossible to oppose an inevitable trend, and upon the conviction that in the long run, time-saving machinery will benefit the worker as a producer and consumer.

However, the Journal is aware that there is a lag between the time the worker is expelled from industry through machine competition and the time when he is reemployed in a new industry. This is a painful interim for the worker and it is our conviction that industry and society and the state should share in the responsibility for and the burden of this inevitable unemployment.

The series of articles on machine production in the Electrical Workers Journal has been animated by one motive therefore; to force public attention to the problem of inevitable unemployment caused by mechanization, and to establish society's responsibility for the same.

Progress Reported As far as news which comes out of Hollywood in regard to organization, goes, it is good news. The Actors' Equity Society is conducting itself with self-respect, circumspection and intelligence, and predictions are that it will succeed in organizing the talkies. In the meantime, it has become increasingly clear that the talkies are not so revolutionary as at first thought. Luigi Pirandello, Italian dramatist, writing in the New York Times, declares:

"Meanwhile, both the dramatic and music theatre can remain tranquil and rest assured that they will not be abolished, for the very simple reason that it is not the theatre that is asking to become cinema, but the cinema that is begging to be turned into theatre; and the greatest victory which the cinema can ever hope to achieve in invading more and more the theatrical domain, will be that of becoming a more or less bad photographic and mechanical copy of the theatre, which, naturally, like all copies, will always stimulate a desire for the original."

Equity which has done so much for the theatre, still remains in a strategic position.



WOMAN'S WORK



Save Before You Spend

Advice on Planning Your Budget—By a Worker's Wife

ELECTRICAL workers generally enjoy good hourly wages. Clerks, office workers—the general class of white collar workers—envy the building trades mechanic his high hourly rate without considering the many periods of unemployment that cut into his yearly earnings. In a recent survey I noticed that building trades workers average only 80 per cent employment in the course of the year. Some of us will think that is too high, or too low an estimate, according to our individual experience—but this much is certain, very, very few electrical workers do get in full time for the year, and perhaps two months, or two and one half months, enforced idleness must be provided for out of wages.

If you have tried budgeting no doubt you realize that the standard budget does not fit the requirements of an electrical worker's wife. Women handle most of the family money these days, and workers' wives are especially likely to act as fiscal agent, as the man of the family does not have time to go down town and do the buying and the banking. Therefore it's up to us to handle the financial problem in an intelligent way, providing for the emergencies that are bound to come.

Our Case Is Different

For instance, in the standard budget, savings of 10 per cent of income are thought to be enough, and perhaps they are, if you have a regular yearly income. But we must save 20 per cent more, in order to take care of unemployment periods. Then there is the danger of the human scrap heap—the growing tendency on the part of employers to reject the worker of over 45 or 50 years. In the absence of pension legislation, we ourselves must make some substantial provision for a comfortable old age. Here the Brotherhood's own pension will be of great assistance, and an electrical worker who can manage to own his own home and put by a few thousands may look the future in the face without fear. Savings of one-third of your income do not seem too high to take care of emergencies and build up a sufficient reserve.

If your husband earns \$60 a week, put \$20 in the bank and leave it there. Plan all your expenditures out of the \$40 that remains. When the breadwinner is laid off you will be able to draw out \$40 a week, and most of the disagreeable worry of such a time will be absent.

Standard budgets I have seen allow 25 per cent for rent, but they do not allow anything for owning and operating an automobile. Rent is a flexible item. Often a family can find a very livable cottage in the suburbs at about half the cost of the same amount of space in the city. It is much better for everybody's health to be out of the congested district, and the saving in rent may be sufficient to enable you to buy and operate a car! For instance, if you have \$40 a month for housing and are able

to find a home for \$25 you will have \$15 to apply on the purchase and maintenance of a car. Couldn't buy much of a car for that, you say? Save it up for awhile and go into the used car market with \$200 or \$300 in cash and you'll be surprised how far it will go. One of the most expensive items in buying a car is the cost of buying on installments, which amounts usually to 15 per cent of the price. In addition to this, dealers sometimes will give a 10 per cent discount on a clean cash sale. It is well worth while to save before you spend, and buying on installments is especially dangerous to the worker, who, if he plunges too heavily, may find himself when laid off, without money enough to meet payments and in danger of having his car, radio or other cherished possession, taken away from him, in which case the money already paid in is gone for good.

Used Cars Often Good Bets

One friend of mine whose husband has a taste for tinkering with machinery, told me her experience in buying used cars. It may interest you. According to this young woman, it costs a good deal less in depreciation and original investment, to own a good used car than it does a new one of much cheaper original price. The depreciation item they have found to be fairly stable in a well kept up used car, at less than \$100 a year. A new car is said to depreciate one-third in value in its first year, which will run from \$200 up. In order to provide for buying the next car, you should put about \$7 in the bank each month to take care of depreciation. Then when you want to turn your car in for another of newer vintage you will be able to without disturbing your regular savings. You will also want to figure the cost of a new set of tires in order to accumulate a surplus to take care of this item. In the budget I am preparing I have allowed \$14 a week for rent and the car. This will allow you \$30 a month for rent, or \$7 a week; \$1.75 a week deposited in the bank to take care of depreciation on the car, and \$5.25 for upkeep, of which some must be saved for tires. But I am sure that this will provide for plenty of gasoline and oil—lots of good times for your family!

Food is an important part of the budget. Don't skimp on nourishing meats, vegetables, cereals, fruit, or milk. The experienced housewife understands that meat does not have to be expensive to be nourishing, nor fruit out of season and consequently high priced, to be delicious. Some \$16 a week must be allowed for food and household upkeep for a family of four, unless I am much mistaken.

Bills for light, fuel and ice vary greatly but I should allow \$2 a week, which will give you approximately \$5 a month for electricity and gas, and \$3 for ice in the summer, coal in the winter.

Then I should put down \$4 a week for clothing, with a friendly admonition to use your sewing machine whenever you can. It's lucky for us workers' wives that our husbands don't have to wear white collars and good suits when they go to work, for union made overalls, heavy work pants and shirts don't call for a big investment, for all their excellent wearing qualities!

Ample Insurance Needed

This will leave \$4 a week for miscellaneous, which will include union dues, church contributions, reading matter, laundry, (some of which may be done at home) and an occasional trip to the movies.

Such items as insurance and investments may legitimately be taken out of savings, as that is what they really represent. And don't forget that the hazards of the electrical trade admonish the electrical worker to carry ample insurance to provide for his family, and that the Union Co-operative Insurance Association gives your insurance dollar more value than it ever had before.

Here is the complete budget, on a weekly basis:

Savings (first, of course!)	\$20.00
Rent	7.00
Automobile—depreciation	1.75
“ Upkeep	5.25
Food	16.00
Clothing	4.00
Light, fuel and ice	2.00
Miscellaneous	4.00
Total	\$60.00

Some wives want to get ahead faster than they could with a single income in the family. One young woman, wife of a building trades worker, is herself a wage earner. She is working in order to save money for a home. She hopes to be able to save at least \$1,000 a year. Before many years the family may be able to build and own their own house, when she expects to leave her job and settle down as a full-time wife. When both husband and wife are working they save 50 per cent of their combined income. When the husband is laid off they live comfortably on the wife's wages, or 40 per cent of the total income, deferring buying a few luxuries till the husband is once more employed.

Oatmeal Cookies

One cup of sugar, one cup crisco, two eggs, two cups flour, one half cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, three cups oatmeal and one cup raisins.

Mix sugar and shortening, add eggs well beaten, add soda to flour and sift. Then add sour milk to the sugar, lard and eggs, next adding the flour and oatmeal. Lastly, add the raisins and stir well. Let set 30 minutes and then drop by spoonfuls on a greased tin and bake in moderate oven till brown.

Fashions of the Hour

MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT IN FLORIDA

A FASHION GUIDE TO THE CONVENTION...

PENNEIL CROSBY



We arrive at Miami in a smart travel dress of rayon grosgrain in roman stripes, that will be ideal for street wear. Courtesy Rayon Institute



Everyone makes a rush for the beach and several new beach ensembles are christened— notably the one above, in rayon, brilliant blue and white plaid

Someone said there will be dancing in the evening. The red rayon lace evening dress unpacks without a wrinkle. With its ruffles on one side and flounces on the other, delightfully tropical and Spanish.

The afternoon dress above fits right into the locale, with its pattern, "The Glad Sea Waves," a modernistic version of waves and spray



414

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

Conduit Work Notes

Use of Soapstone

The use of soapstone is valuable on wire pulling through conduit. Blown into the conduit by use of a hand bellows, or rubbed onto the wire before starting to pull it saves a lot of work on tight pulls.

Concrete Drilling

The use of an electric drill will pay for itself on practically the first job it is used. For making conduit raceways and drilling holes of all sorts it is a great time saver, especially when the electrical worker is hard pressed for time on a rush job.

Expansion Shields

Expansion shields of all sorts are on the market and are handy to use in many places. When an electrical worker is caught short of a required shield he can make one for concrete work by doing as follows: Drill a hole in the concrete large enough to take the whole length of the screw. Make the diameter of the hole about three times the diameter of the screw or bolt to be inserted, then caulk the hole in the concrete full of scrap lead. Next drill a hole into the lead just a size or two smaller than the screw or bolt which is to be used. With this hole drilled and on the job shield has been made. Oil or grease the screw or bolt before driving it in or the head is quite likely to break off.

Conduit Corrosion

Where conduit has given trouble from corrosion the following method has been used to cover extreme cases. First. Paint the conduit with a good grade of conduit paint. Second. Cover the painted section with a neatly wound layer of armature coil tape. Third. Paint the layer of tape with conduit paint; do a thorough job. Conduit treated this way will prevent corrosion five times as much as unprotected conduit.

Toggle Bolts

Toggle bolts prove valuable to fasten conduit to a terra cotta ceiling. The electrical worker has to use his head on many terra cotta jobs in attempting to dodge locating toggle bolts in the cement bond between two or more blocks of terra cotta.

Plugged Conduit

At times wet cement gets into a conduit run caused by careless work of other building trade mechanics. This used to be quite a problem to solve. In a case of this kind the conduit becomes partially or totally blocked rendering the conduit useless for wire purposes. When this trouble occurs a number of large companies use a portable compressor and with 125 to 150 pounds pressure, or more, they will blow the concrete or cement mixture out of the conduit.

Conduit Caps

For reinforced concrete conduit construction conduit caps prove their value. This cap may be one of the many patented types on the market or it may be the ever-reliable and handy wood plug or cork. By capping each conduit end the possibility of a foreign substance getting into the conduit is prevented.

Herewith begins a new series of practical suggestions for improving the daily job. These are prepared by an honest-to-God craftsman, who has won a reputation as an A-1 mechanic, who has supplemented his skill by prolonged study of electrical science.

Laying Out The Job

Plan your work and then work your plan. Practice this piece of advice each day. The time given to a careful study of the plans generally saves time and money. An efficient layout means a minimum amount of material used with a resulting saving in labor and an increase in time saved in completing the job.

Electrical Testing

In the average shop the electrical worker will find a shortage of testing instruments. A split lamp circuit is in many cases the sole means of making tests of motor coils, instrument coils or other apparatus to be tested.

Volt Meter Testing

The volt meter is merely a galvanometer of high resistance connected across two conductors of opposite polarity. The resistance of the volt meter is extremely high in comparison with that of the conductors, and but a minute current flows through it. As this resistance is fixed the only way to vary the current flow is to vary the electromotive force. An increased electromotive force will increase the current flow and likewise a decrease of one will decrease the other. And these current variations produce corresponding deflections of the needle. The deflections show actually the changes of electromotive force. The scale divisions are calibrated or given a value in volts either by using electromotive forces of known value or by means of a standard voltmeter.

Tests With A Voltmeter

The electrical worker uses a voltmeter for a wide range of tests. On electrical machinery the voltmeter is used for ground tests, insulation tests, resistance tests, short-circuit tests, open coil tests. The inside electrical worker uses a voltmeter for circuit ground testing in conduit circuits, metal moulding circuits, armored cable circuits, etc.

The Ohmmeter

The ohmmeter is a very practical instrument for accurately recording the resistance of a coil or circuit for which the resistance in ohms is desired. The ohmmeter operates in a manner somewhat similar to a wheatstone bridge. The ohmmeter will do a similar range of work as done by the wheatstone bridge and it costs one-half the price of a wheatstone bridge. In everyday practice the ohmmeter is used for all sorts of electric current and electric heating circuit resistance tests. A wide range of tests in radio manufacturing is covered using an ohmmeter.

DRUM CONTROLLER PANELS—CR 5070—CR 5270 G. E.

Operation

1. See that controller handle is at "Off" position.
2. Close both sides of the circuit breaker.
3. Operate the controller in the usual way, stopping for an instant at the first point. When the finger "B" touches the segment the coil of the contactor is energized and the contactor and interlock close, which establishes a holding circuit for the coil. The energizing circuit of the contactor through the controller is discontinued after the controller handle passes the first point. Failure of voltage, or the opening of the circuit breaker by an overload, will cause the contactor to open and it will not again close until the controller handle is returned to the first point, when the coil circuit is again closed and the contactor closes.

Adjustments

Before the panel leaves the factory it is thoroughly tested. After it is installed, it may be that it has to be re-adjusted to fit service conditions.

1. The circuit breaker should be set at the proper load for the motor.
2. The controller fingers should be properly set to make good contact on the segments.
3. The operating coil of the contactor is designed for a range of voltage 20 per cent below normal to 10 per cent above normal. If the service range exceeds this, a special coil is necessary.
4. Test the panel for grounds before putting it into actual service.

Troubles

The following are some of the chief troubles that may arise in connection with these panels:

1. The contactor may not close. Look for open circuit in the coil. Also look at contact of finger "B" in the controller.
2. The contactor may open after the controller handle passes the first point. Look for a break in the interlock circuit or dust on the lock disk.
3. The motor may start and then stop, though the contactor operates satisfactorily. Look for open circuit in motor wiring or broken rheostat grid.
4. The contactor does not close tightly, causing contacts to heat. Supply voltage is too low. The source of power must be corrected.
5. Motor starts too slowly. Investigate service conditions, that load on the motor is not too heavy.

After the panel is once properly adjusted and working, it will continue to be satisfactory, if given reasonable care and attention.

Care of Panels

1. Keep panel free from moisture and dust. Clean all parts at least once a week, or oftener if exposed to dust, dirt, moisture, etc.
2. Keep all contacts and interlock free from burrs and pits. Smooth off with fine sandpaper, or emery cloth, occasionally. Should the parts become worn, so that adjustments previously mentioned cannot be retained, new parts should be obtained.
3. Keep all permanent connections tight.
4. See that all operating parts work freely and that interlock rod or contacts do not become bent or twisted.

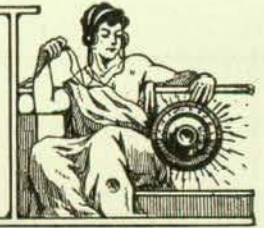
CORPORATE CHAINS THAT INTERLOCK



HARRIE S. GOODWIN -Goody-



RADIO



Where Do We Stand in Television?

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

INTEREST seems to have lagged in the development of television during the past few months. A year ago, interest in television was at fever pitch; there was promise of early television entertainment in the home; many manufacturers were seriously considering the production of television apparatus. What has happened to cool the television interest?

Well, briefly, television has proved more of a problem than was at first supposed to be the case. Engineers working on television development have found it difficult enough to transmit and receive relatively crude images, while the public, having seen those crude images, has been unfavorably impressed. Manufacturers have sensed the crudity of the technique and the lack of interest on the part of the public, hence have decided to leave television alone.

Let there be no mistake about it, television is by far the most difficult problem ever tackled by the electrical worker. The image must be analyzed or scanned or broken down into sections, a value assigned to each section, and the various values flashed to the distant receiving station where they are assembled in proper order to form a replica of the original image. In the case of the standard television apparatus of today, the image is scanned in 48 lines. If you will examine a typical newspaper half-tone, you will note that it is woven out of dots of varying size. Count 48 dots one way and 48 dots the other, and you have an idea of how much detail can be handled by the best of the standard television devices. You will note that the picture is considerably less than an inch, for the average newspaper half-tone is of a 65-line screen, or 65 lines to the inch. Enlarging the image, as is done in television, does little more than accentuate the crudity of the image, just as the using of a magnifying glass on a newspaper half-tone serves to accentuate the texture rather than the image itself.

Synchronization of Images

Nevertheless, even with such crudity, the problem of television is a serious one. The 48 x 48 elements, or 2304 elements, must be transmitted and assembled at the receiving end in about 1-15th of a second. The proper light value must be assigned to each element. Furthermore, the analysing or scanning of the image at the transmitting end, must proceed in step with the assembling or scanning of the screen image at the receiving end, otherwise the light elements get out of turn and do not make up the correct image. This feature, called synchronizing, is a very serious one. Until now most television workers have employed synchronous a. c. motors operating on the same power system for transmitting and receiving scanning disks, thereby solving the problem. However, once the receiver is some distance away from the transmitter,

and on an entirely different system, it is quite another matter to secure synchronization.

The present method of using a scanning disk to dissect the transmitted image line by line, and a scanning disk or drum to assemble the varying light values into corresponding lines, is admittedly crude. It does not permit of very fine detail, because of mechanical and electrical limitations. The situation is much as though we were trying to develop a locomotive to haul a train of cars, using a watch movement. The latter might do well enough for a time-piece, but hardly for the brute power on an enormous scale of a locomotive.

Of course the scanning disk technique is being refined by many workers. C. Francis Jenkins, of Washington, D. C., who has devoted years to the subject of facsimile transmission of images as well as television by radio and by wire, has developed an ingenious scanning drum of compact dimensions, instead of the usual awkward and large scanning disk. He makes use of a four-plate neon lamp, each plate flashing for one-quarter of the holes in the scanning drum, or four revolutions of the drum for the entire image. The plates are flashed in turn by a revolving contact arm not unlike the distributor of an automobile. Light-conducting rods of quartz serve to conduct the light from the plates to the holes in the scanning drum. The result is a better image with less current required from the power amplifier. In fact, the latest Jenkins Televisor or home television apparatus is remarkably simple. It operates from a suitable amplifier and a short-wave receiver, even in lay hands. However, the Jenkins apparatus can do no better than the pictures which are placed on the air, and for the most part these are simple silhouettes or black-and-white movies of very little subject interest. The thrill of television is just to see the pictures being snatched out of the air, and once the crude pictures are seen, there is little to hold the interest of the "lookers-in."

Apparatus Refined

The RCA engineers have been at work on a 60-line screen, or one-third more detail than the standard 48-line screen adopted by the Radio Manufacturers Association. There is a raging discussion on now as to the wisdom of the 60-line screen. The RCA engineers maintain that the increase in detail is well worth the additional refinement of the apparatus, while the opposition states that there is insufficient gain in detail to warrant the greater refinement. To our own way of thinking, a 100-line screen would be nearer the desired effect than either the 60 or the 48, and even 500 or 1,000 would be better still. From what we have personally observed of the 48-line image, just fair silhouettes or black and white movies, with full length figures, can be observed. As for half-tone, or

pictures in full lights and shades, only the human face or an object of corresponding size and detail, can be observed, and then with much left out by way of detail. The televising of sports, outdoor events, playets and so on, is quite out of the question with the present 48 or 60 line images. It would require a 500-line image to do a good job of subjects of real interest, and inasmuch as under the present system it requires a channel 100 kilocycles wide for a 100-line image, it begins to look as though there will not be space enough on the broadcast air for the flashing of good television pictures. Obviously some other technique must be developed.

More Like a Camera

A fortune awaits the chap who can figure out a simple and practical television technique. Our own guess is that the future is going to be of an electro-chemical nature. That is, the pick-up, instead of working with a scanning beam of light, breaking the image into lines or sections, is going to be more like a camera, with a very large number of photo-electric cells. The image is going to be flashed by a regular camera lens on to the plate of photo-electric cells, each cell being connected to a segment of a commutator. The revolving commutator will flash the electrical value, corresponding to the intercepted light value, of each cell in due turn over the wire or the radio wave. At the receiving end, we shall have either a collection of special lamps corresponding to the number and arrangement of photo-electric cells, or some suitable chemical cells which will discolor temporarily and according to the current passed through them momentarily by the revolving contact arm of the commutator in step with that at the transmitting end. The discoloration of the chemical cells will serve to form an image corresponding to the usual film, and, when placed in a suitable projecting system, will cast a corresponding image on the screen. Such a system will get away from the time lag of the present mechanical system of scanning, and also from the enormous reduction in the available light, due to the minute size of the scanning holes and to the speed of operation of the usual receiving scanning disk.

Meanwhile, there are many workers engaged in television work. Some progress is being made. Nevertheless, we have a feeling, personally, that this is not a matter for engineering refinement and development, as with most electrical problems of today. Rather, it is a question of a happy flash on the part of some one either working on television or quite outside television. We have a hunch that somewhere, somehow, sometime, an electrician or a chemist or a true physicist is going to stumble across a practical means of television. And when that party does, he is on the road to fame and fortune, if he watches his step.

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

He Had the Right Idea

An engineer in charge of a surveying party found one of his young assistants sound asleep on the job one day.

"Say, you, what's the idea? What are you doing loafing out here?"

"You told me to," said the youngster in a hurt voice. "You said to take the tools and lay off one mile west."

A correspondent says that he thinks the reason all the funny stories are about linemen is that the narrowbacks are working too hard "on every job" to have any amusement. At any rate, we have unearthed a new lineman story:

A small boy had watched a telephone repairman climb a pole, connect a test set, and try to obtain connection with the test board. There was some trouble obtaining the connection. The youngster listened a few minutes, and rushed into the house exclaiming: "Mamma, come out here quick. There is a man up a telephone pole talking to Heaven." "What makes you think he is talking to Heaven?"

"'Cause he hollered 'Hello; hello; hello; good Lord, what's the matter up there; can't any one hear?'"

—and the wiremen really have been conspicuous by their absence from this column.

Our old pal Jack Hunter of Local Union No. 68, Denver, is right on the job again with another lyric—many thanks for the kind words, Jack!

"Work-'Er Play"

Laughing Stock has advanced,
'Tis well above par,
The worker's prestige enhanced
In localities near and far.

Issue o' no "closed corporation,"
This reaching a "new high,"
Stock not for speculation,
Profit sharing; if we try.

Our laugh page was an innovation,
The result o' a happy thought,
In the interest o' our publication,
An object ever sought.

Its popularity is increasing
By veritable leaps and bounds,
Creative interest unceasing
In hamlets and large towns.

Hipressure living adds vexation
To a world o' strife;
One requires mental relaxation
To properly balance life.

Upon this page we depend
For a mental excursion,
Humor concerning work; a good blend,
A well paying diversion.

Permit not interest to wane,
Nor stock to fall below par—
Lest our efforts be in vain
And the WORKER suffer most—by far.

JACK HUNTER.

Yeah, we wouldn't be far wrong if we guessed that Pete Anderson of Local No. 401 is a family man and enjoys it, even if he does live in the city of easy divorce, Reno, Nevada. Good for you, Pete!

The Morning Scramble

By Peter J. Anderson, Local No. 401,
Reno, Nev.

Contentedly asleeping, enjoying a pleasant dream,

Bang! goes the alarm of that infernal machine.

Wifey starts amoving, no more sleep for me,
Have to get on the job for her and kiddies three;

Pretty soon she's calling for me to get up,
Making all the noise she can with a china cup.
Slowly I start dressing, then I hear her yell,
"What's the matter, daddy? Don't you hear that 7 o'clock bell?"

Then I start arushing, stick my head into the sink,

While sweetheart is ahustling in her night-gown pink.

Ham and eggs for breakfast, gee they do look swell!

Suddenly we hear a thump, good lord! the baby fell!

Then we hear apatter coming down the stairs,
Crying like her heart would break and no-body cares,

Climbs up on her daddy's lap, a kiss is all she needs.

What guy wouldn't hit the ball just for one of these?

Ham and eggs and rulers, pencils, tape and such,

Gee! there goes the coffee, now kid we're in dutch!

What happened to my pliers? I had them there last night?

Hey there, Junior, cut that out and treat your sister right!

Mary where's that blueprint? The boss will give me hell—

Said it's the only one he's got and to watch it well.

What's the matter now, dear? I saw you start to pout.

Well, how do you expect a kiss with eggs all over your mouth?

There's Bill's horn ahonking, I guess I'll have to go,

That clock is running crazy or else you set it slow.

So long sis and Junior, get your lessons right,
Dad will bring something nice when he comes home tonight.

All right, Bill, get started, step upon the gas,
The boss is not big hearted when he sets his watch too fast.

It must have been hot in Toledo if the Duke felt doubts of his entertaining ability. Anyway, Edward, when you come to Washington you can tell us that story privately.

My Entertaining Ability

There are quite a few that read this
And quite a merry crowd,
I would like to tell a story,
But my kind is not allowed.

I might sing a song in silence,
Or whistle you a dance,
But to tell you the story I have in mind,
I know there's not a chance.

I'm not good at asking riddles,
Playing music is off my list;
Telling stories is my pastime,
And it's sure hard to resist.

Now I might do some funny tricks,
Like standing on my head,
But if I should read some poetry,
Many a tear would be shed.

So I cannot really now decide
Just what to do to entertain,
And when I start to thinking,
That always tires my brain.

I cannot imitate the actors
That show off in a show,
So with your kind approval,
I will play the radio.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO.

Brother A. C. MacKay, of Local No. 213 sends in this reminiscence, and as we haven't started that column "Do You Remember?" we stole it for this page, and many thanks, Mac!

'Way Back in 1910

In years gone by, when I first twirled a screw driver, then a member of old Local No. 166, Winnipeg, I was helping Jack Russell to lay out a border of a certain number of lights made up of pipe and conduits, on the face of the old Winnipeg Theatre.

This border of lights was to go clean around the words "Winnipeg Theatre." We spliced extension ladders together to reach up some 60 feet. Then Jack took a stick up which was around 25 feet long and held it across the sign and found it a little short, so he yelled down to me, "The length of the stick and the width of the ladder!" Back we went to the shop, leaving the ladder there, and used the stick for length overall and made a frame, pulled in the wire and put on the receptacles. The boss congratulated us for making a good job, and hired a dray to take it to the theatre, while the boss hopped on his trusty bicycle and rode over to get help from another job to help pull the iron and crockery up. With rope and tackle a couple of boys on the roof, Jack on the ladder, and the boss and I prancing up and down on the sidewalk with hand lines to keep her from swinging, "hawling and bawling," while Jack followed up the ladders with a hand to guide the frame into place.

But when he reached the spot, to our surprise, the darn thing covered all the letters but "W" and there was "hollering and bawling" between Jack and the boss, and suddenly I chipped in—

"Jack, the length of the stick and the width of the ladder!" So we had to start all over again.

A. C. MACKAY,
Local No. 213.

P. S.: We didn't get fired.

PLAY BALL!

Life calls to you as a young man in good health, able to hold down a good job, and tosses the ball of opportunity to you in the way of life insurance, but through the rosy glasses of youth you pass it by.

And Fate the Umpire calls

"STRIKE ONE"

The years slip along—you are married—a growing family around you. Perhaps you have bought a small amount of life insurance, but still insufficient for your needs. Always you have the thought drumming in your mind—"Yes, I need life insurance. Later on I'll take more."

While you are putting it off for the "just right" time, again Fate the Umpire slips in and calls

"STRIKE TWO"

The insurable age for you is past.

Then comes the Electrical Workers Family Group Policy. You are no longer an acceptable risk, and your family is still inadequately protected.

Now if you do not see the opportunity for them in the Family Group Policy, surely Fate will be justified in calling

"STRIKE THREE"

and you are **OUT**.

Why let this happen?

Why not step up to the plate—take a good grip on the bat, and "**SMASH OUT**" A **HOME RUN POLICY** in our Family Group on every member of your family, which will mean comfort and security, and give you the satisfaction of feeling that you have won in the Game of Life.

To do this, fill in the application on the opposite page, and send it to the International Office, with the request for as many more applications as you can use.

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

Cut Here

Cut Here

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

Additional Information to be Furnished if Applicant is a Minor.

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

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

NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years.

Issued in units of \$250.00.

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit:

If paid annually, \$3.60.

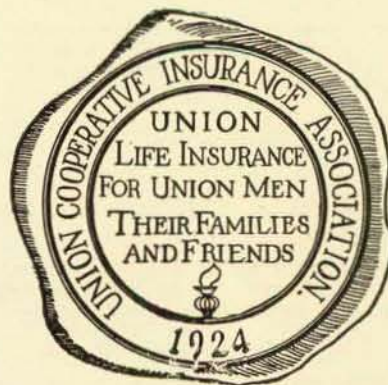
Semi-annually, \$1.80.

Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

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

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



EVERYDAY SCIENCE

United States Imports Two Per Cent of Its Electrical Power

According to the U. S. Geological Survey, the total amount of electricity imported into the United States from Canada during 1928 was 1,587,000,000 KWH, or slightly less than 2 per cent of the total used. Exports, on the other hand, amounted to only 5,657,000 KWH.

Enormous Boilers For World's Largest Turbo-Generator

The 215,000 horsepower (160,000 KW) turbo-generator now being installed in the new power house of the New York Edison Company, in New York, will take steam from the three largest boilers that have ever been built. Each boiler will be 95 feet high, with furnaces 23 feet wide by 65 feet deep. Each boiler will supply a maximum of 800,000 pounds of steam per hour at 425 pounds pressure, at a temperature of 700 degrees Fahrenheit. The total heating surface of the tubes is 60,000 square feet in each boiler, or nearly an acre and a half.

The compactness of this battery of three boilers makes them not only the greatest producers of steam in the world but also the most economical for space occupied and fuel consumed. Operated continuously at full power, each boiler will burn 80,000 pounds of coal an hour, or nearly a thousand tons per day.

To condense the steam, after passing through the turbines, there has been provided a system of circulating pumps capable of pumping 1,400,000 gallons of water per minute, or 1,750,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. This one station will use twice as much water each day as is consumed by the whole city of New York for its fresh water supply. The water, however, used in the power station will be salt water taken from East River and returned as rapidly as used.

Cause of Mouth Breathing

Some people find it difficult to breathe through the nostrils on account of growths, called adenoids, in the nose. If you have a tendency toward mouth breathing, let a physician examine your nose and throat.

Adenoids not only obstruct breathing and weaken the whole system through lack of adequate air, but they also press upon the blood vessels and nerves of the head and interfere with normal brain development. Moreover, they interfere in many cases with the hearing, and in general hinder activity and growth. The removal of adenoids is simple, and carries with it only temporary pain and no danger. Some physicians claim that the growths disappear in later years, but even if that is true, the physical and mental development of earlier years is lost, and the person is backward in the struggle for life and achievement.

The Instability of the Air

We are usually not conscious of the air around us, but sometimes we realize that the air is heavy, while at other times we feel the bracing effect of the atmosphere. We live in an ocean of air as truly as fish inhabit an ocean of water. If you have ever been at the seashore you know that the ocean is never still for a second; sometimes the waves surge back and forth in angry

fury, at other times the waves glide gently in to the shore and the surface is as smooth as glass; but we know that there is perpetual motion of the water even when the ocean is in its gentlest moods. Generally our atmosphere is quiet, and we are utterly unconscious of it; at other times we are painfully aware of it, because of its furious winds. Then again we are oppressed by it because of the vast quantity of vapor which it holds in the form of fog, or mist. The atmosphere around us is as restless and varying as is the water of the sea. The air at the top of a high tower is very different from the air at the base of the tower. Not only does the atmosphere vary greatly at different altitudes, but it varies at the same place from time to time, at one period being heavy and raw, at another being fresh and invigorating.

Winds, temperature, and humidity all have a share in determining atmospheric conditions, and no one of these plays a small part.

The Barometer

Since the pressure of the air changes from time to time, the height of the mercury will change from day to day, and hour to hour. When the air pressure is heavy, the mercury will tend to be high; when the air pressure is low, the mercury will show a shorter column; and by reading the level of the mercury one can learn the pressure of the atmosphere. If a glass tube and dish of mercury are attached to a board and the dish of mercury is inclosed in a case for protection from moisture and dirt, and further if a scale of inches or ventimeters is made on the upper portion of the board, we have a mercurial barometer.

If the barometer is taken to the mountain top, the column of mercury falls gradually during the ascent, showing that as one ascends the pressure decreases. Taking a barometric reading consists in measuring the height of the mercury column.

Weather Maps

Scattered over the United States are about 125 Government Weather Stations, at each of which three times a day, at the same instant, accurate observations of the weather are made. These observations, which consist of the reading of barometer and thermometer, the determination of the velocity and direction of the wind, the determination of the humidity and the amount of rain or snow, are telegraphed to the chief weather official at Washington. From the reports of wind storms, excessive rainfall, hot waves, clearing weather, etc., and their rate of travel, the chief officials predict where the storms, etc., will be at a definite future time. In the United States, the general movement of weather conditions, as indicated by the barometer, is from west to east, and if a certain weather condition prevails in the west, it is probable that it will advance eastward, although with decided modifications. So many influences modify atmospheric conditions that unerring predictions are impossible, but the Weather Bureau predictions prove true in about eight cases out of ten.

The reports made out at Washington are telegraphed on request to cities in this country, and are frequently published in the daily papers, along with the forecast of the local office. A careful study of these reports

enables one to forecast to some extent the probable weather conditions of the day.

The first impression of a weather map with its various lines and signals is apt to be one of confusion, and the temptation comes to abandon the task of finding an underlying plan of the weather. If one will bear in mind a few simple rules, the complexity of the weather map will disappear and a glance at the map will give one information concerning general weather conditions just as a glance at the thermometer in the morning will give some indication of the probable temperature of the day.

On the weather map solid lines represent isobars and dotted lines represent isotherms. The direction of the wind at any point is indicated by an arrow which flies with the wind; and the state of the weather—clear, partly cloudy, cloudy, rain, snow, etc.—is indicated by symbols.

Artificial Ice

Ammonia gas is liquefied by strong pressure and low temperature and is then allowed to flow into pipes which run through tanks containing salt water. The reduction of pressure causes the liquid to evaporate or turn to a gas, and the fall of temperature which always accompanies evaporation means a lowering of the temperature of the salt water to 16 or 18 degrees below zero. The brine does not freeze, however, because it is kept in constant motion and has a low freezing point. But immersed in the salt water are molds containing pure water, and since the freezing point of water is 0°C., the water in the molds freezes and can be drawn from the mold as solid cakes of ice.

Ammonia gas is driven by the pump into the coil under a pressure strong enough to liquefy it, the heat generated by this compression being carried off by cold water which constantly circulates. The liquid ammonia flows through the regulating valve into the coil in which the pressure is kept low by the pump. The accompanying expansion reduces the temperature to a very low degree, and the brine which circulates around the coil requires a temperature below the freezing point of pure water. The cold brine passes to a tank in which are immersed cans filled with water, and within a short time the water in the cans is frozen into solid cakes of ice.

Headache and Eyes

Ordinarily the muscles of accommodation adjust themselves easily and quickly; if, however, they do not, frequent and severe headaches occur as a result of too great muscular effort toward accommodation. Among young people headaches are frequently caused by over-exertion of the crystalline muscles. Glasses relieve the muscles of the extra adjustment, and hence are effective in eliminating this cause of headache.

An exact balance is required between glasses, crystalline lens, and muscular activity, and only those who have studied the subject carefully are competent to treat so sensitive and necessary a part of the body as the eye. The least mistake in the curvature of the glasses, the least flaw in the type of glass (for example, the kind of glass used), means an improper focus, increased duty for the muscles, and gradual weakening of the entire eye, followed by headache and general physical discomfort.



CORRESPONDENCE



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

Editor:

The election and installation of officers is over.

As the retiring captain, Bob Underwood, and his crew stepped down from the bridge, a shout went up from the lubbers on the deck of the good ship Unus, designating their appreciation of the manning of the old hulk over uncharted seas and through one of the stormiest voyages ever made. The good ship Unus came through the storm creaking and cracking and seemed to be open in the bilge, but Chief Pilot E. O. Jennings and his assistant, Trip Smith, from Magnus Officius, ordered the old hulk caulked up a bit, and some of the barnacles removed from her hull and now she is ship-shape again.

When the new skipper was called on the bridge a shout of approval went up showing the appreciation that all felt for the swarthy old skipper, one of the best that ever boxed a compass, James Casey. Cy Johnson is the mate. He is a young man but all know him for his quick action and justice. Henry Koenig is the chief lookout. His assistants are V. J. Fish and F. J. Wamhoff. W. A. Mason is recorder of the log; J. J. Morrison will continue to handle the book-keeping end of the ship; J. T. Rapp continues as the treasurer; L. Heininger is one of the trustees; Thomas Wright will admit all of the lubbers aboard ship; William R. Compton is the boy the skipper calls to put the boys in the brig when they become unruly; Charles L. Burgdorfer, J. B. Hayes, and J. G. Matthews will examine all of the new members joining the crew. A. M. Bradford, J. L. Colvin, F. G. O'Connell, Ed. Schirmer and Gus Schmidt are the ship's carpenters. They are all tried mates and the crew knows they will keep the old ship afloat as long as she has a keel. M. Brunner, H. O. Kern and August Loepker were elected to the Building Trades Council. The new officers of the crew ask for your earnest co-operation.

With the captain on the bridge, Koenig in the crow's nest and all of the crew in their proper places, the good ship Unus seems to become almost human and to know, as the gentle breezes fill her main shroud, spanker and jib-sails, the intention of the skipper and his crew.

"Land aho!" shouts the chief lookout. The call echoed through the crew, and the old skipper from the deck bawled out: "Land aho!" in acknowledgment. Immediately his countenance changed to a ruddy red as he looked through the sextant to shoot the sun and figure out the latitude and longitude. He shouts back to the mate, "Miami to larboard." He and part of the crew, E. O. Jennings, J. P. Koenig, J. H. Morrison, R. P. Underwood, E. C. Johnson, A. M. Bradford, and J. H. Hartman, are the chosen lubbers to go ashore. "The lucky dogs," said some of the old seamen as they climbed up the rattlins to take in said. "Lucky dogs," echoed through the crew as the ship hove to and the anchor dropped.

That's all for this time because I must go below and swab the deck.

THE CABIN BOY.

READ

San Diego heads the list, by L. U. No. 569.

Gains and reverses, by L. U. No. 59.

How Salt Lake City uses the radio, by L. U. No. 354.

Northwestern local is full of pep, by L. U. No. 214.

Madison knows how, by L. U. No. 159.

San Mateo on give-day list, thinks some long thoughts, by L. U. No. 617.

Some thoughts about war, by L. U. No. 586.

Bob Keck is back, by L. U. No. 466.

Atlanta's quartette lulls all Dixie to sleep, by L. U. No. 84.

What auxiliaries do, by L. U. No. 177.

Hot weather has no power over the live pens of our correspondents. Here are letters bright, entertaining, serious and profound.

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

Editor:

Our former press secretary, Brother F. C. McCartney, returned to Denver and yours truly was elected to finish his unexpired term.

Pueblo is going along about as usual. We had a little spurt of work for a few weeks, but that is over now and some of us are losing time when we should all be making hay.

We have not had any form of entertainment for a long time but we are cooking up a fine large picnic in the immediate future.

Our Brother G. G. Macy is going to be our delegate to the international convention at Miami.

Our inter-local conference met at Colorado Springs on the second Sunday in July and held a good session with the delegates from Denver and the Springs.

It is too hot just now to write any more.

W. M. FRENCH.

L. U. NO. 59, DALLAS, TEX.

Editor:

I guess everybody will be surprised to hear from Local No. 59, Dallas, Texas. We are enjoying the five-day week and have been since the first of September and a raise to \$11.00 since the first of April.

The open shop has been trying to deal us misery and is functioning with the chamber of commerce which makes things bad. The chamber of commerce paints things "rosey" to all industries that expect to come South and tells them they can get cheap labor. Some industries come in here and find out that they have to work union men because they are unionized in some northern city. We are holding our own, but gaining very little.

There is a power job coming up for Texas Construction Company here which is unfair;

tell all the boys to please stay off of same. Work will be better here this fall.

T. C. MONISON.

[Editor's Note: Glad to record you in the five-day week column.]

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

Editor:

Hello there, world.

Sure thing, this is another article from Local No. 60, in the Alamo City, where the sunshine spends the summer. Why, it's 103 in the shade and we can't find the shade. Yes sir, four people have gone crazy trying to figure out a way to keep cool.

Members of this local are awakening to the fact that we are not progressing as rapidly as expected. Now, if all you boys will put your shoulder to the wheel and push a little harder we will soon be on top of the hill, then the rest will be easy.

But we won't get there with just half of the local pushing. Come on, now fellows, let's show every one what we are made of.

Local No. 60 has been getting by the best way it could without a manager, something every organization and business firm need. Without a manager you might as well close your doors and go fishing. So at our last regular meeting it was decided that we should put a man in the field. By an overwhelming vote, Brother W. R. (Bill) Williams was selected to be the man for the job, not a better man could be found.

Now if any of you Brothers are planning a trip to our fair city, don't come. Save that rail fare or gas money for another month's house rent where you are because work is hard to get here at present.

We look for things to pick up later on, let's hope so anyway, I know we can't live on love.

Locals Nos. 500 and 60 had a picnic for their members and families, July 13. Every one present enjoyed a wonderful evening.

Did we make whoopee?

And how.

All you fellows should have been here. We had everything you could have wanted to eat and drink.

Why sure, I mean soft drinks. You ought to know members of this local do not drink, unless they are with someone or by themselves.

Brother Dan Tracy arrived just in time to miss the big moment, but he said he had a good time.

In behalf of the committee and myself I wish to extend our sincere thanks to the Lydas dancers for the wonderful vaudeville acts presented for our entertainment.

Also to Brother Carter's wife and son for the nice music played for the dancing.

All locals in the building trades are in favor of the five-day week but it looks mighty slim for us. And here is my reason for thinking so:

We have in San Antonio a great army of contractors of various crafts who will not sign up.

They can get men to work seven days a week and 10 hours a day, for a small sum of money that isn't enough to exist on.

It is a hard proposition but we may find some way to get around that.



THIS FINE CREW WIRED THE GREATER MAJESTIC THEATRE BUILDING (See Frontispiece). ALL MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION 60, THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BROTHER DEHART. BROTHER DAVE KRISCH WAS FOREMAN ON THIS JOB.

Hello, Brother Monsive, I would like to hear from you. Drop me a line at 327 W. Johnson. By the way, George, another man starved to death on Sandwich Island.

JIMMIE (SLIM) DEHART.

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

Editor:

Though "dog days" are not common to this climate, we admit there has been hesitancy in getting these few lines directed toward their intended channel.

For the information of Local No. 143 concerning airport work: Equipment at all fields hereabouts has been installed by our members. Municipal Air Terminal, now practically completed, with all modern appliances, has been our latest assignment. While to even some of our own local members it may appear that we simply "fall into" such jobs in preference to their "going" nonunion, credit goes not to spasmodic outbreaks of activity upon the part of those concerned but is the direct result of unceasing application over a broad period of time upon the part of our officials toward the betterment of conditions in our industry; a representative and policy committee that can negotiate a \$2.00 per day increased scale such as was successfully effected here several years ago has something in stock that simulates of being in fairly good esteem with the building public pullin' on the oars rather than restin' on 'em, keepin' launched efforts pointed toward our objective and out o' the wallowin' trough o' entanglin' dissension is vital for the advancement and continuity o' conditions in the labor movement.

A news item from Ocean City, N. J., concerning a sportsman hooking a large weak fish on bait composed of chewing gum and sponge smacks of reporters' salt water taffy; this type of fish preferring an aminated lure, we presume 'twas Wrigley gum, with bait well arranged by a member of the sponge squad. However, we wish never to permit ourselves to doubt, whether concerning fish or snakes, the veracity of items coming from this jurisdiction; as a land breeze not only syphons the far famed Jersey

skeeters from tide flats toward the beach but carries a breath indicative of close by vineyards, we wonder if, driven to desparation by either of these factors, this reporter wasn't simply baiting the public; we wait with abated breath until George Sinn puts us right.

Though somewhat belated, we wish to acknowledge with compound interest the kind opinion expressed some months ago by Duke, of L. U. No. 245, relative to our efforts in behalf of the columns of the WORKER. Coming from one who for years past has contributed in so large a measure toward maintaining interest in our JOURNAL, his opinion is valued highly. At this writing 'tis my second fondest wish that our efforts may be of a fitting nature, my first being a desire that there may ever be a continuity of the royal good articles from our international Duke.

JACK HUNTER.

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

Editor:

Well, you see I am still on the job as press secretary for Local No. 83.

As far as my election was concerned, I conducted my campaign on the Mexican theory. I killed off all my opponents three days before election.

The "line-up" for the fiscal year 1930 is as follows: President, John R. Scott; vice president, J. C. Miller; financial secretary, H. M. Scott; recording secretary, William R. Woodburn; first inspector, E. E. Scott; treasurer, C. T. Tuttle; foreman, Joseph Brown; second inspector, A. F. Anderson; trustee, Lee D. Marquette; executive board—Harry Corwin, W. J. Edelman, George E. Ellicott, C. L. Hays, B. B. Livendale, W. J. Liversage, C. W. Markham, John R. Scott, C. T. Tuttle; delegates for convention—H. M. Scott, Walter Smith, A. E. Swingle. And last, but not least, your humble and obedient servant was elected press secretary and delegate to the Miami convention.

As in the past, I will endeavor to uphold the dignity and the prestige of Local No. 83 at our international convention.

In the matter of the election of business

representative, it has appeared to me within the last few years to employ a man for one year only, many times refusing to employ him for a second term, is a very shortsighted and unbusinesslike policy. Most businesses today deal in futures. They plan this year for business that is to come one, two and three years hence, and one year is too short a time for the chief executive of any institution of any size at all to accomplish anything worth while. I believe that local unions should arrange their business so its members would be empowered to employ their business representative in terms of, say, three or four years. Of course, measures must be taken to remove from office any representative who should prove incompetent after a reasonable trial. In many instances we are conducting the affairs of our local unions along the lines and methods laid down 30 years ago; and no one can deny that business as a whole has undergone some very radical changes in the last 30 years, so it is my contention that in some departments we are 30 years behind the times.

This year Local No. 83 is going to get down to business. So much is to be accomplished that it will take all the support that each and every one of us can give. What should be accomplished this year is a membership of at least 800; at least \$10 per day and a five-day week; the creation of a new and up-to-date electrical ordinance; the stabilization of the overtime scale, and the stabilization of the scale paid to city employees; and the licensing of electrical wiremen. If the membership can accomplish this, and they can if they will try, I know they will be rewarded for their efforts with better food, clothing and shelter for their families, the starting of a little bank account for that "rainy day," and that sense of independence that comes along with the feeling that we are a "hop and a half" ahead of hunger.

J. E. (FLEA) MACDONALD.

Avoid the place of business where you demand union-labeled goods and they tell you "these are just as good." This is only done to make a sale and test your unionism.

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

Editor:

We're with you again. Not much to report, but we don't want to get out of the habit of having a letter in every WORKER.

Certainly were some good letters in the last issue of the WORKER. Makes a fellow like me hesitate in writing, when knowing my efforts don't compare with other scribes. Of course, I reckon the spirit and the regular reporting of facts is most important.

The last editorial was especially good, also the letters of L. U. No. 728, L. U. No. 245 and L. U. No. 732. The fish story from L. U. No. 349 makes every fisherman sorry he isn't a delegate to the convention. Of course, there shouldn't be much time for fishing, as the coming convention should be about the most important convention of the Brotherhood. But maybe there will be a chance after the sessions for fishing.

There are many things confronting the Brotherhood as well as the whole labor movement, also many things of vital importance to the upbuilding of our organization that should be ironed out at this time.

We have been having real good meetings since our last letter—well attended, all business and as brief as possible. We have had from 75 to 100 members present at most meetings lately. Considering the inconvenience lots of our members are put to—lots of them work at night and at distances from Atlanta—we are having extra good attendance, and we're proud of it. In my opinion it means far more to any local than lots of members care to think.

We had as a recent visitor Brother Barton, of L. U. No. 732. Brother Barton is a former member of L. U. No. 84 and is stationed in Atlanta. We are always glad to have visitors and since Brother Barton, or any other Brothers stationed here, cannot attend their own local, we welcome them to visit with us when they can.

We have been informed that Brother Joseph Harris has passed on. Surely sorry to learn this. Brother Harris has visited us and worked with us several times in the past few years.

Our agreement committee is still sitting in with Georgia Power Company officials. We hope by our next writing to report a satisfactory agreement has been signed.

Our quartet is still doing its stuff. We hear them over WSB radio station every week. They surely are making a hit with the public. At every broadcasting they get more requests than could be answered in a week. At their last broadcast, on July 26, they sang a song for all electrical workers, dedicated to the Brotherhood, composed by Bruce Stroud, manager and director. On Sunday, July 28, they sang over the grave of our beloved and esteemed Congressman, Leslie Steele. It was requested by a number of prominent people that our quartet sing. It was a very simple funeral as requested by Mr. Steele. A delegation of Senators and Congressmen accompanied the body from Washington. There were flowers from everywhere and lots of them.

There have been several Brothers on the sick list lately, but about all are able to be on the job again. Brother Jones is in the hospital with broken ribs. He will be out in about two weeks.

Our Women's Auxillary is doing some good work. Am sure their efforts are appreciated. There have been a number of cases where they furnished much needed relief—financial and in restocking the pantry—lately.

Our Labor Day plans are about complete and we're planning the biggest celebration in the history of the movement in Atlanta, and electrical workers should be in the front as usual. There will be no float, just as last

year, we want men. We took second prize last year and with a bigger crowd this year there is no reason why we shouldn't get first prize. Of course, we knew it, but most everybody thought we were the best looking bunch in the parade.

It is planned to use the same kind of uniforms as last year. White hat, trousers, shirt, black bow tie and shoes. Out of the two locals here—Locals No. 613 and No. 84—there is no reason we can't have between three and four hundred in the parade.

We want every member in the parade who isn't on duty or at work, such as trouble men and operators. So make your plans now. To the out of town Brothers, send sizes of uniform and we will have it for you when you get in town. The uniform, exclusive of shoes, will cost less than \$4.00.

Many times members use Labor Day as a holiday outing for fishing or picnic and plan for months ahead what they will do or where they will go. Brothers, there is only one thing to do on Labor Day and that is to celebrate it as it was intended you should. Out of the whole year there is only one day that the worker can call his own, and this day every worker should use to his interest.

I have heard it remarked that it doesn't help to get out in the hot sun and parade, but in this parade, there are thousands who remember it for years. By a good big parade you make impressions on the general public, politicians, merchants and all industrial leaders, that can't be made otherwise. You can tell a man any thing and he doesn't always believe it, but if you show him, there is no recourse. He will have to believe you and admit your strength.

Brothers, let's make this the biggest Labor Day in history for all laborers and especially for electrical workers.

W. L. MARBUT.

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

Editor:

I had the honor of being present at the Building Trades meeting the other evening, and to see the enthusiasm displayed.

The business representatives of the various trades related conditions in Philadelphia. The electrical workers' representatives, Tom Loftus and Bill Godshall, had called for a report on the United Engineers' jobs. As you all know, they notified our men on their jobs that the five-day week would no longer exist, also reduced the hourly rates from \$1.25 to 90 cents. The report indicated, and from opinion of all, it appeared advisable to wait until the convention of the Building Trades Executive Board in the latter part of July, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., and there the United Engineers' actions in Philadelphia would be explained to the various international officers and delegates throughout the American Federation of Labor.

Godshall and Loftus, at this meeting, explained that the United Engineers is a national organization and does work in various parts of the country, either directly or by subsidiary company, and the fact of their actions in Philadelphia being nothing short of a "lock out," they strongly advised other trades to take heed of the warning and be prepared to protect their principles. Let me impress upon those who read this article that L. U. No. 98 is locked out, as well as the iron workers and the steamfitters. Their attack is slowly but surely advancing and their latest victims are the plasterers and hoisting engineers. Who will be the next?

It is certain that by the time this letter is published there will be definite action taken, affecting all work now in progress by the United Engineers. Therefore, every

local union remember we are united with one thought, the success of the I. B. E. W. depends upon co-operation. This necessarily goes further and reaches the individual, requiring him to forget his selfish aims, his difference of opinions, his petty curbstone arguments, his poisoning of minds of weaker members, requiring him further to lend every effort at his command to cement a bond of true unionism in everything that the word implies.

FRED DEXTER.

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

Editor:

Hello everybody; here we are again. Everything is about the same with us as at our last writing. Our first monthly meeting was sparsely attended. Now, fellows, I ask you, is that nice? Get out at least once a month—two hours every 30 days. You should be proud to come out to the meetings and support your officers—those you have elected to look after affairs for you. Look what they have done for you, and what have you done? The least you can do is give them your co-operation by being in attendance. We know the weather is hot but they feel it as well as you; nevertheless, they are on the job just the same, rain or shine.

We have in our by-laws a fine of 50 cents for every member who does not attend at least one meeting a month and there are quite a few who owe a few half dollars now, and we are going to collect it. So get out and save that fine; it seems too bad that such action should have to be taken to bring some of them to their senses. I notice a wonderful turnout when we have a social evening, which shows that they have the time but lack the ambition to support those they depend on.

At our first meeting this month we passed a vote that all union wiremen coming into this city during the rush seasons will be subject to a levy of \$2.50 per working week. This is for our protection against the drifters that are wont to come and go when work is at its best. This goes into effect at once.

We are pleased to welcome Brother Morrow, from L. U. No. 353, Toronto, who is here to take charge of the Canadian Westinghouse job for the Comstock Company, of Toronto. He comes at a nice time to take some of our idle members. We have at hand a copy of the safety code for workers in the construction industry by the national trades union safety standards committee for building trades of America. This code is what we have been waiting for a long time. A similar code is in force in European countries and should be so here; also, the five-day week.

THOS. H. READ.

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

Editor:

Election day having passed, L. U. No. 125 now settles down to another year of service to humanity. Our field is wide and our horizon broad. The said election day passed in peaceful calmness as the old gang has the skids so well greased by this time that the official family was re-elected with a few minor exceptions, and in most cases, without opposition. An opportunity for a real test of strength seemed to present itself at the time of nominations for officers when nearly a dozen nominees were put forward for the honor and distinction of press secretary. Among those proposed was the undersigned, who has served Local No. 125 more or less faithfully as recording secretary since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary (because no other member can be found sufficiently self sacrificing to assume the duties of the office, apparently). Upon the

part of yours truly the seeming feverish contest for the office of press secretary was welcomed as an opportunity for a real test of popularity, as some of the bright lights of the organization were named in opposition. But alas, for fond hopes! When election night was at hand "they all, with one accord began to make excuses," and when the movement to "decline the nomination" had run its course a motion was in order to cast an unanimous ballot for the sole remaining nominee. Hence ye scribe will endeavor for the next 12 months to not only keep a faithful record of all meetings, but will try also to keep the Brotherhood informed through these columns upon such subjects of interest as may arise, if any.

To the list of casualties chargeable to the hazards of the occupation, we must record for the past month Brothers E. M. Alt and Frank Saylor, seriously burned by trying to "mix it up" with 4,500v, and Brother W. A. Lank painfully burned in the same manner. All three are station construction men and were working on a cut-over job from 2,400v to 4,500v.

Meet The Delegates

At this time the topic uppermost in the minds of a large proportion of the membership of the Brotherhood is Miami and the convention. Local No. 125 expects to be represented by a full delegation—numerically speaking of course—and we herewith present our line-up in the thought that it may serve to hasten the "get acquainted" stage of the session.

First, we have our genial president, Brother Merle D. A. Carr. You'll like Carr, who is a very outspoken champion for the cause of democracy and who jealously protects the rights of the "customers" as he generally designates the rank and file of the membership. If you want to learn "where the bear slept in the buckwheat" just try to put over something that isn't according to the "Cookie Book" and for the good of the order—and don't try to pull any parliamentary finesse or sea lawyer stuff, or you may be treated to as brilliant an effusion of original oratory as you would care to hear. Carr has a beauty of expression that is all his own and has never been successfully imitated.

Then we have Brother J. Scott Milne—"Scotty" by name and nature. He holds the purse strings of 125 as financial secretary—and "how." He has also served the local as business agent and as delegate to the International Convention, and is one of the bulwarks of our organization. He is another member who is strong for the local first, last and always—and we are expecting Brother Noonan to see his "qualifications with reference to a vacancy in the International forces in this district." That there isn't a better union man, nor one more able in the northwest is our firm belief.

We are also sending our business agent, Brother "Bob" Clayton. A lot of you old timers won't need any introduction to him, and the rest of you will be glad to meet one of the best labor skates that ever hiked a pole, or one of the best linemen who ever took off the hooks to absorb abuse as a business agent, whichever way you want to take it. That he is a top notch either way is proved by the fact that the company wants him back climbing poles and the local won't let him go. Like the Brothers already mentioned Bob has an eye to the greatest good for the greatest number.

Then there's Brother Tom Martin. Tom has been there before and those of you who have attended recent conventions will recall him. He is one of our old timers who has wide acquaintance with the earlier days of

the Brotherhood and we depend upon him as a tried and proven war horse.

Brother G. O. Hunter grew up (as a union man) in 125 and his deep study of the problems confronting the local, and careful consideration of all angles of a question have made his counsel invaluable in the negotiation of agreements and other matters of importance. Brother Hunter is a member of the executive board of the Central Labor Council of Portland and is a worthy delegate to that body.

Brother Jack Martig is the politician of the group, for anyone who has worked for years for the municipal water bureau must be a politician. Jack will probably be busy greeting old friends at the convention as he seems to have an acquaintance as broad as the Brotherhood, and as a union man we'll put him up against anyone.

Those six comprise our delegation and we would recommend any of the Brothers from any place who may have some good constructive legislation in mind to get in touch with them. Except for the injunction to "use your heads and work for the good of the order" we are sending them without instruction, and we expect them to do their duty. And if you can catch them when some more important matter is not under consideration perhaps you can get them to tell you about the best city in the northwest, than which there is no finer section of this fair country.

This will be about all for now, but as Shakespeare used to say "more anon." Our greetings to you Mr. Editor and to the Brothers who have the courage to read.

DAVE B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. 159, MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

As it has been quite some time since L. U. No. 159 appeared in print, it becomes necessary that I brush off the dust, squirt on a little oil, and tell the world that Capital City Local Union No. 159 is still on both feet and going strong. We had a little difficulty with our contractors over wage agreements in April, and were out six and a half days, but that has all been forgotten, and every thing is as quiet and peaceful as a spring morning. At the present all of our boys are working, but, although there is quite a lot of work, we are not broadcasting any S. O. S. calls for men as the most of this will be cleaned up long before the snowballs start rolling.

On August 1, Local No. 159 will start the five-day week, thus giving our fish-hounds a better chance to get "up and at 'em." Others, like myself, will pursue their favorite indoor sport of remaining in the blankets.

The following officers have been duly elected to direct the affairs of the local for the coming year: President, Edward M. Michelson; vice president, Herman A. Cirves; recording secretary, A. W. Bahr; financial secretary, A. H. Nelson; treasurer, N. G. Brown; foreman, Frank Heiss; inspectors, W. H. Schnurbusch, and C. L. Kaether. With this imposing array of officers, many of whom are serving their second, third and even fourth and fifth terms, together with good, reliable old-timers on the executive board, grievance committee, and board of trustees, L. U. No. 159 will be fitted to cope with almost any situation that might arise.

Brothers, there is one case on record in this local that we're not so proud of, though I only mention it because I'm in hopes that someone will send a solution. One night not so long ago, a Brother walked into one of our meetings and sat through the whole meeting wearing plus-fours and the gang let him live to talk about it. Now I ask you, Brothers, what is to be done when the outfit goes "hay-wire" that way? Now, since it's

getting along toward that time, I'll sign off and go "put on the nose-bag."

A. W. BAHR.

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

Editor:

On vacation, fellows, for a short period to the old home—where crabs are crabs and not cock roaches. Believe me, I get my fill while here. I met many of the old timers but seems as though all are getting gray hair or bald heads since I last saw them. Of course, it is not old age. Well, I could say a lot of nice things about the fellows and town, but they have a scribe, and he can tell you all you want to know in his letters. I hope all hands in L. U. No. 163 are well. And I am resigning from the chair today to take effect August 1, and the same thing goes for press job. However, I won't be away long, and hope to see a good guy land the job. Any time you need a good boss in a hurry let me know, as I am studying for that kind of job. Something important. Now this is about all I care to write at present but will write the local or B. S. MacMillan and let you know how good the crabs and beer are in the old home town. Regards to all.

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Once again Local 177 sends fraternal greetings to our Brothers and Sisters from the "Land of Sunshine." We hope that our efforts in the past have been appreciated to the extent that you have missed our letters, and we pause at this time to offer an apology to all of you for our tardiness and seeming lack of interest in the greatest publication of them all, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. It isn't any lack of interest, however, that has caused our absence from these columns but there are so many of ye scribes whose letters are of far more value than our own that our feeble efforts suffer in comparison.

Were it not for the fact that some of the Brothers seem to crave to see our name in print again, we would not be among those present this month, but if they don't see this letter in the next issue someone will have to do some tall explaining.

The real reason for the request for this letter is that some of our Brothers think they are going to have their ugly mugs published on these pages, but unless Brother Dick Oatman comes across with those pictures there will be no permanent record of that party. I refer to the picnic and fish fry held at the beach about three weeks ago. And that brings more talk. It came about in this way. Several months ago the women folks decided it was about time to organize an auxiliary and when the women make up their minds to do a thing we all know what happens. They did, that's all.

From the time the auxiliary was organized things began to happen around these parts and, take it from me, boys, these happenings have been for the good of the union. You locals who have not yet begun to organize the women don't realize what you have overlooked. It has really put new life into the two locals here (Locals No. 177 and No. 862) and they have only just begun to show their stuff.

The first surprise was pulled off when they rushed the gate one night and pulled off a surprise in the form of sandwiches, drinks and cake after our meeting; another time it was ice cream and cake, and those Brothers who were absent found out they were losing weight by not attending meetings and began to wake up. Our attendance has picked up 100 per cent, and attendance is what we want.

Not to be outdone by the women, we decided that it was getting to be one sided, so we planned a surprise for them and pulled off this aforementioned fish fry. Our worthy president, Brother Griffin, with the assistance of some of the other Brothers went to the beach in the wee small hours of the morning and proceeded to pull the seine through the surf until the members of the finny tribe hightailed it for Europe or some other desirable feeding grounds, the result being that enough of them were snared to feed the multitude. And such a hungry mob was never before assembled in one spot. About 10 a. m. the members and their families began to arrive on the scene and then the real surprise which we had planned was pulled off. Chairs were provided for the women and children and they were told that they had nothing to do but watch the men folks cook that dinner. Boy, howdy; that was a surprise, and they are not through talking about that spread yet. When the boys read this it will be the first time that some of them knew that we didn't have much faith in the ability of Brother Mike to catch fish, for the plunder that was unloaded there to eat looked like anything but a fish fry. You see we were determined that no one should go away hungry so plenty of grub from soup to nuts was provided. But there was no need for these fishermen were there. At 11 o'clock those fish began to turn brown and a hundred or more hungry picknickers were fed and watered in the next two hours. Brother Sam Kitchen ate so many fish that he wasn't able to get up, so we built a hut over him and left him. I am told that he since has developed scales. After fish every one seems to develop a thirst and in about two hours another surprise was sprung. No, you are wrong; guess again. Some one had buried a wagon load of melons, covered over with cracked ice, in the sand. Yum, yum! If you all can imagine anything better than an ice cold watermelon at a time like this, then you have some imagination. And that isn't all yet. In the afternoon those who were able donned bathing suits and went for a dip in the briney, and came back in the evening hungry as only a salt water frolic can develop. Then it was more fish until they became a bore, after which we broke out a case or two of dogs and finished up with a weiner roast. Thus ended our first genuine honest-to-goodness gathering of the season, but not the last. We are planning another for Labor Day and if there are any who missed that spread the other Sunday and don't get there that day it will be because they are not able to navigate.

I think that I have about filled my allotted space for the time so in closing I want to suggest to you Brothers that if you want to really get somewhere in the movement and create a friendly feeling among your members proceed to organize your women folks and then watch results. It will not only bring all together in a social way, but you will be surprised at what may be accomplished for the good of the organization in a very short time.

"THE CHEF."

L. U. NO. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.

Editor:

My absence from the WORKER has no doubt long been forgotten, due mostly to Brother Brophy being elected press secretary some seven months ago and has attended our meetings on an average of at least every six months.

At our last meeting, Thursday, July 11, I was requested by the Brothers to write an article for the WORKER so this will meet with my promise.

At our last meeting, July 11, we installed our new officers as follows: President, J. W.

Carrico; vice president, Campbell; financial secretary, C. A. Vincent, filling the vacancy of Brother Ed. Reed, who has held the financial secretaryship off and on for the past three years.

Brother Larson was elected recording secretary by acclamation, filling the vacancy of Brother Arthur Biddenback, who has been our most worthy recording secretary for the past year.

Our executive board consists of the officers, including the trustees who are as follows: Brother Speed Funkhouser, Brother A. W. Laws and Brother Larson.

During the last six months we have added to our treasury nearly \$200. Besides, over \$200 raised in giving our first annual ball on June 1, for the purpose of helping pay Brother Ed. Reed's expenses to Miami, Fla., our delegate to the next convention, and believe me, Brothers, he is some whiz bang.

This is his first attempt as a delegate to an International Convention, but if he acts up at the convention like he does some times at our local meetings, don't try to step on his toes and think you are going to get by with it. Give him a glad hand, Brothers, and know he is for the best interest of the Brotherhood. He has sacrificed much of his time during the past 10 years for Local No. 180 and has served in all the principal offices in the local. I also wish to mention that Brother Reed, who now is working at Mare Island Navy Yard in the capacity of leadingman, adds one more boss in the navy yard who is a staunch union man. We feel proud as well as fortunate to have eight bosses out of 12 who are good reliable union sympathizers and three of whom are members of Local No. 180.

Brother Morgan Jones, who is a quartermaster, has been a member of our local for the past two years. Takes great interest in the local and always makes it a practice to be at all elections to help in the capacity of election judge.

Then there is Brother Speed Funkhouser, one of our leading men and one of our past presidents and past financial secretaries, has been our leading trustee for the past 20 years, and always makes sure to be present at every election to accept this job.

There have been about 12 or 15 new mechanics called during the past month. Out of this number we find two men carrying cards, both of whom are out of No. 6, of San Francisco, the rest are ex-chief electricians in the navy, retired after 16 and 20 years of service. All these men are on trial. One of them worked three days and decided the work was out of his class and quit. One other thinks he will stay until he gets the first payday, because he has nobody to help him part of the time.

Most all these new men have been approached on membership with the I. B. E. W. and I feel quite satisfied most of them will join the local.

There have also been about 20 helpers and apprentices called during the past four or five months. One out of this bunch carries a card in Local No. 180, and the rest of them do not know what it is all about.

All together, there are about 350 electrical mechanics and helpers now working in the navy yard at Mare Island, 250 of which should be members of our local. Out of this number I may say we have obligated about 30. The rest of our membership is outside of the yard. The majority of the electrical mechanics working on Mare Island served their apprenticeships on the job and labor organizations are to them a foreign subject. And our paid organizers undoubtedly have never been advised that the Mare Island Navy Yard is in existence, where there is plenty of good material to work upon, to strengthen our Brotherhood and

lessen the number of curbstoners and troublesome so-called American plan contractors on the outside.

Now, you delegates to the coming International Convention, I wish to advise you all of the resolution Local No. 180, of Vallejo has to offer by putting it in the WORKER. I have just mentioned above, our organized strength in the navy yard. In looking upon this resolution, I believe I have furnished the evidence to prove beyond a doubt, that the U. S. navy yards and other shipyards, are the breeding places of the unorganized.

First, because hundreds of young men out of the high schools serve their apprenticeship in the navy yards and other shipyards. And then, when laid off on account of slack work, naturally start in on the outside, curbstoning, or take up work with the openshop contractor.

Second, because hundreds of these young men, after serving their apprenticeship in the shipyards, stay with their jobs from 15 to 30 years, satisfied with a fair weekly wage from \$45 to \$60. And third, because shipyards, especially the navy yards, have never heard of an organizer, and undoubtedly our paid organizers have never heard of the navy yards.

Now then, delegates, I believe our resolution offers a very good remedy to organize the young beginner into the electrical business simply because the price of initiation and the monthly dues are ones that they can meet with their low wage ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.75 per day.

In giving this matter your consideration, realize that the most efficient strength in any organization starts from our young bloods from a physical standpoint, a standpoint of learning and demand.

And to organize the young beginner, you have got to arrange his dues low enough that he can meet them at his low beginner's wage, of which we have made plain in our resolution. The new submarine V-6, will be ready to launch about next March.

The electrical work on the V-6 as well as all other crafts is about 60 per cent completed while the cruiser Chicago is about 25 per cent completed. The electrical work on the cruiser will start, perhaps, some time in September or October.

Today there are over 5,000 men working at Mare Island, and it looks quite favorable that there will be about 20 more electrical mechanics called within the next six or eight months, which we hope will be card men, and when called, bring their travelers.

There is some building going on in Vallejo now and a fairly bright outlook for the future two or three years. We have one or two unfair contractors about Vallejo and it is not uncommon to hear of some of our Brothers working Saturday afternoon and Sundays, but to sum up the conditions as a whole there is a satisfaction worthwhile to live in Vallejo, Calif., and meet the situation as it comes.

Trusting the delegates will all meet delegate Brother Reed of Local No. 180, as well as giving our resolution a consideration, I wish all a great trip and a good time.

J. W. CARRICO,
Acting Press Secretary.

Proposed Amendments to Article No. XII Section 2, 3, 4, and 8

Section No. 2. Local unions already organized and whose initiation fee is \$5 or less, shall pay to the I. O. \$3. Where the initiation fee is more than \$5 and less than \$25, the sum of \$5 shall be paid to the I. O. Where the initiation fee is \$25 and less than \$50, the sum of \$7 shall be paid to the I. O. Where the initiation fee is \$50 and less than \$100, the sum of \$9 shall be paid to the I. O.

Where the initiation fee is \$100 and less than \$150, the sum of \$15 shall be paid to the I. O. Where the initiation fee is \$150 and less than \$200 the sum of \$20 shall be paid to the I. O. Where the initiation fee is \$200 or over, the sum of \$25 shall be paid to the I. O.

In addition, all locals, regardless of initiation fee for journeymen, may take in apprentices and helpers under the \$5 initiation fee.

In addition to the portion of the initiation fee to be paid by local unions to the I. O., there shall be paid \$2 to the I. O. as admission to the benefit features of the I. B. E. W., to be used as an admission fee to the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association and the I. O. shall place the same in the general fund and promptly pay the same to said Electrical Workers' Benefit Association as the case may be as provided elsewhere in this constitution; except that local unions shall not be required to pay said additional sum of two dollars (\$2) out of the initiation fees of the newly admitted members over 55 years of age, who are entitled to funeral benefits as provided in Article XV or out of the initiation fees of newly admitted members of local unions Class B, who are entitled to funeral benefits as provided in Article XXXVI and said member shall receive free of cost constitution and working card.

Section No. 3. Each local union shall pay to the International Secretary at the I. O. as per capita, the sum of \$2 out of the monthly dues collected by the financial secretary from each member, except that on members admitted after attaining the age of 55 years, and apprentices and helpers. The per capita per month on journeymen over 55 years shall be \$1.10; for apprentices and helpers shall be \$1.25, which shall cover 90 cents insurance, 10 cents retirement, 25 cents overhead or carrying charges for the first three years, unless said member becomes a journeyman. At the end of three years, said apprentice or helper to pay the same as journeyman.

Section No. 4. In each local union the sum of \$2 per capita tax per member, except that on members admitted after attaining the age of 55 years, and apprentices and helpers. The per capita shall be \$1 on journeymen over the age of 55 years and on apprentices and helpers shall be 25 cents and shall be held in the treasury as a standing appropriation, and shall require no vote to be disbursed to the International Secretary.

Section No. 8. The local union initiation fee, during the time the charter is left open, shall not be less than \$5. The monthly dues shall not be less than \$2.50, except to apprentices and helpers, which will not be less than \$1.25. A universal system of bookkeeping shall be adopted in all local unions and the books shall be supplied at cost by the International Secretary.

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

Editor:

Again, near time for a letter to the JOURNAL I have not heard so much kicking this time about my letter as I did about the previous one; some of the Brothers think that the press secretary should write to their liking, but they never think of suggesting what should be written for them. Of course, the writer would take a big chance to try to please them and I am afraid that if we should wait for suggestions we would be late for the printer. A kicker never thinks or he would also become docile.

Nowadays, we hear of a number of conventions all of which are to our interest, but this local turns thumbs down when a call is read. I think all should be attended by a representative of the local, but the only way we can arrange that is to elect a delegate during the winter months, a long time

ahead, instructed to attend when the time comes. L. U. No. 193 will attend only one this year, that will be the Illinois State Conference meeting held at Alton in August. This is formed by the locals of Illinois and is mainly organized for the purpose to get better laws in Illinois for the electrical workers. We have had some good results so far, and will try to get some more. All locals in Illinois should join in. We now have about four-fifths of the locals affiliated but it should be 100 per cent as what laws we have got and may get, will aid all of the locals, therefore all should be willing to help.

A good reason, perhaps, why we have not got the 100 per cent affiliation is, some of the members do not believe in affiliation and make a lot of noise when it comes time to elect delegates and a great many times defeat themselves by keeping the local from sending a delegate to these meetings. We have that class with us and I presume most of our locals have some of that kind that do not want to affiliate with anything. I wonder many times why such kind ever got in to the union as affiliation is the main support of the union, getting together for a common cause.

We were thinking some of trying for a law in this state that would require an examination by the state, of linemen who work on electric light and power lines, and who would have to show that they have worked two or more years as linemen, who would be able to prove to a board of examiners that they are qualified and competent to work among electric light and power wires, as well as make the companies liable if they put men up against the hot stuff who have not passed the test. We think that a law something like that would help strengthen some of the conditions now prevailing in this state, such as small wages, in fact any kind of wage to any kind of a lineman, and would keep them from picking up any one who they want and put them against the hot ones, some who never saw any one handle that kind of work. Of course, these companies do not hire union linemen nor would they permit the men to join a union.

This is what the linemen are up against when looking for work. As long as this is allowed, there will not be much of a chance to organize the men nor get wages on a job of that kind and the big thing is that most of the light and power companies practice and have adopted this plan. The only way I see is for the Illinois Conference to take up this subject at the meeting in Alton in August, and by the next meeting of the state legislature have some such law to present. I think it may be that we can put it over if the locals get behind it in time.

We are requesting your idea in regards to some such law and what you think may be the results if it was in effect. Write me on it or come by the way of the JOURNAL. Honest criticism is desired; take a while to think over this subject, study it closely then write. While it would only cover Illinois, we would be glad to learn from anywhere.

F. C. HUSE.

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

Editor:

Having just returned from our local meeting I'll try to send in a line or two for the JOURNAL. It has been a very warm day and a lot of the Brothers were in shirt sleeves. This don't happen often. Brother Thomas Roo was back at his desk after a two weeks' vacation and he is looking fine with a coat of Montana tan after his fishing trip.

Local No. 200 gave a picnic last Saturday, July 20, and most of the Brothers were out with their wives and all had a wonderful

time. Brother Bell was with us so we put him to work as umpire of the base ball game between the linemen and narrow backs. Bell did his stuff and kept the score quite even. The committee had a wonderful lunch and Brother Bell was sure hungry by the way he could eat. We all ate and believe me the committee know their cheese when it comes to setting up a lunch.

There is not much in the way of news around here as most of the Brothers are taking a vacation and all we know at present is that the committee from the state council have made a wonderful report and we note the Montana State Council of Electrical Workers propose to put in a man in the field to work as an organizer in the state of Montana as a lot of smaller places need much attention and Brother Bell is not very much with us as he is in other states.

Our man must be a union man and not a mere card man and he will be subject to removal if he is not qualified for the office. We don't need any hand shakers as the country is full of such men, but a real Brother, who will get out and dig hard to organize the open field as it should be.

Brother Walsh has just returned from Los Angeles after having attended the Elks' convention and he is all smiles (must have seen Clara Bow or Mary Pickford). Hope you did, Gove.

As the evening is warm and the radio is on the air, I'll slide off and give you some more news next month.

R. J. MORROW.

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

Editor:

"Playtime." We are in the midst of our usual slack season which hits us at a good time of the year to gather in a little recreation. All work and no play, etc. Looking over the crowds on the beach sure does make a fellow feel sorry for the blind men. Those "sun-tan back" bathing suits on the females make you wonder just "how much" or "how little" they'll be wearing 10 years from now. For those ailing with that tired, languid feeling take my advice—come down and "have a look!". If it doesn't pep you up, then you're too far gone and had better consult a "mortician." (They were undertakers until the electricians decided to be "electragists.")

Maybe it's the air. I've heard it said they begin to feel youthful as soon as they hit the meadows on the train coming down, which may account for Bro. "Skinny" Brown taking unto himself a bride (18 years old). S'no use talking; you've got to hand it to that oldtimer.

Brother Capt. (Jawn) Bennett reports that the flounders are taking the hook freely in Rainbow Channel. King fish are running at Brigantine Bridge with some large channel bass giving the surf casters a play on the upper end of the island. For those whose specialty is weak-fish, Great Bay was never better than this season. Bros. "Bill," Hand "Charlie" Duberson, "Buddy" Maxwell and "Teddy" Martin put in a day fishing on Kimbo Island; cleaning the catch is a messy job so the suggestion to go bathing was approved even though they had neglected to bring along their bathing suits. In they went "all natural." It may interest them to know that Bro. Orrie Hills was on the island the same day taking "fotos." They'd never make the women's page.

Plans are out for a 25-story hotel to be erected on the Disston Estate property on Park Place. This is an ideal location as it faces the City Park which in turn fronts on the Boardwalk. The plans call for an entirely fireproof building. One of its novel



ANOTHER GREAT CREW AT ATLANTIC CITY, THROUGH COURTESY OF PRESS SECRETARY ZINN AND HATZELL AND BUEHLER, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, NEW YORK CITY.

features is a marine roof deck and dining room on the 22nd floor.

There is also the proposed 16-story hotel and garage to be erected on the large lot adjacent to the Hotel Iroquois. The plans call for the regular electrical equipment in each bedroom with an addition of a radio outlet. The top floor will contain the sun decks, lounges and a large auditorium.

The garage at present calls for two floors, provisions being made in steel and carrying walls that additional floors may be added later, and will have entrances on two streets.

If these go through, we'll be in the clear, but many a job never gets farther than the architect's office.

The "Old Timers' Club" is again active with "Phill" Rohr as host. At the last meeting steamed soft clams (surf turkeys) with a bowl of drawn butter was the "piece de resistance." "Angel food, I calls it!"

Local Union No. 211 will be represented at the convention by Brothers Stephenson and Sinn with Brothers Chambers and Harvey as alternates.

Brothers "Ernie" Eger and "Happy Sam" Harvey have decided that their systems are all run down and that a trip to Havana with the boys is the only remedy.

"I'll be seeing ya!"

G. M. S.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

L. U. No. 214. Oh, yes; we are still in existence, although we have failed to get in the JOURNAL. Our location is Chicago and our jurisdiction covers the entire C. and N. W. Ry. system. Organized 100 per cent—that is, in a practical sense. Business good.

There you have it, Brother reader, in a nut-shell. This missive should end here, but as the writer is not versed in the fundamentals of journalism, the readers of this will have to bear with him while he tells you in his own words just what our local is doing.

There is so much that could be said about what our local is doing in general, that it really is a shame that some member who is a real scribe doesn't volunteer for the job and let our Brothers elsewhere know what we have done—are doing and intend to do in the future.

An introduction to our local is necessary, perhaps. It extends over the entire system with sub-locals at Boone and Clinton, Iowa. Our officers are all "old" railroad men. Our business agent and recording secretary, Roy Wes'grad, is a progressive, indefatigable young fellow who knows his "onions." Our prexy, Leo Stamm, is a conscientious, tireless worker; vice, Joseph Hickey, a real Irishman who loves Irish baseball and American trade unionism; financial secretary, "Jimmie" Cruise, a fine accommodating official; Wil-

liam Larsen, treasurer, a real "watchdog," who wisely holds us back in our spending. A fine set of officers. So much for that.

Recently an agreement has been signed between System Federation No. 12, of which our local is a part, and the management, granting the mechanics, helpers, helper apprentices, five cents an hour increase; apprentices a graduated increase, telegraph foremen and linemen a three-cent increase; the latter increase we understand is the only one of its kind on western roads. This was due to the untiring efforts of our business agent, Brother Westgard, assisted by Federation officers.

The increases mentioned above were not all that were to be desired. However, let us not forget that the railroads are large corporations and it is almost a Herculean task to make them part with any of their profits in the form of wages. When we consider that the machine process is reducing skilled workers to a status of semi-skilled; the consolidation of roads is concentrating the unit of workshops so that numerous points will be abolished; added control in the hands of few, and numerous other pertinent questions relating to the industry as a whole, it is a wonder that we are at all successful in obtaining any increases.

One point left out above which we feel is the most essential point, of course, is the amount of organization we have in the form of membership as a whole. It doesn't take a professor of mathematics to tell us that in an industry which is 100 per cent organized, we could obtain that which we are entitled to. How are we to accomplish the 100 per cent mentioned above? Too many of us "rank and filers" are wont to let the officers (Georges) do it with very little assistance from us. Any local union, district, or international organization is just as strong as the individual member of a local union desires to make it. That's common horse-sense and doesn't need a mathematician to figure it out for you. A spiritual, economic interest by all the members must be taken in order to reap the harvest which we desire. Let us make a contrast, if that is possible. Liken your local union membership to membership in a business corporation. Your membership makes you a stockholder, your dues represent the amount invested in stock. Suppose you had stock in some form of business enterprise, would you let "George" do it or would you see to it personally that he did it so you would derive dividends therefrom? Fact of the matter is, you are better off, for in a large corporation you seldom can vote at all, and if so you only vote the stock held, while your membership in a local entitles you to vote on a par with any other stockholder. Therefore, it behooves each and every member to attend each and every meeting so that his stock therein can be voted according to his sentiments.

Much could be said about this subject—attendance. We suffer for want of it, yet there are those who continually harp about what the local does. Where? Not in the hall; oh, no; on the street corner, pool hall, shop and other places far removed from the scene of most benefit, if you please. Bring your ideas to the meeting, thrash them out there in common with the rest of the members; reach a common ground on which all can work in harmony and the results will be beyond expectations.

There are some momentous questions to be considered, especially by the railroad locals. How are we going to protect the interests of the workers in matters of consolidation? What are we going to do with the men that are being displaced by the machine? Join bona fide movements tending to reduce the work-day, is one method. Are there others? What about the company unions? How are we going to bring home to those employees the necessity of joining our unions? What about the injunctions in industrial disputes—how are we going to eliminate them? Old age pensions is another matter to be considered. These are just some of the questions.

The twentieth convention of our organization is to convene in September. There the policies of the next two years will be outlined and placed on record. What have we to offer of a constructive nature? Let us place our suggestions on record in the form of resolutions.

In conclusion, permit me again to reiterate that your union is just as strong as you—the individual member—care to make it. Let us make it strong by attending all the meetings, taking part in them, airing our opinions and uniting in constructive thought so that in the end we shall reap the harvest which we as laborers are entitled to—for without labor no wealth can be produced.

A. M. CORAZZA.

L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

Work being somewhat slim in Topeka, Brothers Everetts, Dowling, Dunn and Mans have gone to Wichita to work on a big job.

Topeka, through the efforts of Brothers Fichner and Lake and the kind assistance of a couple of city commissioners, succeeded in getting our new city ordinance passed a short while ago, but because said electrical ordinance attempted to regulate some furniture store which sold cheap stand lamps and some music stores which sold radios and some drug stores which sold everything but drugs, the merchants association made so many threats and put up such a fight that it looks at this writing as though the "objectionable features" would be eliminated and the 10-cent stores and others will continue to sell hot

plates that no honest person would knowingly handle. So, you see, the merchants know what organization means, if we don't.

Doesn't it make you tired when you hear a union man knocking a labor union? I know one in Topeka who does it all the time.

Doesn't it make you sick when you see a union man hiring rats to build his home because "he didn't know they were rats"—scabs to bake his bread because they bake it cheaper and cohunks to supply his tobacco because he likes that kind better, and then he cries because some one else scabs on the organization to which he belongs? Unionism means helping the other fellow, for by helping the other fellow we always help ourselves.

Have you noted the leaps and bounds by which our JOURNAL has advanced in the past four years? Even the literary quality of our scribes has advanced 100 per cent and most of the letters show a lot of talent behind them. The authors seem to really have something to say and know how to say it. It makes it much harder for a press secretary to hold his job.

J. R. WOODHULL.

L. U. NO. 284, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Big doings in L. U. No. 284, Pittsfield. Brother Chuck Keaveney, international representative, has been in town two or three times. Executive board meetings. Contractors association meetings. Notified local union meetings. Plain talk by Keaveney. Executive board meets contractors. Plenty kicks, much pow-wow. Shhh! Secret. More meetings. Keaveney in town. Oh, at last! Twelve and one-half cents more an hour. Tangles untangled. Big troubles, little troubles ironed out nice and smooth. General house cleaning. Heaps of good advice. Clean up some rotten conditions. A new course. A mark to steer for. Special notified meetings. Big, very important. Rumored we are to catch particular h—. General re-organization. Real co-operation. A real local union. No more petty grudges; no more personalities. All together, boys; all for one, one for all. Rigid enforcement of laws, regardless. Let's go, boys. I hope so.

JOHN NELSON.

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

Editor:

Another year has rolled around; another election of officers taken place and "yours truly" still continues at the same old job of reporting the activities and progress of Local No. 292 to the JOURNAL. However, as I am not writing this letter to talk about myself, I will proceed to give the results of the above mentioned election which took place on the evening of June 25.

Beginning with the office of president, we elected Brother A. H. Urtubees by a margin of two votes over the former incumbent and of 19 over the former vice president. However, as Brother Urtubees was also elected to the executive board, he declined the presidency on the grounds that he preferred to serve on the executive board. Brother P. L. Byron, who received the next highest vote and who, had he not campaigned against himself, would have been re-elected, will be our president for the ensuing term. This arrangement will be very satisfactory to the local as Brother Urtubees has proven himself a good and efficient member of the executive board during the past year and Brother Byron is an able and efficient chief executive as is evidenced by the fact that he has held the office for the past four or five years.

For vice president, Brother Jud Caldwell won over Brother John Edmond, the former incumbent, but one vote with three other candidates in the field.

Brother W. H. Hackett was re-elected as recording secretary; Brother G. W. Alexander, financial secretary; Brother T. O. Filiatreau, treasurer; Brother W. L. Telmosse, trustee; all without opposition as all had proven themselves highly efficient and satisfactory officers in these respective offices in the past.

Brother Thor Enebo was re-elected as foreman against a field of three other candidates and Brothers Harry Christianson and George Nelson were re-elected first and second inspectors, respectively, which indicates that they have proven their worth in these offices to the local during the past year.

Brother Lee R. Miller was elected reading clerk and Brother Milton Christenson, business representative. While neither of these Brothers stand in need of any eulogy from me, I will state that Bro'her Miller is in every way qualified to make an excellent reading clerk and as for Brother Milt, he has been holding the business agent job for some months past, under appointment, and has shown himself to be an unusually able officer in that capacity.

The new executive board consists of the old board with one exception. They are: Brothers A. H. Urtubees, Arthur Gaustad, Harold Smith, William Lanzen, re-elected, and L. O. Larson, the new member—and yet not exactly new either for he has served on the executive board before and so we have an executive board that is composed of members that are all experienced and have already proven their efficiency and worth.

Also, we now have as competent an examining board as we have ever had in the history of the local. They are Henry Kook, P. J. Johnson, Thor Enebo, E. J. Conway and Robert Nelson.

We will be represented in the Central Labor Union by A. H. Urtubees, Jud Caldwell, William Schumacher and George Larson, and in the Building Trades Council by Lee R. Miller, A. H. Urtubees, Jud Caldwell and William Nessler.

Brothers Alexander, Urtubees and Milt Christenson were elected delegates to the Farmer-Labor Association where they will promote the welfare of the local along political lines.

Brothers Alexander and Miller will be our delegates to the State Federation of Labor this year, while at the I. B. E. W. convention we will be represented by Brother Guy Alexander and Brother Fred J. Lestico, as delegates, or, in the event that they are unable to attend, we have elected Brothers Urtubees and Byron as alternates.

This is Local No. 292's quota of officers and delegates for the ensuing year, and at our last meeting, July 9, with the exception of a few who were unable to be present, they were installed. However, the installation of officers was only one of several happy events at that meeting for we were entertained by a short but interesting talk by an old former member of L. U. No. 292, Brother S. P. Skoog, and a longer and equally interesting talk by Brother Fred Cross, formerly of Dallas, Texas, who together with Brother Skoog, dropped in on us from a trip through the east. On top of this our wage scale committee reported that the new wage scale would go into effect the first of August, which means an increase of a dollar a day in the pay check. Therefore, by the time that this letter is published in the JOURNAL, we wire grabbers of Minneapolis will know how it feels to receive more than one stinky buck for an hour's toil. At last we will get the \$9 per day that we went through the suffering and battle of the strike of 1920 for. Nine years is a long time to wait for a raise. This leads to a train of thought provocative of ideas more or less critical, but as I do not wish to inflict the readers of this letter with

any moralizing at this time, I will refrain from pursuing this train of thought, and as this is about all the news of importance in this section at this time, I will close this communication.

W. WAPLES.

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

Editor:

I am sitting in perfect comfort with the cool breezes from the Bay coming through the window as I write this, and on reading the daily paper I see you fellows are sweltering up there and do not realize that Florida is not only a winter resort but also the finest place in summer. What a surprise some of the delegates will get when they hit Miami! They think because it is hot in the north that we have it hotter, but all they have to do is look up the statistics on weather. The only thing that is hot now, down here, is the trail of the Mediterranean fly. Everybody is chasing that bird, and the government is paying the chasers. (It's an ill wind that blows no one good.) In this case the unemployed ranks are thinning out, and it will help many. Because a few shyster banks went out of business some of the misers got cold feet, but not here in St. Pete. Everything solid and everybody cleaning house and doing remodeling jobs getting ready for another big tourists season. Various hotels are adding rooms and cafeterias are enlarging their quarters. Every little bit helps.

It's gratifying to know the new administration put five members of organized labor on the industrial board. I see the old scout Nick Carter from No. 212 woke up. Hello, Nick, by the way, I believe you have a very good crew on your ship for the ensuing year. Just think, my old Buddy Carl Voelmecke at the helm, and then there is me Irish comrade Fitzpatrick. What did Cullen do to you, Fitz?

Anyway, Arthur Liebenrath is like Judge Leveders when he runs, both sides vote for him, that shows you know your onions. Now of course, I would like to hand out a lot more flowers, but why gab so much, somebody will accuse me of hitting the after shaving stuff.

I am going to make this brief and get all set for the big convention number and then we will see what we will see. The boys here are not slacking up one iota. They are sticking like the best of glue and I am sure they will never have any regrets. Everybody in the local is well and happy and doing their bit.

Thanks.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

L. U. NO. 314, CAMDEN, N. J.

All I can say is most of what we know we have read in the WORKER, as I believe some of our other reading (papers) are holding out on us.

Relative to the 10-hour day, there is one fellow who seems to be still at it. The common laborer is on the job early and late.

We are pleased to read about the Actors' Equity Association and to know that some good work is being done to the theatre industry.

With our experience with some of the other organization members and if we want to uphold our union label most of us will have to do without our weekly movie.

"Bankers Fix Wages as Dynamics of Prosperity." In other words it's the dollar you and I spend each day that makes the world go round and they have just found it out. Soon maybe these men will offer good financing with small interest to these wage earners.

In the article on "A Weak Defence" and speaking about the Radio Corporation of America, we are now completing a good size job for the Hatzel and Bidler Company, New York, the same job being for the Radio Corporation of America. The girls on the women's page surely do look nice and cool but not any cooler than Brother Clarence Le-Compte looked last week-end. His costume included knickers (many checks) and bedroom slippers. Out on a week-end trip in his new "Chevy."

Brother Johnson's and Brother Dexter's letters from L. U. No. 98 were very interesting and L. U. No. 314 hopes that they have a very successful year. There is one outstanding thing that we have got to congratulate L. U. No. 211 for. They built a convention hall (electrically) and they maintain it. How many of us do that?

WM. H. CREELY.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

As our convention is near at hand I think it is time to do something for our old members—those who made our Brotherhood what it is today. The assistance given them at present is pitiful. Just think, when a Brother reaches 65 years of age he must leave the business which he has put in the best part of his life at, if he wants the small sum of \$40 per month.

I think after a Brother has been in continuous good standing for 20 years his dues should cease (his insurance excepted) and a card issued by the I. O. which would be good in any local where no trouble existed.

If the Brother is unable to work, when he reaches 65 years, then \$60 per month would not be too much. Brothers, give this your thought; remember that 20 years ago wages, hours and conditions were not as they are today.

At this time I am also going to say if there is any Brother who is thinking of coming this direction looking for work I advise him: First—communicate with our business agent; second—consult a good road map and study our geographical location (it's a long walk back to Jacksonville); third—if money and energy required to come here and look for a job be used in your own locality you will be much better off. In just one Palm Beach architect's office there has been approximately \$2,000,000 worth of construction postponed indefinitely. Brothers, think it over very seriously before starting this way. It is very doubtful if all of the members here get work this year. More than half of our membership is not working at the present time. Some are leaving. When old timers around these parts can not get going, what chance have you got?

This may sound as if we do not want you here. That is not true. We do need a larger membership to support our local, but I am stating facts as they are. Stay away if you need work. Come if you want a vacation.

F. P.

L. U. NO. 332, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Editor:

Some of the locals will be kind of surprised to hear from us, but nevertheless we are still on the map and going strong.

We have just finished a membership drive which was not a great success, yet was not a failure either. We were not able to get an organizer in this district just at that time and that made us a little handicapped in our work, but we managed to get along quite nicely.

Work in this district has not been very plentiful this season, although most of the boys managed to keep fairly busy—quite a

few small jobs going on, but nothing big enough to crow about.

Later on I hope to be able to tell you a whole lot more about Local No. 332, but this is a new sort of job to me and I am not quite familiar with all the details, so that is all for this time.

LOUIS FOLSOM.

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

Editor:

Well, it's all over but the shouting, and as predicted last night's meeting of Local Union No. 353, Toronto, was a proverbial "hum-dinger" for over three hours. The turnout at this meeting was the best in years and with few exceptions the debates were well executed.

Readers will perhaps remember that in our last letter to the WORKER mention was made of a notice of motion to raise the dues to \$5 per month with an additional \$1000 insurance to each member. An alternative clause was included, eliminating the insurance and making the dues \$4 per month for journeymen and \$2.75 to helpers or apprentices.

The latter proposition was the almost unanimous choice of the members assembled. Regarding the extra insurance some very fine arguments in favor of the increased protection were put forth by the international officers present, with all agreeing that the rates were very attractive. In Canada, however, the workers have been fortunate in securing much advanced legislation along the lines of mothers' allowances, workmen's compensation, old age pensions and later will probably get state insurance.

All the above things are fine and Canadians appreciate that fact but none of these can take the place of a membership card in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Ask any member who has stuck by his guns and worked at the trade through the dark days of 1922-26, when the Brotherhood had been split into three or four factions, each feeling itself in the right, and paying dearly through the medium of a lean pay envelope for the folly of having listened to the plea of misguided leaders.

Since our re-organization conditions and wages have improved wonderfully and today we have a local to be proud of and sufficient capital on hand to assure us of reasonable backing in any contingency.

Unfortunately for the boys structural steel is very scarce here in Toronto, several big jobs being practically at a standstill for lack of this all-important material. This has resulted in a temporary lay-off for about 50 of our members and those of us who happen to be working are sincerely hoping for similar good fortune for the rest of the crowd.

Plans to make this Labor Day the best of all times are being formulated by the committee, the best band in Toronto having been engaged to lead the electricians' parade.

Members of L. U. No. 353 who read this article should endeavor to attend the next meeting as some very important matters will be up for consideration.

Thanking our international officers for their attendance at our recent meeting, and wishing all readers good luck, Toronto will sign off for the present.

F. J. SELKE.

L. U. NO. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

Some time since you've heard anything from this neck of the woods in this column but I assure you that we've been doing business at the same old stand all the time.

For the most part all the gang have been hitting pretty regular and everyone has been

working the past month. Our membership has increased a little all the time and at present we have a few permits out.

Our illustrious Associated Industries put up a half dozen sign boards on the highways leading to Salt Lake telling the world that there is a building boom on here and that there was a shortage of all building trades mechanics. They also took the trouble to get the same dope in a lot of the coast papers. It has hurt some of the other crafts but so far hasn't affected us enough to mention. I guess the average wireman is either too wary to fall for such bunk or too poverty stricken to move. At any rate you can take my word that the so-called building boom is all in the mind of the Associated Industries.

Through the City Federation and the Building Trades Council and the various crafts we have been telling the world about the aims and objects of organized labor over station KDYL and I'm satisfied that it is well worth the effort and the two bits a month it costs us. The musicians' local donates the music and M. P. Bales, a member of the barbers' local, speaks for a few minutes and, Brothers, he sure knows his adverbs, sometimes another speaker takes the "mike" for a short talk and from the comments that are coming in the program gets over. Any of you who can tune in would do well to catch Station KDYL at 7:00 p. m., mountain standard time, on Thursday evenings.

Conditions here are pretty fair, nothing to write home about. I believe that we have a little less trouble than the other crafts, probably because the contractors discovered that it was much easier to get along with us than without us, and for that reason we have comparatively few arguments.

Our election held two weeks ago put practically the same group of officers as we have had back on the job, with a couple of exceptions. Billy Grams took time off for an extended tour of the west and southwest, so his place had to be filled. Walter Ross stepped in as recording secretary.

Well, Brothers, can't think of anything else so will have to call it a day. Regards from Local No. 354.

L. C. MCENTEE.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

At this is my first letter to the JOURNAL I hope the Editor will be kind enough to find space for it, as it will encourage me to write more.

Work in and around Louisville has been mighty slow for the past six months with nothing to brighten the near future. There have been several buildings proposed, but that is as far as they go. It may be that they will go right ahead and build, who can tell? So far the contracts have not been let on the new L. and N. R. R. office building. This job, if it goes fair, ought to take care of quite a few Brothers, but this probably won't be until the leaves begin to fall.

The new bridge is beginning to shape up and surely won't be long before some of the good Brothers can "strut their stuff" on it. I sincerely hope before this letter gets into the WORKER that every member will be working and will be able to do so for some time to come.

Am enclosing a picture of some of the boys and they are, reading from left to right, back row: Brother No. 1, Geo. Becker, the motor king; Brother No. 2, the very Honorable Major Edward Kleider who is a master of electricity in any form. Eddie is and has been a devoted member for some time. He is, in fact, part of the backbone of No. 369. And next we have Brother No. 3, Ike Hudson who has been a member of the

I. B. E. W. for about 15 years, has served as president for six years and has put in five or six years on the examining board and the executive board besides holding down other jobs such as trustee, agreement committee or anything that was beneficial to the local. Brother No. 4 is the scribe. Brother No. 5, Carl Howd, an old timer, and a mighty good man; No. 6, Mark Farris, a permit helper who stuck by the local in the lockout of Blands Shop; Brother No. 7, Francis Clark; No. 8, Brother Dave Collins; No. 9, Brother DePriest. Boys, don't get him wrong, he is no relation to the Congressman by that name. Brother DePriest is about as good a wireman as can be found anywhere.

Front row: No. 10, the very distinguished



Brother Herman Erhart; Brother No. 11, Jimmy Brown, who is the capable Brother that is running the job. Boys, there is not a neater pipe job anywhere than Brother Brown has here. Jim is a hard worker and deserves every one of the compliments that have been passed on his job. More power to you, James. No. 12, Brother Dean, a helper that promises to be a good man.

Brothers, it certainly would add to see Brother Walter Ruhl's picture in the group, for "Skip" has certainly been a hard worker for Local No. 369.

Time and space do not permit me to mention the other Brothers, individually, but nevertheless, we have other Brothers deserving of credit for their fine work and co-operation, and hope in the near future to be able to forward you the pictures of these members and have an opportunity to tell of their good merits.

I hope, with this as a beginning, to arouse interest in our splendid local, and that in the near future, to receive pictures, messages, etc., to help us grow!

ROBERT BARRY.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Editor:

Well, Brother International, just a series of grouches this time. Of course, it's just the cycle of events, fall and winter, we feel fine—that is if we ever do feel fine, and then in the spring and summer, what with hot weather and green apples, and a fellow's system goin' bolshevik—well, you know how it is, Dorothy Dixes, Fairfaxes and Ye Editors just have to stand for it.

Firstly, and far from leastly, with your permission, I must inform the clan and industry of the watt-less jolt 466 recently received from the invisible but ever-present hands of the International Office.

It's like this, fellows, hades has been popping around here without actual fire-works for the last couple of years. Though the municipality lays the city streets and pavements, they have been well pressed in place by quite a few organized electricians. We boys, being a thrifty and conservative lot, have time and again drifted to the various chemical plants that are within our

reach. We have had fair success at these plants, and they are more friendly than otherwise toward us in spite of the fact that we were instrumental in boosting the electricians from 75 and 80 cents to \$1 an hour. Still, there is one plant, the DuPont or Lazote, which is about 16 miles to the leeward as the crow flies, but only about three-quarters of an hour as the flivver flivvs. Really, not a great distance, as our city shops work that distance and beyond even on small house jobs.

Well, every now and then we would get wind of some city slicker with a card coming in and working on that job, but we could never get a definite line on him so as to get him within the four walls of No. 466. Such things frequently happen in all jurisdictions. You, and we, of the smaller locals know how it is. You may rough in a job on a country home or an "estate," then the owner will buy elaborate fixtures from a distant concern who will send in one of their "union on the surface" card men, who will come in, hang the fixtures and get out between a couple of shooting stars, risking a fine of several dollars to evade paying 50 cents of just dues—if you get what I mean.

Such has been the case at this one particular plant located at Belle, W. Va., 16 miles east of Local No. 466 and two, three or four miles west of Cedar Grove, W. Va.

The wallop came along with the last edition of the official directory published by the I. O., wherein we saw listed Cedar Grove, W. Va., Local No. 472. I understand the new local has a membership of 30 or 40 men. Being naturally dense, there are one or two things I can't understand. How some one could work up a bunch of men to so much enthusiasm that they would form an organization or order, where secrecy is not necessary, without some sign of evidence on the outside. Someone seemed to understand the inside workings of the I. B. E. W. to organize these men and obtain a charter. I know not all of the workings of the I. B. E. W., but I do know a little about organizations in general, and I know that among lodges and societies when a new lodge or society is given a charter either the All Supreme Most Wonderful Grand Mogullible or his hireling, henchman or off-spring is there to administer the oaths of office, congratulations and condolences at the same time pyramiding his pounds of flesh. But they tell me there was no such official officiating. Of course, the boys may be holding back a pleasant surprise for me. One would naturally think that due to the proximity of the two places there would have been a call for aid from No. 466 for pomposity, good will and mutual understanding, if nothing else; but as I said before, there are a few things I don't understand.

Pages of the WORKER are quite frequently given over to its ire against company unions, but until I see how it works out I will be under the impression that there is a company union at Cedar Grove that is affiliated with the I. B. E. W., which brings it under the sheltering wing of the A. F. of L. All of which goes to show that I am really as dense as I say I am. "Well," as the kitten said with a feeling of satisfaction, "that covers that."

I see by the papers which I do not read, that the Oil Magnate has completed one of his three months sentences for not being able to conceal his contempt for the United State Senate. I remember at the time of his incarceration that one of our local sheets came out with a heavy type of sympathy that he was "taking his rap like a man," which, to be more correct, should have been "taking a nap in the can," and he

was given the awfully menial task of aid in the dispensary. Evidently, someone had been carrying apples to teacher! With all the respect in the world to the inventors of punctuation marks and he of the flexible type, where is the one depicting disgust! Types! Have the "devil" (whatever that is) throw in one of everything, from period to asterisk, then double the order—his rap like a man—another insult to the gullible Americano. A conscientious warden would have a hard time trying to apologize to a yard full of legitimate convicts. Which is only one man's grouch.

Well, we've had quite a lot of fun lately constructing and tearing apart a new set of by-laws, and after several wild meetings we finally got them in the hands of the printer. And that's that.

Of interest to the boys of the tri-state council—Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia—I wish to state that the genial Brother Geene has resigned his job as financial secretary. Brother Geene has carried on steadily and efficiently for about four years. Brother Charles Period Henderson was duly elected in his stead. Brother Henderson resigned his post as treasurer in order to take on his new duties. This local always seems fortunate enough in having some one to throw into the breach. So being able to find no opposition, Brother Sevy was unanimously elected as treasurer. We no doubt will have a barbecue and soft-drink escapade to celebrate the ceremonious affair when Brother Charles Period Henderson turns over to Brother Frank Sevy the official check-book, along with the remaining \$1.35; and we won't meet you in Miami again this year.

It is with regret and sorrow that I close my letter announcing the death of Brother Ross C. Miller, which occurred the evening of July 3. A few of the boys throughout the Brotherhood may recall Brother Miller. He was particularly well known throughout the tri-state district, and we take this opportunity to try to reach those friends of his in the Brotherhood who may not have heard of his passing.

He was a staunch and true unionist, a charter member of L. U. No. 466, and our presiding officer for several years. He was always a delegate or a committee man, and was one of the leaders who stepped out of Local No. 466 to help reorganize Huntington, W. Va., Local No. 317, and get it back on its feet. He was an organizer and an active member of the tri-state council, and at the time of his passing he was president of the Charleston Building Trades Council—a pair of mighty hard shoes to fill—Brother Ross C. Miller's.

KECK.

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

Editor:

I grab a pencil, scratch the head, look around at the calendar and note for the tenth time that the dead line has approached. Must get a line in, but what will it be?

Can tell you that we have a hard time keeping office girls. The boys marry them after they work for us a year or two which speaks well for the training they get with the local.

I turn to a magazine that I read recently and remember an article by Calvin Coolidge which was good. He says selections for positions in government employ must always be limited to human beings. It is not possible to find men who are perfect, but men must be chosen who have proven themselves in the fields which they are to supervise. The cry is often raised, "Why pick a man from the ranks of railroad executives to fill a position on the Interstate Commerce Commission, as he is

interested in the welfare of the roads and not the public?" In reply he writes that if the official is honest he will serve his trust faithfully. A man who lacks experience and is taken from some other industry can also be dishonest.

A lot of truth and common sense in that, boys. It also applies to officers of the local union. Pick the boys for their ability or success they have attained in life, not for the good fellowship they have shown.

He goes on to say that there is a well-organized minority in Washington with plenty of money to help pass legislation they plan. That we know by the doing of the power trust.

What of it? The batting averages of the ball players have become of more importance to us than what is going on in Washington. All we need is a fiddler and a big fire, and history will repeat itself.

Enough of this. We'll open the book and see who else we can quote.

Henry Ford has an article in it. Boy, we're hobnobbing with the great. What is he going to tell us?

As usual his story is about waste and inefficiency; about a former employee of his who took over the management of a large eastern plant that was broke, and how he went before the board of directors and asked for a large appropriation to clean up the place. They threw up their hands in despair, but he finally got it, hired the Gold Dust twins to polish and scrub the place up and in a short time the plant was paying dividends, or watered stock, I can't say which.

In the June American Mercury I read an article by some bird who says that Ford has a stage director to set the scene for him, turn on the spots and call in the photographers and newspaper boys to get a wow of a story on how he turns the squeal of a brake into lubrication for the fan belt, or something like that. Give us his dough and we can make this International Brotherhood a new religion.

We could go on reading and thinking it out in our own way till we got blue in the face if we wanted to. But we turn to the WORKER and read a few more of the boys' efforts, because they are real life. I'll shoot this through, and so to bed.

M. E. CUSTIN.

L. U. NO. 514, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, I am going to try to keep up the good work of getting in the monthly letter. Must ask you, due to extreme heat, to please excuse the brevity of this letter, as we do not use those board of commerce thermometers in this town. The mercury has jumped to 96 in the shade—and no shade.

Not much to talk about other than our annual picnic which was held Saturday, July 20, with but a handful of the members present. It seems a shame that the Brothers don't turn out better to this annual get-together outing of ours. It is quite evident that this sort of entertainment does not appeal to the majority of the boys and it is useless, as I see it to hold another such picnic for the entertainment of the few members and their friends who do attend. The amount of money expended could be used in some different way more appealing to the majority.

A couple of the boys got a fine soaking, trying to tap a keg of joy-water that had been rolled around too much, but said the novelty of the thing was worth the experience. This one being the last of three and some of them being hollow-legged, not quite filled to capacity, a terrible moan went up at the sight of so much going to waste.

Inactivity at most any form of labor causes one to become a bit rusty.

Delegates to the convention have been duly elected but it is doubtful if this local will be financially able to send them. Brother Harry Smith was again elected delegate with Brother Dave O'Connor as alternate.

I guess the women's auxiliary would be the answer to getting a better attendance at our picnics and also at our meetings. Get our women acquainted and interested and then try to keep them home, or even quiet. It might help to keep the boys in line, too, as you know the long hairs have us hog-tied in everything we do. We've been trying to get along without them with but fair success, so it may not be so bad to try to get along with them. More power to the Women's Auxiliary.

FRED E. ROBINS.

L. U. NO. 530, ROCHESTER, MINN.

Editor:

Our regular press correspondent has asked me to write for the JOURNAL this month and I am pleased to comply with his request. Possibly my writeup will not be as peppy as Brother Welch's are, but it will at least be sincere.

Local No. 530 is, I believe, entering upon a phase of its existence in which there will be a gradual weeding out and separation of the goats from the sheep. We are finding out who are the honest to goodness union men and who are just "card men." There is a vast difference in these two varieties. A real union man belongs to a union because he believes in the principles of organized labor and is conscious of the fact that the boss is going to hand him nothing on a silver platter, but that he must unite with his fellow workers and fight, if necessary, for more pay and shorter hours.

The "card man" belongs to a union because he is on whichever side the majority is. In an open shop he is for the open shop and in time of labor troubles the boss can always depend upon him, even to the point of scabbing on his fellow workmen.

The "card man" is afraid someone will find out that he carries a card.

The real union man is proud of the fact that he carries a card and doesn't care who knows it.

To the "card man" his card means nothing except the fact that he has been forced into the union and must have the card in order to work.

To the real union man the union card means better wages, shorter hours, more leisure, more clothes for the wife and kids and butter instead of "ole" on the table. To the union man the card also means struggle, for nothing worth while was ever gained by the workers without a struggle. It took years to gain the eight hour day for organized labor and there are still millions of unorganized workers working 12 or more hours per day.

We read in the JOURNAL that the five-day week movement is sweeping the country. In Rochester, however, we have still to gain the five and one-half day week. The unorganized workers of Mayo Clinic have it, but organized labor in Rochester still hangs to the small town stuff and believes that to make more money it must work longer hours.

The trick played upon Brother James Rosch by the committee appointed to confer with the contractors regarding the wage scale, was the trick of "card men," not real union men. Imagine it! Out of a committee of five, not one showed up. In an honest to goodness organization they would all have charges brought against them and would be fined a nice fat piece of their weekly check. Let's hope the new committee appointed in their place will prove to be made up of union men.

I wish to extend greetings to Brother Harold Granquist of Duluth Local No. 31, and Brother F. K. Harris of Detroit, Mich.
O. S. CRIMMENS.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Officers for the coming year have been duly installed and are already sufficiently familiarized with at present, none too arduous duties. It was necessary to appeal to the I. O. for a free gratis ruling on account of a superabundance of executive board members elected as result of a tie vote and now it is settled to mutual satisfaction. Judging from my own experience on an executive board, and my own alarming non-attendance record, a few extra hands wouldn't be amiss, just to help maintain a quorum.

Brother Al Eagles has departed the humdrum existence of an electrician and is sojourning in a cool mountain retreat in charge of a moving picture outfit.

Our recent ex-president, James Nicholson, on his new and attractive government job, has written only personal letters to members of the local having otherwise apparently transferred whatever memories he may retain to his new pursuits.

Brother Nicholson will be dropping in on locals as occasion presents, for he is a sort of economics exponent and always trying to find how the other fellow lives, a booster for educational improvement in labor circles, capable of good, sound reasoning on any topic and if you'll give him a few minutes of your time you'll learn far more of what far away Maine can offer than I can tell all night.

Our ex-Brother Ralph Haley, long since transferred to Local No. 333, recently had the misfortune to encounter a somewhat nerve-wracking contact with extremely high voltage. So severe a jolting in fact, as to render him unconscious for a long time, and only due to valiant efforts by fellow workmen is he enabled to answer present, today.

It appears that in custom with those who depart this world, Ralph accosted St. Peter at the pearly gates and applied for admission. Recognized as an electrician, he was requested to show his union card, but having departed under somewhat hurried circumstances, Ralph had neglected this all important feature and anyway a spirit sporting a union card seemed a bit out of order and was somewhat dismayed when St. Peter ordered that he be taken away and during the delay and confusion, came back to the C. C. P. and L. where he found his friends had just completed their good job of first aid, so he is on the job today, still somewhat weak and no doubt cautious and ready to assure anyone that death by electricity is neither painless nor a bargain to go shopping around after.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

At our regular weekly meeting held Thursday evening, June 27, 1929, the annual election of officers took place. As is usually the case in matters of this kind, attendance at the meeting was exceptionally good. An interesting feature of the election was that practically all offices and boards were filled by new men, only two incumbents having been re-elected.

The following officers were elected to serve in their various capacities for the coming year: Charles F. Iddings, president; Herbert Ogden, vice president; Leslie Hunnable, recording secretary; E. S. Teft (incumbent), financial secretary; R. A. Mathewson, press secretary; C. O. Edmonds (incumbent),

treasurer; Stanley Nye, first inspector; A. D. Edmonds, second inspector; Jack Senghas, foreman.

The executive board for the next year will be composed of Brothers C. J. Brown, A. E. Nuffer, Jerry Snyder, H. C. Bertoluci Arthur Suspansick, Herbert Ogden, and R. A. Schmitt.

On the new examining board, Brothers R. A. Schmitt, Frank Moore, Victor Lab, C. J. M'Cullough, and Herman Remple will serve for the coming year.

On the board of trustees Leslie Hunnable was elected to serve for the three-year term, H. C. Johnson for the two year term, and C. J. M'Cullough for the one year term.

Brother H. C. Bertoluci was elected as a delegate to represent this local at the biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to be held in Miami, Fla., this coming September.

Keen interest was manifested in the race for business agent. Brother James Cummings, who has served faithfully and well in this capacity for the past year through one of our most trying periods of unemployment, was not a candidate for re-election. Of the five candidates who did make the race, Brother Charles J. Brown received more votes than all the other candidates combined.

Brother Brown is one of the oldest members of our organization on the Pacific Coast. He has been a resident of San Diego for a good many years, and he is well known, not only in the ranks of organized labor, but by employers as well. He knows our problems and he is thoroughly familiar with the many duties connected with his new job, having served in the same capacity before. At this time, when there is so much unemployment, the position of business agent is a particularly hard job to fill, but we feel that Brother Brown is competent to handle it, and that we could not have made a better choice.

We are proud to say that we have enjoyed the five-day week for the past four years, being one of the first locals to win that battle along with an increase to \$10 a day. Therefore, we were greatly disappointed to find that the name of our local had been left off the roster on page 284 of the last issue of the JOURNAL, containing the names of those locals which now enjoy the five-day week.

We have been weathering an unusually dull period of unemployment. The worst feature of it all is that there is no immediate prospect for any improvement. Twenty-five per cent of our members are loafing all the time. The rest of us, with few exceptions, are only working two or three days a week. We earnestly request any Brothers that contemplate coming to this locality to communicate with us before doing so.

R. A. MATHEWSON.

[Editor's Note: All right, San Diego. You are now on official list.]

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Things are swinging along in about the same old groove in Tulsa. Most of the members are working at the present time, I believe. Haven't had many travelers through here this year as our loafing list most of the year has been rather lengthy. We graduated a number of our apprentices the past year to journeymen and that has more than taken care of our needs.

Our new agreement went into effect on July 1, and we had the help of our efficient and genial I. V. P., Brother Dan Tracy, in getting things settled for the current year. What we need here next is a good organizing campaign to line up the non-union worker and the non-union shop. We have been fairly successful in keeping them off

the big work but they are getting most of the residence work.

There is a feeling of indifference on the part of the larger shops toward getting after this class of work. And also, there is an indifference on the part of a great many of the wiremen about doing this work. Some have been away from it too long and are unable to crowd 10 to 12 hours work into an eight-hour day. The non-union contractor figures so much labor and the work has to be done for that figure, no matter how long it takes. This makes a situation that is hard to do anything with.

We are getting ready now for our local union picnic which is one of our big annual events, and is usually well attended. Brothers Tom Henson, Nelson, Dugger and Richardson are the committee in charge.

Several of our members have put on the matrimonial yoke recently and passed the cigars around. Brother Virgil Petty, brother to our business agent, was the first. He saves a lot of car mileage as he was compelled to make frequent trips to one of our neighboring towns.

He was followed by Brothers Jess Lorah and Jess Kesseier. We all wish them joy and happiness and may all their troubles be little ones.

Just received the July JOURNAL and was sorry to note the passing of Brother Tom Lee. He was in here and helped us negotiate our agreement of 1916, and is well remembered by the older members. One of our old ex-members, Brother David L. Carter, died recently in Ponca City. He was a prominent attorney there, having retired from the electrical game about 1916. But he was always proud of his former connection with the labor movement.

Our business agent, Brother W. B. Petty, will attend the convention as our delegate again this year and of course, our old

standby, and I. E. B. member, Gus Gadbois, will be there. It will be safe for these two Brothers to make the side trip to Havana as they are used to the stuff we make, sell and drink here in Oklahoma, having lived here for several years both before and during prohibition era. You know, we were dry (theoretically) out here before that time.

Brother Chuck Houghton and wife have returned to Oklahoma after being in Detroit for almost a year. Chuck was shot by a holdup man while there and was in the hospital for some time. They also brought back a baby girl which arrived about the first of May.

I note in the letter from L. U. No. 309, that my old friend W. F. Ramage has been elected a convention delegate from that local. Don't forget that Tulsa is the convention city of the southwest, and after you have seen all the rest then come and see the best.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. 586, OTTAWA, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Phew! Eighty-six in the shade today! One should count himself lucky if he is out of a job now though we are all busy. The Confederation is progressing at a high rate of efficiency; no loafing or idle chatter under Mr. Murray, our superintendent. The chateau job just needs a few more screws for some fixtures, but we can't find them; we will all be proud when it is finished, knowing it to be the last word in comfort and convenience—a masterpiece even for Comstock.

Did you know jobs still exist that pay 60 cents and your rations cost \$10 a week? Yes; at Temiskaming, Que. At Buckingham a large order is waiting. Maybe it's too hot to start now—or maybe later cheaper labor will be available. Oh, well! If a respectable

AUTOS NOW CARRY BROTHERHOOD EMBLEM



Actual Size

Autoists of the I. B. E. W. persuasion, on the road to Florida, or plying the mazy traffic of city streets, can now be proud of the radiator emblem, available at the International supply office, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Through the enterprise of Secretary Bugniuzet this handsome emblem, in heavy enameled metal, durable as the best, in blue, white, and natural metal (gold), will make a decoration desirable for any car.

This is available at \$1.50 postpaid.

contractor gets it it's worth waiting for—it's to be a pulp mill.

Several drifted out of the city on some smaller jobs, but they must be engaged and too busy to reply.

Regarding the convention. President Smith was elected delegate and so we look forward to some interesting stuff when he returns. Oh, yes; we regret to deprive Hamilton of the honor, but Keiths, at Ottawa, was the first in Canada to install the photophone—about April. By union men, of course. I only hope all local unions remain worthy of the R. C. A. confidence, for it means much in the future.

We extend our sincere approval of the five-day week system. The long struggle for bread, beauty and brotherhood will soon be realized! Another worthy object I look to the ranks of labor to achieve, that is to prevent corrupt politicians and financiers from thinking and planning wars for private gain. I, for one, have long ceased to look to legislators to abolish war. As long as plenty of cannon fodder is available, they will array man against man (and women if necessary) to make it profitable. Nature is outraged and science is prostituted. Instead of making an idea serve humanity, some malignant monsters use it to kill, cripple and poison other human beings. When the farce is over, labor is asked to shake hands, pay up, work alongside of a "foe" or even under a "foe" boss, and in some cases lose their wives in the bargain—providing they come through alive.

The situation is absurd and demands attention, as England now is doing, let's hope successfully.

EDW. RUNGIS.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

After a spirited contest at the late election, Brother Alfred Silva was elected press secretary, but in the meantime, we had read the June issue of the JOURNAL, and gathered some ideas for a last letter after which we will turn the job over to Al and, if he writes as well as he tells stories at the local's smokers, he will make a good correspondent. We were roasted because the Number 617 did not appear in the column along with the other locals working the five-day week. By the time this appears in print, we will have enjoyed the five-day week for two years, so the Editor will please take notice. The "Do you remember when" column should bring out some good stories, especially from the linemen.

Quite recently as our executive board was driving to a little party at San Jose, the question was raised as to why the linemen were compelled to furnish the laughs for all branches of the electrical craft. One Brother ex-lineman, who had in his time splintered up his share of the poles on this side of the Mississippi River, replied that the "D-d narrow-backs were too busy trying to see who could turn out the most work," and, therefore, had no time for comedy. Brother F. K. might have added a line to his column to remind the Brothers of the time when line gangs always maneuvered around until they found themselves near a brewery on a hot day.

We worked with such a crew for the light company at Lima, Ohio, in 1902. On a summer afternoon they always discovered some mysterious job "down by the brewery," that required the whole gang, something heavy to lift, we suppose. As we were the youngest member of the gang, they would leave us to watch the "gear" (guess that they believed that the sight of a brewery would make us sick) while they would drive away to attend to the task, returning in due

time all smiles. Well, we don't blame them for the days were sure hot—and long—10 hours.

The names that we recall, all members of No. 32, were Harry Davidson, Bob Hicks, Curt Bressler and Johnny Sweeney, foreman.

The books, mentioned by E. K., from which the stamps could be removed were very convenient as we will see by the following incident:

During the financial stringency in 1907, when no one had the cash for railroad fare or union dues, we met one "electric tourist" in El Paso who was a very homesick boy. He was trying to make it to his home in Oregon for Christmas, but, as he was behind in dues, the shacks would not let him ride. After warning him not to attempt to use it on any financial secretary, we steamed some stamps out of an old book of ours and brought his standing up to date for the benefit of friend shack. He chose the blind and we took the rods, which proved a happy choice, and we never saw him again. If he is living and his eye should fall on this, perhaps he will remember. We forget his name, but he was from Portland, and he said that his father was also a member of the craft, being either a foreman or superintendent for the light company.

The Editor used good judgment when he chose to publish the article on page 286 of the June JOURNAL, giving the result of the elections in the British Isles. Most Yankees seem to believe that the English and Scotch, along with the other European workmen, are rather old-fashioned and behind the times, but one glance at that column giving Labor 288 seats and votes in parliament should set all American workmen to thinking that we have not one in House or Senate.

Brother Waples of No. 292, has the situation sized up about right in his article appearing in the May issue, 1928. The old saying, "We cannot have our cake and eat it, too," applies right here. The workers would like to be able to preserve their union and have steady employment at good wages, but they are unwilling to sacrifice their old personal, religious and political prejudice when it comes to voting for anything that seems to be new or the least bit unusual.

Ten years ago, at the close of the war, organized labor was in a good position. The other side realized this, resented the fact, and proceeded to put labor in, what they considered, its proper place. Their first move was to secure control of the country at the elections, so they injected the issue of the peace treaty and League of Nations to distract the voter.

At the last election it was religion and prohibition. They are forever trying to distract the labor voter by telling him that the other side is getting more to drink. Let the parasites drink their heads off, and we will not be compelled to support them by our labor after they are extinct. In the meantime, labor should be keeping a clear head and money in its pocket to make a fight for better and permanent conditions. Surely the great majority of workers do not realize the terror they could put into the hearts of the enemies of organization by presenting a solid front when they come to the polls.

If, at the three national elections held in the past 10 years, organized labor, together with what unorganized they could have summoned to their aid, had cast a vote of six or seven million for some radical progressive party, we would receive more consideration from the other side and would be permitted to organize and retain our unions in peace, for, as much as they hate labor well organized, they would accept it as the lesser of two evils, and in preference to a class conscious labor electorate. At the close of the war, and when the conservatives

in Germany and Great Britain prepared to put labor back in its place, the latter simply pointed over to Russia and received great consideration thereby. A simple gesture was sufficient.

In this country labor does not wish to appear as having any opinions that might conflict with the established order, even though said order will eventually mean strangulation for organized labor.

At every opportunity we hasten to assure the other side of our conservatism, but they are not conservative and will stop at nothing, not even starvation for the worker, to destroy organization. The part that burns us up is that the other side is trying to make the public believe that labor is organized; and, therefore, should be content, when in reality, only a few are permitted to organize and they are trying their best to destroy these organizations.

This propaganda was especially noticeable last Labor Day, and after the election in England this year, so the Brothers will do well to look for a lot of taffy on the coming Labor Day. They tell labor how well off he is, then refuse to hire him if he belongs to an organization. Out here, we have a great many large corporations, one having a monopoly of the whole Pacific coast, who employ electrical workers, but they will not hire a man if he is over 35 years old, or if he carries a card.

Every day they are calling men into the office and notifying them that they must drop their cards if they wish to continue to work. These men are placed in a tough predicament as they are too old to learn another trade, or to start in any other place at their game; and on the first Monday in September public speakers will orate and papers will blossom out with flowery editorials telling him what freedom he has in his trade union.

Some of the boomers, who have settled in the southern part of the State, seem to be strong boosters for California. When easterners become affected by this mania, they are greater pests than the native. We have been accused of this and must plead guilty.

Brother Welch of Santa Barbara is an example. We don't blame you, Brother, for *Usted viva en una ciudad muy hermosa, y las señoritas tambien son bonitas.*

We are coming down some day to see Brother Porter's garden for we, too, raise roses, sweet peas and glads.

The building game is slacking up some, but the boys seem to keep busy at this writing. Guess that we have about used up our allotted space, so will close.

PRESS AGENT.

(Editor's Note: Rejoiced that San Mateo has five-day week. In the list you go. No excuses now, if we miss L. U. No. 617 from that column.)

L. U. NO. 642, MERIDEN, CONN.

Editor:

I hope the members who read this will not go gunning for me, but I have been elected press agent. I will try to do my best to satisfy all. Being new at the game I don't know just what to write but nevertheless I want the world to know that Local No. 642 is far from being dead, even if they don't go to press like they should.

We have had a hard time of it for the past year but all the members are working; some part time and a big number full time. We have a few jobs on hand which the boys are able to handle. One of them is the New Departure job, a branch of the General Motors. This is a large job for this section. The institution consists of three 400-k.v.a. transformers for power and four 100-k.v.a. transformers for lights, 13,800 volts to 440, 220

and 110 volts. All pipe work is cross-connected every 10 feet.

Meriden—the Silver City—where they make your silver knives and forks—in fact, everything silver for the table—has done a lot of remodeling of which one of our fair shops does all of their work. This in turn gave several of our members steady work all winter.

Next September the Connecticut Federation of Labor will hold its 44th annual convention in Meriden—to which we are looking forward for a good time with a good many delegates from all over the state in attendance. We will do our best to make this a grand and glorious affair.

We are glad to say we have signed up the Abuthan Company, of Boston, and all their work is 100 per cent union and so far they are living up to the agreement like all good union contractors do.

We would like to send a delegate to Miami but as we are not fixed up with our banker, it will be impossible.

Trusting this will not be hard on your eyes, I will sign off.

R. T. CHILDERS.

L. U. NO. 695, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor:

This is my last and saddest letter to the WORKER for L. U. No. 695. I am leaving this week for sunny California and am sad to leave my friends and good Brothers of L. U. No. 695.

We are in deep mourning and with sad hearts we relate of the sudden and terrible death of one of our esteemed Brothers. Brother August (Gus) A. Hankie met with a terrible and sudden death on July 19. It had been seven years since there had been a death among our Brothers. Gus Hankie was working near primaries carrying 2,300 volts. No one knows the exact cause of his coming in contact with the live wires. He was severely burned on the chest and across the thighs. This death has been near to us and it is a grim warning to us to prepare for more sufficient safety. We, the Brothers, in a body wish to extend our sympathy to the mother, sisters and brother, and especially to the brother who used to be among us, Paul Hankie, of Wichita. The boys are all a little shaky yet but work is still going on. Nothing important to be mentioned in the line of work.

The letters coming from scribes and locals in California have been too realistic. I have been bitten by the California bug, so here we come. The wife and I are coming out to see the heaven of climate and flowers that we have been hearing so much about.

My last wish from here is that someone in Los Angeles would hunt up Brother "Red" Osborn and tell him we are following his track out to the west.

Here's good bye from L. U. No. 695 and will say hello from somewhere in California soon.

RAY EGGERS.

L. U. NO. 696, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor:

At our meeting of July 12, we installed the following officers for the next coming year: R. Hartigan, president; F. LeFevre, vice president; E. Kendricks, recording secretary; J. I. Hughion, financial secretary; J. Tiernan, M. J. Horn, Jr., J. Gutkoska, trustees; F. W. Cummings, B. A., and treasurer; B. Osborn, foreman; M. Lansing, first inspector; J. Clifford, second inspector.

Brother Osborn has the distinction of being elected foreman of Local No. 696 for 20 years, and Local No. 696 challenges any local that has a Brother that held the same office more than 20 years.

Organized labor is preparing to battle at the polls next election in behalf of a legislative program headed by the long-agitated proposal for abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes without a jury trial of the case first.

The grand work for labor is entry into the 1929 campaign in which a new state assembly will be chosen, will be laid at the 66th annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in Syracuse on the morning of August 20.

Labor's demand for passage of a law to curb the use of injunctions in industrial disputes became so insistent at the 1929 session of the legislature that it had to be taken seriously. For the first time since the proposal was put forward representatives of employers came out into the open to oppose the project. Legal arguments that went back to the old English law were marshalled against the proposal.

Now organized labor is preparing to carry on a campaign to obtain the election of assemblymen who will vote for this proposal. The strategy that the state labor chiefs intend to employ is revealed in the call to the annual convention of the state federation which was sent out by President J. Sullivan.

President W. Green of the American Federation of Labor will attend the convention as one of the principal speakers and is being urged to cast his influence to the movement for labor activity in the assembly campaign.

Governor Roosevelt who has championed most if not all of the proposals urged during the last legislative session by labor through its legislative representative, John O'Hanlon, will be another speaker.

President Sullivan of the state federation of labor in his call for the convention urges that delegates be sent who will be competent to inform the convention as to whether assemblymen in their districts are favorable to labor or otherwise.

The general plan as revealed in President Sullivan's letter is to rouse members to go out and vote to defeat those who have opposed labor's legislative program and re-

ward with votes those who have supported it.

Almost the entire letter calling the convention is devoted to the prospective political activity of labor. In part, the letter outlines the plan of political campaign for labor in this fashion. The only branch of the state legislature to be selected by the people at the coming primary and general elections is the assembly. It is highly important that the assembly of 1930 contain more members who will support the non-partisan legislative program of organized labor.

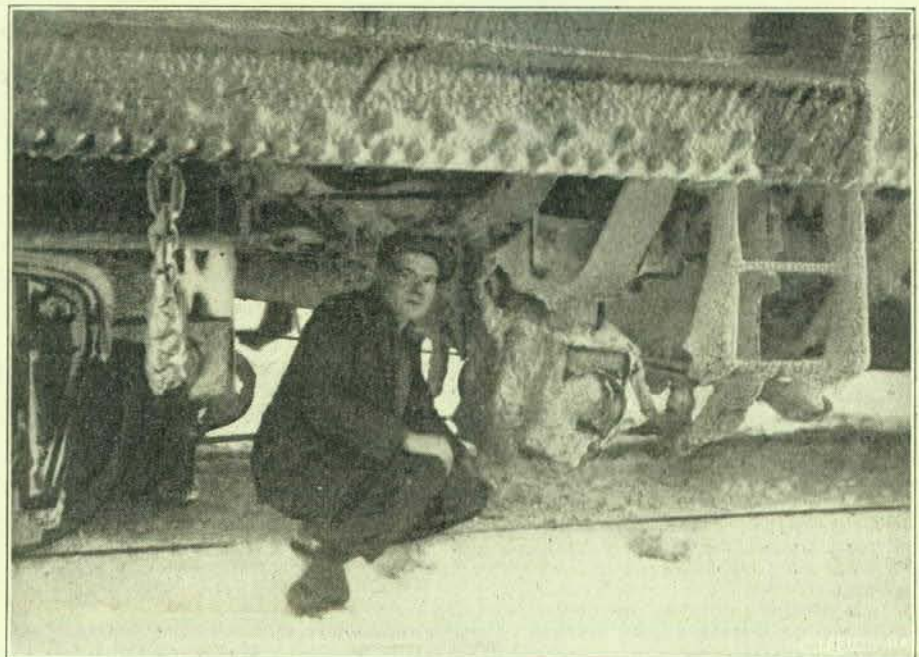
Delegates who are chosen should come prepared to give information as to the preparations in their assembly district to renominate and reelect those members of assembly who supported our bills and to defeat for renomination and reelection those members who by their votes have demonstrated their hostility to legislation proposed on behalf of the wage earners of our premier industrial state, while at the same time securing the nomination and election of candidates in their stead who will give assurance of support to such legislation.

Undoubtedly our 66th annual convention will again place at the head of our legislative proposals the bill to abolish ex parte injunctions in industrial disputes and to provide jury trial for those accused of violating injunctions when issued after a hearing in court.

The abuse of the writ of injunction in industrial disputes, strikes at the existence of labor organizations and therefore at the welfare of all wage workers. Other legislative proposals that failed of enactment this year will very likely be assigned position in our legislative program for 1930 by the convention and new legislative proposals offered by the delegates considered and put in shape for introduction in the legislature.

The reports of our officers as submitted to the convention in printed form will contain complete details of the work of the New York State Federation of Labor for the 12 month period elapsing since our last convention with suggestions and recommendations for the coming year.

A GOOD PICTURE FOR AUGUST



UNDER THE SNOW-CAKED TRAIN
PHOTOGRAPHER, FRANK OF L. U. 912; SUBJECT, ZERN OF 912, CLEVELAND.

Our list of invited guests and speakers while limited will include President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and others whose wise counsel will contribute to the making of judgments that will promote the welfare of the great army of wage earning citizens of the Great Empire state.

(Political leaders in both parties are known to be keenly interested in the political campaign plans which labor seems scheduled to map out at the Syracuse convention.)

Brothers F. W. Cummings and R. A. Hartigan were elected as delegates to the Miami convention.

Work is a little bit slow here in Albany but we expect it will pick up soon.

Brother Schafer is getting ready for his annual fishing trip up north.

Local No. 696 is getting ready for the annual clam bake to be held at McKoun Grove.

R. F. TELLIER.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The following new members "rode the goat" last meeting night: J. I. Bailey, L. Hall, E. W. Gilchrist. That's a mean goat we have, too. We also had the pleasure of listening to some interesting speeches by the following visitors: "Pop" Grace, Editor and manager of "Union News"; E. J. Shave, (that's what I need), secretary of Virginia State Federation of Labor, and Paul Topping, state organizer. The main topic concerned was who we should have for governor of Virginia. Candidate Bowden seemed to be the preference among those present, about 35.

Some of the boys complain about what is done at the meetings, yet they never, or seldom, attend a meeting. Their excuse often is that there are those present with whom they are not on friendly terms. Well, what's the difference? They are on the same job and whoever heard of a big job where everybody is "tickled to death" with everybody else?

The job must proceed, and if we want to get our share of the profits and improved working conditions, we must stick together. Manufacturers, contractors, merchants, doctor, lawyers, all are organized for protection to their business and they are not worrying about our welfare. That is up to us.

Every wage earner should learn a lesson from that article in July JOURNAL entitled "Vivid Chapter in Labor's Fight for Shorter Hours." Today we are reaping the benefits from the efforts made by those oldtimers and we should each feel that it is up to us to "carry on" where they left off.

You will find members who joined the union because they felt that they had to and at the same time, they are watching for an excuse for dropping out.

We had one such recently who dropped out because the gang failed to take up a collection for him while out with an injury, and he drawing compensation money.

He was a delegate to the Clifton Forge, Virginia, convention last May and the other delegates say that he went into a shoe-shine booth with them and said to the boy, "Just wipe the dust off, I don't want 'em shined because I had 'em shined yesterday." Now I haven't mentioned any names, because this "back-slider" may repent, and come back with us. All of us have our weak moments. If you have read Thackeray's "On Being Found Out," you will understand what I am driving at.

Clarence Thomas came to work one morning last week all "duded-up" with a suit of pajamas and the gang soon had him look-

ing like a signal-halyard. He's a good natured sport and got as much fun out of it as they did. Just as well, because this gang doesn't give a whoop who gets peeved.

The Battleship Nevada left the dry dock Saturday afternoon. I understand she will be finished with re-modelling some time in August at which time some of us will join the "Big Parade" out of the navy yard gate, to be called back later for work on the Arizona.

Well, I will "kill this line" now, so as to get it into the JOURNAL for August.

AL SPAULDING.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

This local is in the midst of battle, brought on by the failure of the contractors to meet with our committee, relative to bettering the electrical industry in general.

For the past six months there have been meetings planned only to find an absence of contractors. Their cry has been that they were not making any money and competition was too keen, yet whenever they had an opportunity to enact some good legislation in the city council and inspection department that would have curbed some of the curbstoners, they neglected their duties toward themselves and our members.

In order to bring them to some understanding of our aims and ambitions toward a better electrical industry and likewise a more successful future for legitimate contractors we decided unanimously to walk out for an increase of 25 cents per hour or a scale of \$1.25. We have not as yet reached any settlement but hope to be back in the harness soon.

We are sorry to say that a couple of our Brothers grew long tails over night and had to revert back to their natural state (the rat). They have been joined by some more of the same itchy brand and are doing us what harm they can. They certainly are a sorry spectacle when they try to face an honest man. If they are so untrue and unfair to themselves, how can any man of business trust them in his employ?

Some of our Brothers are enjoying much needed vacations at nearby lakes, while others have sought other vocations for the time being. There are still some of us on the battle line watching and waiting for the dawn of a new era of prosperity and friendly relationship between our employers and Local Union 948.

K. H. GRIMES.

L. U. NO. 1144, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Will let all the old timers hear from Local No. 1144 once more so they won't think it is dead. Well, boys, work is not here; stay away from here. I am looking for a job myself. I am taking this opportunity to ask all the local unions that need any journeymen linemen to let me know. I don't care where the work is, don't care if it is in Canada. I can get a few linemen in this town who are out of work to come with me. Times are sure on the bum in this man's town. Union men stay away. No work of any kind. I surely am in need of work. If any Brother knows of anything please let me know. If there is any work in Canada, secretaries, please let me hear from you. It won't take me long to get there. Well, Dutch, how is Houston, Texas, by now? Let me hear from you, old pal. Will dead-end here; will tell more next month, maybe.

W. E. JACKS.

The best way to preserve or improve good working conditions is through our power of purchase with a demand for union goods and service.

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

Editor:

Well, I guess it is time to be getting busy with a little news from No. 1154. We have been confronted with two national conventions in the past six weeks, first the Shriners and then the Elks. The public in general are just getting back to normal again. There are a number of Elks in the ranks of 1154. I guess they all had a pretty good time any how. I saw Brother Norgaard all fitted out in a striking looking regalia, and from what I understand those uniforms took the prize.

Well, I guess the Brother had the right to be proud, the Santa Monica Elks prize band again qualified this time taking the national grand prize.

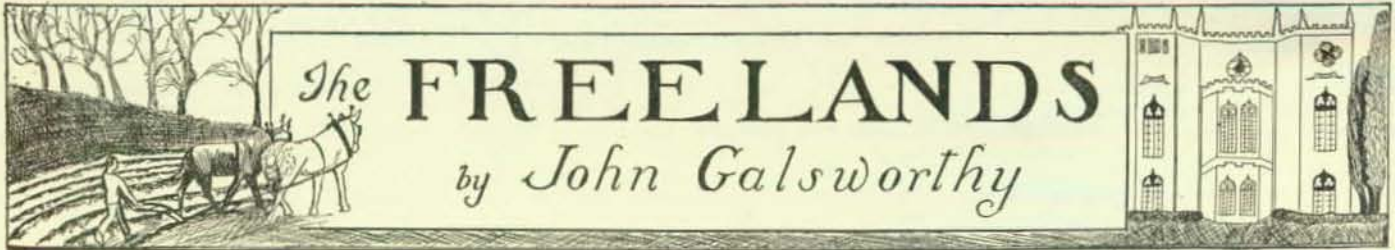
Everything is going along pretty good with our local boys all hitting the ball and quite a bit of overtime the past few months; the only wish is it keeps up. Our main trouble is in trying to keep the rats out and the unfair contractors, then our grief would be over, but I guess we are lucky at that from the last report that Florida had 10 more of her banks closed in the past week. It is just the opposite here, they keep building them. Yes, even the electrical workers finance them. Anyhow, 1154 has got a few stocks left in one. In looking through the last night's paper I see the Bank of Italy starting in Santa Monica with a new building.

The last reports we learn Brother A. L. Speed has left the ranks of wire jerkers and gone to the studios on sound pictures. More power to the Brother. We lost our Brother Mike Ambrose in the same respect; seems like all of the Brothers are going the movie route of late. Our Brother Micky Green dropped in the other day and made the boys a call. Said he was going back to Arizona where he could keep warm. Seems funny that a hickey artist has to go to Arizona to keep warm. There's something wrong somewhere. I think Mickey is getting where his wife can't watch him. Never mind Mickey, we won't squawk. Brother Joe Neilson has been building himself a fish pond and Brother Peek still plays golf. Brother Ray Owens is contracting and working the boys overtime to the extent that they can't come to the local.

THE HORNBLOWER.

Electric Tortures Devised

Torture by electricity is reported to be the latest crime-detecting device of the new government police in China. Chinese courts have long recognized torture as a legitimate means of inducing reluctant witnesses to speak, as European courts also recognized it until a few centuries ago. Knives, pincers, hot irons on the soles of the prisoner's feet; these have been the conventional methods. According to British reports from Shanghai such time-honored devices have now been discarded in favor of an improved electric torturer. The victim is stretched out full length on a frame of bamboo and tied there, with his hands crossed on his chest and fastened to the terminals of the electric machine. The current is then turned on and produces, it is reported, such unbearable agony that the partially electrocuted victim instantly promises anything whatsoever or confesses any secret that he knows. The treatment is claimed by the Chinese electricians not to be dangerous to life and not to produce the mutilation or permanent injury resulting from torture methods less benefited by modern science. About whether confessions thus induced by electric agony are to be depended upon as true seems not to have occurred to the Chinese officials.



"LIBERTY'S A GLORIOUS FEAST"—BURNS

What was it? Oh, what was it? Wasn't he going to kiss her—not to kiss her? And while in that unnatural pause they stood, their heads bent back among the moon-gleams and those willow shadows, there passed through Nedda such strange trouble as she had never known. Not kiss her! Not kiss her! Why didn't he? When in her blood and in the night all round, in the feel of his arms, the sight of his hungry lips, was something unknown, wonderful, terrifying, sweet! And she wailed out:

"I want you—I don't care—I want you!" She felt him sway, reel, and clutch her as if he were going to fall, and all other feeling vanished in the instinct of the nurse she had already been to him. He was ill again! Yes, he was ill! And she said:

"Derek—don't! It's all right. Let's walk on quietly!"

She got his arm tightly in hers and drew him along toward home. By the jerking of that arm, the taut look on his face, she could feel that he did not know from step to step whether he could stay upright. But she herself was steady and calm enough, bent on keeping emotion away, and somehow getting him back along the river-path, abandoned now to the moon and the bright, still spaces of the night and the slow-moving, whitened water. Why had she not felt from the first that he was overwrought and only fit for bed?

Thus, very slowly, they made their way up by the factory again into the lane by the church magnate's garden, under the branches of the sycamores, past the same white-faced old house at the corner, to the high street where some few people were still abroad.

At the front door of the hotel stood Felix, looking at his watch, disconsolate as an old hen. To her great relief he went in quickly when he saw them coming. She could not bear the thought of talk and explanation. The one thing was to get Derek to bed. All the time he had gone along with that taut face; and now, when he sat down on the shiny sofa in the little bedroom, he shivered so violently that his teeth chattered. She rang for a hot bottle and brandy and hot water. When he had drunk he certainly shivered less, professed himself all right, and would not let her stay. She dared not ask, but it did seem as if the physical collapse had driven away, for the time at all events, that ghostly visitor, and, touching his forehead with her lips—very motherly—so that he looked up and smiled at her—she said in a matter-of-fact voice:

"I'll come back after a bit and tuck you up," and went out.

Felix was waiting in the hall, at a little table on which stood a bowl of bread and milk. He took the cover off it for her without a word. And while she supped he kept glancing at her, trying to make up his mind to words. But her face was sealed. And all he said was:

"Your uncle's gone to Becket for the night. I've got you a room next mine, and

a tooth-brush, and some sort of comb. I hope you'll be able to manage, my child."

Nedda left him at the door of his room and went into her own. After waiting there ten minutes she stole out again. It was all quiet, and she went resolutely back down the stairs. She did not care who saw her or what they thought. Probably they took her for Derek's sister; but even if they didn't she would not have cared. It was past eleven, the light nearly out, and the hall in the condition of such places that await a morning's renovation. His corridor, too, was quite dark. She opened the door without sound and listened, till his voice said softly:

"All right, little angel; I'm not asleep." And by a glimmer of moonlight, through curtains designed to keep out nothing, she stole up to the bed. She could just see his face, and eyes looking up at her with a sort of adoration. She put her hand on his forehead and whispered: "Are you comfy?"

He murmured back: "Yes, quite comfy." Kneeling down, she laid her face beside his on the pillow. She could not help doing that; it made everything seem holy, cuddly, warm. His lips touched her nose. Her eyes, for just that instant, looked up into his, that were very dark and soft; then she got up.

"Would you like me to stay till you're asleep?"

"Yes; forever. But I shouldn't exactly sleep. Would you?"

In the darkness Nedda vehemently shook her head. Sleep! No! She would not sleep!

"Good night, then!"

"Good night, little dark angel!"

"Good night!" With that last whisper she slipped back to the door and noiselessly away.

CHAPTER XXXVII

It was long before she closed her eyes, spending the hours in fancy where still less she would have slept. But when she did drop off she dreamed that he and she were alone upon a star, where all the trees were white, the water, grass, birds, everything, white, and they were walking arm in arm, among white flowers. And just as she had stooped to pick one—it was no flower, but—Tryst's white-banded face! She woke with a little cry.

She was dressed by eight and went at once to Derek's room. There was no answer to her knock, and in a flutter of fear she opened the door. He had gone—packed, and gone. She ran back to the hall. There was a note for her in the office, and she took it out of sight to read. It said:

"He came back this morning. I'm going home by the first train. He seems to want me to do something.

"Derek."

Came back! That thing—that gray thing that she, too, had seemed to see for a moment in the fields beside the river! And he was suffering again as he had suffered yesterday! It was awful. She waited miserably till her father came down. To find

that he, too, knew of this trouble was some relief. He made no objection when she begged that they should follow on to Joyfields. Directly after breakfast they set out. Once on her way to Derek again, she did not feel so frightened. But in the train she sat very still, gazing at her lap, and only once glanced up from under those long lashes.

"Can you understand it, Dad?"

Felix, not much happier than she, answered:

"The man had something queer about him. Besides Derek's been ill, don't forget that. But it's too bad for you, Nedda. I don't like it; I don't like it."

"I can't be parted from him, Dad. That's impossible."

Felix was silenced by the vigor of those words.

"His mother can help, perhaps," he said. Ah! If his mother would help—send him away from the laborers, and all this!

Up from the station they took the field paths, which cut off quite a mile. The grass and woods were shining brightly, peacefully in the sun; it seemed incredible that there should be heartburnings about a land so smiling, that wrongs and miseries should haunt those who lived and worked in these bright fields. Surely in this earthly paradise the dwellers were enviable, well-nourished souls, sleek and happy as the pied cattle that lifted their inquisitive muzzles! Nedda tried to stroke the nose of one—grayish, blunt, moist. But the creature backed away from her hand, snuffing, and its cynical, soft eyes with chestnut lashes seemed warning the girl that she belonged to the breed that might be trusted to annoy.

In the last fields before the Joyfields crossroads they came up with a little, square, tow-headed man, without coat or cap, who had just driven some cattle in and was returning with his dog, at a "dot-here dot-there" walk, as though still driving them. He gave them a look rather like that of the bullock Nedda had tried to stroke. She knew he must be one of the Malloring men, and longed to ask him questions; but he, too, looked shy and distrustful, as if he suspected that they wanted something out of him. She summoned up courage, however, to say: "Did you see about poor Bob Tryst?"

"I 'eard tell. 'E didn' like prison. They say prison takes the 'eart out of you. 'E didn' think o' that." And the smile that twisted the little man's lips seemed to Nedda strange and cruel, as if he actually found pleasure in the fate of his fellow. All she could find to answer was:

"Is that a good dog?"

The little man looked down at the dog trotting alongside with drooped tail, and shook his head:

"'E's no good wi' beasts—won't touch 'em!" Then, looking up sidelong, he added surprisingly:

"Mast' Freeland 'e got a crack on the head, though!" Again there was that satis-

fed resentment in his voice and the little smile twisting his lips. Nedda felt more lost than ever.

They parted at the crossroads and saw him looking back at them as they went up the steps to the wicket gate. Amongst a patch of early sunflowers, Tod, in shirt and trousers, was surrounded by his dog and the three small Trysts, all apparently engaged in studying the biggest of the sunflowers, where a peacock-butterfly and a bee were feeding, one on a gold petal, the other on the black heart. Nedda went quickly up to them and asked:

"Has Derek come, Uncle Tod?"

Tod raised his eyes. He did not seem in the least surprised to see her, as if his sky were in the habit of dropping his relatives at ten in the morning.

"Gone out again," he said.

Nedda made a sign toward the children.

"Have you heard, Uncle Tod?"

Tod nodded and his blue eyes, staring above the children's heads, darkened.

"Is Granny still here?"

Again Tod nodded.

Leaving Felix in the garden, Nedda stole upstairs and tapped on Frances Freeland's door.

She, whose stoicism permitted her the one luxury of never coming down to breakfast, had just made it for herself over a little spirit-lamp. She greeted Nedda with lifted eyebrows.

"Oh, my darling! Where have you come from? You must have my nice cocoa! Isn't this the most perfect lamp you ever saw? Did you ever see such a flame? Watch!"

She touched the spirit-lamp and what there was a flame died out.

"Now, isn't that provoking? It's really a splendid thing, quite a new kind. I mean to get you one. Now, drink your cocoa; it's beautifully hot."

"I've had breakfast, Granny."

Frances Freeland gazed at her doubtfully, then, as a last resource, began to sip the cocoa, of which, in truth, she was badly in want.

"Granny, will you help me?"

"Of course, darling. What is it?"

"I do so want Derek to forget all about this terrible business."

Frances Freeland, who had unscrewed the top of a little canister, answered:

"Yes, dear, I quite agree. I'm sure it's best for him. Open your mouth and let me pop in one of these delicious little plasmon biscuits. They're perfect after travelling. Only," she added wistfully, "I'm afraid he won't pay any attention to me."

"No, but you could speak to Aunt Kirsteen; it's for her to stop him."

One of her most pathetic smiles came over Frances Freeland's face.

"Yes, I could speak to her. But, you see, I don't count for anything. One doesn't when one gets old."

"Oh, Granny, you do! You count for a lot; every one admires you so. You always seem to have something that—that other people haven't got. And you're not a bit old in spirit."

Frances Freeland was fingering her rings; she slipped one off.

"Well," she said, "it's no good thinking about that, is it? I've wanted to give you this for ages, darling; it is so uncomfortable on my finger. Now, just let me see if I can pop it on!"

Nedda recoiled.

"Oh, Granny!" she said. "You are—!" and vanished.

There was still no one in the kitchen, and she sat down to wait for her aunt to finish her up-stairs duties.

Kirsteen came down at last, in her in-

evitable blue dress, betraying her surprise at this sudden appearance of her niece only by a little quivering of her brows. And, trembling with nervousness, Nedda took her plunge, pouring out the whole story—of Derek's letter; their journey down; her father's talk with him; the visit to Tryst's body; their walk by the river, and of how haunted and miserable he was. Showing the little note he had left that morning, she clasped her hands and said:

"Oh, Aunt Kirsteen, make him happy again! Stop that awful haunting and keep him from all this!"

Kirsteen had listened, with one foot on the hearth in her favorite attitude. When the girl had finished she said quietly:

"I'm not a witch, Nedda!"

"But if it wasn't for you he would never have started. And now that poor Tryst's dead he would leave it alone. I'm sure only you can make him lose that haunted feeling."

Kirsteen shook her head.

"Listen, Nedda!" she said slowly, as though weighing each word. "I should like you to understand. There's a superstition in this country that people are free. Ever since I was a girl your age I've known that they are not; no one is free here who can't pay for freedom. It's one thing to see, another to feel this with your whole being. When, like me, you have an open wound, which something is always inflaming, you can't wonder, can you, that fever escapes into the air. Derek may have caught the infection of my fever—that's all! But I shall never lose that fever, Nedda—never!"

"But, Aunt Kirsteen, this haunting is dreadful. I can't bear to see it."

"My dear, Derek is very highly strung, and he's been ill. It's in my family to see things. That'll go away."

Nedda said passionately:

"I don't believe he'll ever lose it while he goes on here, tearing his heart out. And they're trying to get me away from him. I know they are!"

Kirsteen turned; her eyes seemed to blaze.

"They? Ah! Yes! You'll have to fight if you want to marry a rebel, Nedda!"

Nedda put her hands to her forehead, bewildered.

"You see, Nedda, rebellion never ceases. It's not only against this or that injustice, it's against all force and wealth that takes advantage of its force and wealth. That rebellion goes on forever. Think well before you join in."

Nedda turned away. Of what use to tell her to think when "I won't—I can't be parted from him!" kept every other thought paralyzed. And she pressed her forehead against the cross-bar of the window, trying to find better words to make her appeal again. Out there above the orchard the sky was blue, and everything light and gay, as the very butterflies that wavered past. A motor-car seemed to have stopped in the road close by; its whirring and whizzing was clearly audible, mingled with the cooings of pigeons and a robin's song. And suddenly she heard her aunt say:

"You have your chance, Nedda! Here they are!"

Nedda turned. There in the doorway were her Uncles John and Stanley coming in, followed by her father and Uncle Tod.

What did this mean? What had they come for? And, disturbed to the heart, she gazed from one to the other. They had that curious look of people not quite knowing what their reception will be like, yet with something resolute, almost portentous, in their mien. She saw John go up to her aunt and hold out his hand.

"I dare say Felix and Nedda have told

you about yesterday," he said. "Stanley and I thought it best to come over." Kirsteen answered:

"Tod, will you tell Mother who's here?"

Then none of them seemed to know quite what to say, or where to look, till Frances Freeland, her face all pleased and anxious, came in. When she had kissed them they all sat down. And Nedda, at the window, squeezed her hands tight together in her lap.

"We've come about Derek," John said.

"Yes," broke in Stanley. "For goodness' sake, Kirsteen, don't let's have any more of this! Just think what would have happened yesterday if that poor fellow hadn't providentially gone off the hooks!"

"Providentially!"

"Well, it was. You see to what lengths Derek was prepared to go. Hang it all! We shouldn't have been exactly proud of a felon in the family."

Frances Freeland, who had been lacing and unlacing her fingers, suddenly fixed her eyes on Kirsteen.

"I don't understand very well, darling, but I am sure that whatever dear John says will be wise and right. You must remember that he is the eldest and has a great deal of experience."

Kirsteen bent her head. If there was irony in the gesture, it was not perceived by Frances Freeland.

"It can't be right for dear Derek, or any gentleman, to go against the law of the land or be mixed up with wrong-doing in any way. I haven't said anything, but I have felt it very much. Because—it's all been not quite nice, has it?"

Nedda saw her father wince. Then Stanley broke in again:

"Now that the whole thing's done with, do, for Heaven's sake, let's have a little peace!"

At that moment her aunt's face seemed wonderful to Nedda; so quiet, yet so burningly alive.

"Peace! There is no peace in this world. There is death, but no peace!" And, moving nearer to Tod, she rested her hand on his shoulder, looking, as it seemed to Nedda, at something far away, till John said:

"That's hardly the point, is it? We should be awfully glad to know that there'll be no more trouble. All this has been very worrying. And now the cause seems to be removed."

There was always a touch of finality in John's voice. Nedda saw that all had turned to Kirsteen for her answer.

"If those up and down the land who profess belief in liberty will cease to flinch from the helpless the very crust of it, the cause will be removed."

"Which is to say—never!"

At those words from Felix, Frances Freeland, gazing first at him and then at Kirsteen, said in a pained voice:

"I don't think you ought to talk like that, Kirsteen, dear. Nobody who's at all nice means to be unkind. We're all forgetful sometimes. I know I often forget to be sympathetic. It vexes me dreadfully!"

"Mother, don't defend tyranny!"

"I'm sure it's often from the best motives, dear."

"So is rebellion."

"Well, I don't understand about that, darling. But I do think, with dear John, it's a great pity. It will be a dreadful drawback to Derek if he has to look back on something that he regrets when he's older. It's always best to smile and try to look on the bright side of things and not be grumbly-grumbly!"

After that little speech of Frances Freeland's there was a silence that Nedda thought would last forever, till her aunt,

pressing close to Tod's shoulder, spoke.

"You want me to stop Derek. I tell you all what I've just told Nedda. I don't attempt to control Derek; I never have. For myself, when I see a thing I hate I can't help fighting against it. I shall never be able to help that. I understand how you must dislike all this; I know it must be painful to you, Mother. But while there is tyranny in this land, to laborers, women, animals, anything weak and helpless, so long will there be rebellion against it, and things will happen that will disturb you."

Again Nedda saw her father wince. But Frances Freeland, bending forward, fixed her eyes piercingly on Kirsteen's neck, as if she were noticing something there more important than that about tyranny!

Then John said very gravely:

"You seem to think that we approve of such things being done to the helpless!"

"I know that you disapprove."

"With the masterly inactivity," Felix said suddenly, in a voice more bitter than Nedda had ever heard from him, "of authority, money, culture and philosophy. With the disapproval that lifts no finger—winking at tyrannies lest worse befall us. Yes, we—brethren—we—and so we shall go on doing. Quite right, Kirsteen!"

"No. The world is changing, Felix, changing!"

But Nedda had started up. There at the door was Derek.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

Derek, who had slept the sleep of the dead, having had none for two nights, woke thinking of Nedda hovering above him in the dark; of her face laid down beside him on the pillow. And then, suddenly, up started that thing, and stood there, haunting him! Why did it come? What did it want of him? After writing the little note to Nedda, he hurried to the station and found a train about to start. To see and talk with the laborers; to do something, anything to prove that this tragic companion had no real existence! He went first to the Gaunts' cottage. The door, there, was opened by the rogue-girl, comely and robust as ever, in a linen frock, with her sleeves rolled up, and smiling broadly at his astonishment.

"Don't be afraid, Mr. Derek; I'm only here for the week-end, just to tidy up a bit. 'Tis all right in London. I wouldn't come back here, I wouldn't—not if you was to give me—" and she pouted her red lips.

"Where's your father, Wilmet?"

"Over in Willey's Cope cuttin' stakes. I hear you've been ill, Mr. Derek. You do look pale. Were you very bad?" And her eyes opened as though the very thought of illness was difficult for her to grasp. "I saw your young lady up in London. She's very pretty. Wish you happiness, Mr. Derek. Grandfather, here's Mr. Derek!"

The face of old Gaunt, carved, cynical, yellow, appeared above her shoulder. There he stood, silent, giving Derek no greeting. And with a sudden miserable feeling the boy said:

"I'll go and find him. Good-by, Wilmet!"

"Good-by, Mr. Derek. 'Tis quiet enough here now; there's changes."

Her rogue face twinkled again, and, turning her chin, she rubbed it on her plump shoulder, as might a heifer, while from behind her Grandfather Gaunt's face looked out with a faint, sardonic grin.

Derek, hurrying on to Willey's Cope, caught sight, along a far hedge, of the big dark laborer, Tulley, who had been his chief lieutenant in the fighting; but, whether the man heard his hail or no, he continued along the hedgeside without response and vanished over a stile. The field dipped

sharply to a stream, and at the crossing Derek came suddenly on the little "dot-here dot-there" cowherd, who, at Derek's greeting, gave him an abrupt "Good day!" and went on with his occupation of mending a hurdle. Again that miserable feeling beset the boy, and he hastened on. A sound of chopping guided him. Near the edge of the coppice Tom Gaunt was lopping at some bushes. At sight of Derek he stopped and stood waiting, his loquacious face expressionless, his little, hard eye cocked.

"Good morning, Tom. It's ages since I saw you."

"Ah, 'tis a proper long time! You 'ad a knock."

Derek winced; it was said as if he had been disabled in an affair in which Gaunt had neither part nor parcel. Then, with a great effort, the boy brought out his question:

"You've heard about poor Bob?"

"Yaas; 'tis the end of him."

Some meaning behind those words, the smiling twist of that hard-bitten face, the absence of the "sir" that even Tom Gaunt generally gave him, all seemed part of an attack. And, feeling as if his heart were being squeezed, Derek looked straight into his face.

"What's the matter, Tom?"

"Matter! I don't know as there's anything the matter, exactly!"

"What have I done? Tell me!"

Tom Gaunt smiled; his little, gray eyes met Derek's full.

"'Tisn't for a gentleman to be held responsible."

"Come!" Derek cried passionately. "What is it? D'you think I deserted you, or what? Speak out, man!"

Abating nothing of his stare and drawl, Gaunt answered:

"Deserted? Oh, dear no! Us can't afford to do no more dyin' for you—that's all!"

"For me! Dying! My God! D'you think I wouldn't have—? Oh! Confound you!"

"Aye! Confounded us you 'ave! Hope you're satisfied!"

Pale as death and quivering all over, Derek answered:

"So you think I've just been frying fish of my own?"

Tom Gaunt, emitted a little laugh.

"I think you've fried no fish at all. That's what I think. And no one else does, neither, if you want to know—except poor Bob. You've fried his fish, sure enough!"

Stung to the heart, the boy stood motionless. A pigeon was cooing; the sappy scent from the lopped bushes filled all the sun-warmed air.

"I see!" he said. "Thanks, Tom; I'm glad to know."

Without moving a muscle, Tom Gaunt answered:

"Don't mention it!" and resumed his lopping.

Derek turned and walked out of the little wood. But when he had put a field between him and the sound of Gaunt's bill-hook, he lay down and buried his face in the grass, chewing at its green blades, scarce dry of dew, and with its juicy sweetness tasting the full of bitterness. And the gray shade stalked out again, and stood there in the warmth of the August day, with its scent and murmur of full summer, while the pigeons cooed and dandelion fluff drifted by. . . .

When, two hours later, he entered the kitchen at home, of the company assembled Frances Freeland alone retained equanimity enough to put up her face to be kissed.

"I'm so thankful you've come back in time to see your uncles, darling. Your Uncle John thinks, and we all agree, that to encourage those poor laborers to do things

which are not nice is—is—you know what I mean, darling!"

Derek gave a bitter little laugh.

"Criminal, Granny! Yes, and puppyish! I've learned all that."

The sound of his voice was utterly unlike his own, and Kirsteen, starting forward, put her arm round him.

"It's all right, Mother. They've chucked me."

At that moment, when all, save his mother, wanted so to express their satisfaction, Frances Freeland alone succeeded.

"I'm so glad, darling!"

Then John rose and, holding out his hand to his nephew, said:

"That's the end of the trouble, then, Derek?"

"Yes. And I beg your pardon, Uncle John; and all—Uncle Stanley, Uncle Felix; you, Dad; Granny."

They had all risen now. The boy's face gave them—even John, even Stanley—a choke in the throat. Frances Freeland suddenly took their arms and went to the door; her other two sons followed. And quietly they all went out.

Derek, who had stayed perfectly still, staring past Nedda into a corner of the room, said:

"Ask him what he wants, Mother."

Nedda smothered down a cry. But Kirsteen, tightening her clasp of him and looking steadily into that corner, answered:

"Nothing, my boy. He's quite friendly. He only wants to be with you for a little."

"But I can't do anything for him."

"He knows that."

"I wish he wouldn't, Mother. I can't be more sorry than I have been."

Kirsteen's face quivered.

"My dear, it will go quite soon. Love Nedda! See! She wants you!"

Derek answered in the same quiet voice:

"Yes, Nedda is the comfort. Mother, I want to go away—away out of England—right away."

Nedda rushed and flung her arms round him.

"I, too, Derek; I, too!"

That evening Felix came out to the old "fly," waiting to take him from Joyfields to Becket. What a sky! All over its pale blue a far-up wind had drifted long, rosy clouds, and through one of them the half-moon peered, of a cheese-green hue; and, framed and barred by the elm trees, like some roseate, stained glass window, the sunset blazed. In a corner of the orchard a little bonfire had been lighted, and round it he could see the three small Trysts dropping armfuls of leaves and pointing at the flames leaping out of the smoulder. There, too, was Tod's big figure, motionless, and his dog sitting on its haunches, with head poked forward, staring at those red tongues of flame. Kirsteen had come with him to the wicket gate. He held her hand long in his own and pressed it hard. And while that blue figure, turned to the sunset, was still visible, he screwed himself back to look.

They had been in painful conclave, as it seemed to Felix, all day, coming to the decision that those two young things should have their wish, marry, and go out to New Zealand. The ranch of Cousin Alick Morton (son of that brother of Frances Freeland, who, absorbed in horses, had wandered to Australia and died in falling from them) had extended a welcome to Derek. Those two would have a voyage of happiness—see together the red sunsets in the Mediterranean, Pompeii, and the dark ants of men swarming in endless band up and down with their coalsacks at Port Said; smell the cinnamon gardens of Colombo; sit up on deck at night and watch the stars. . . .

(Continued on page 441)

IN MEMORIAM

Archie Webb, L. U. No. 2

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., mourn the sudden death of our Brother, Archie Webb.

Whereas we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his folks who are left behind, and may their sorrow be lessened by knowing that his work has been well done, and may God in His infinite wisdom bless and comfort them; be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the official Journal and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEO. DAEGELE,
WM. E. DEADRICK,
L. M. DONOVAN,
Committee.

William C. Lane, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased in His infinite wisdom to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, William C. Lane; and

Whereas Local No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Lane one of its true and earnest 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 death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Lane 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 Lane, 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.

FRANK HOBAN,
THOS. PEMBER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

W. J. O'Brien, L. U. No. 17

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed friend and Brother, W. J. O'Brien, 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 thirty 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 to the International Office for publication in our official Journal and to be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 17.

F. DONAHUE,
EDWARD J. LYON,
WM. McMAHON,
Committee.

Thomas Reynolds, L. U. No. 37

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 37, of New Britain, Conn., deeply regret the sad and sudden loss of our esteemed Brother, Thomas Reynolds, a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 37, and also a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

E. S. WILLIAMS,
T. F. STANTON,
L. W. ALLEN,
Committee.

A. G. Ackerman, L. U. No. 51

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 51, I. B. E. W., records the passing away of a worthy Brother, A. G. Ackerman, into eternal life; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to those who remain

to mourn his loss, trusting that He, within Whose hand is held the ultimate destinies of us all, may comfort them in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy to our official Journal and a copy be spread on the minute book of the local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

FRED V. KLOOZ,
THOS. F. BURNS,
L. T. HENRY,
Committee.

Mrs. Albert E. Bell, L. U. No. 52

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 52, I. B. E. W., extend our sympathy to our worthy Brother and business representative, Albert E. Bell, who mourns the loss of his wife; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local, extend our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Bell and family in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Bell and family, a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. DODGE,
M. OVERLACK,
J. J. GILLIGAN,
E. SCHROEDER,
Committee.

John M. Barrette, L. U. No. 79

In recording the death of Brother John M. Barrette, on the anniversary of his thirty-eighth birthday, July 11, 1929, it is

Resolved, For the benefit of the bereaved families, friends and fellow-workers, That these lines from the pen of Frederick G. Budlong be fitting and appropriate:

"Your love and sorrow for your dearest one, and your yearning to be and to do what shall be pleasing to that one, brings you out of the group of the half-converted or secret disciples of the Son of Man.

"To His loving care you have committed the one most precious to you. Now, out in the world you will live your allegiance to Him, that thereby you may draw ever closer to the one you love best. This deepened impulse is the supreme gift to you from your best beloved. It will make your life strong and sweet.

"FREDERICK G. BUDLONG."

Resolved, That a copy be published in our official Journal, a copy be spread on our minutes, as also one be forwarded to the family of the deceased Brother.

JAMES O'CONNELL,
WILLIAM JUNEAU,
HARRY RICHTER,
Committee.

Andrew Dowd, L. U. No. 96

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call from his loved ones Brother Andrew Dowd; and

Whereas Local No. 96 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local No. 96, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in our monthly Journal.

WM. J. SMITH,
JAS. E. SCANLON,
SAM. DONNELLY,
Committee.

Edwin F. Mersereau, L. U. No. 102

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly call from our midst our beloved Brother, Edwin F. Mersereau; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 102, 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, children and relatives in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

JAMES SHEARER, JR.
FRANK SCHLANIPP,
JULIUS SIMONTON,
Committee.

Cornelius Doyle, L. U. No. 195

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst, in the prime of manhood, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Cornelius Doyle, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195 has lost a true and loyal member, and his loss will be felt by all; therefore be it

Resolved by the members of Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular meeting assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother Cornelius Doyle; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 195 express its deepest sympathy to Brother Doyle's beloved son, who is left to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the son of our late Brother, a copy to the International Office for publication in the Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 195 and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EDW. G. WEGNER.

Rudolph Hagfelt, L. U. No. 259

It is indeed with saddened hearts and with a feeling of deep regret that we, the officers and members of Local No. 377, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, employ this means to pay our last tribute to our esteemed officer, our good friend and our beloved Brother, Rudolph Hagfelt.

And while mourning our loss we are submissive to the wisdom of the Supreme Being and stand bowed before our God in silent reverence.

Brother Hagfelt was a union man, a lover of his fellowmen, sincere, honest, capable and conscientious. His services to our union and our members are immeasurable. Above all he was a family man—a clean, lovable father. Our loss can not be compared to that of his family. In the words of the poet "He was all that a man could be." We feel deeply the loss of his fellowship and we solemnly

Resolve, That the members of Local No. 377 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, commending them to the comfort and peace of Him, the God who knows our sorrows; and we further solemnly

Resolve, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days; that a copy of this tribute be spread on the minutes of our local; that a copy be sent to the family, and that a copy be published in our official Journal.

The members of Local No. 377 will always cherish the memory of our beloved treasurer, Rudolph Hagfelt.

SHERMAN G. YEATON,
FRANK L. CONNELL,
ERNEST L. FORREST,
Committee.

Wm. Holzhauser, L. U. No. 309

We, the members of Local No. 309, I. B. E. W., of East St. Louis, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our Brother, Wm. Holzhauser, who suddenly departed from us in the prime of life while performing his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

FRANK FOREE,
President.
J. B. NUGENT,
Recording Secretary.

Joe Harris, L. U. No. 309

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill., deeply regret the sad and sudden death, while performing duties, of our esteemed Brother, Joe Harris; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape are charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to his family, and also a copy be sent to the International Secretary, and one to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK FOREE,
President.
J. B. NUGENT,
Recording Secretary.

Samuel E. Pittman, L. U. No. 677

It is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. 677, I. B. E. W., announces the passing to the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Samuel E. Pittman. He will ever be with the Brothers in memory as a true and loyal member of the Brotherhood, respected and esteemed by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union extend its heartfelt sympathy to his widow and son; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in mourning for our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, a copy to be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal, and a copy to be spread on the minutes of this local union.

A. M. HORLE,
A. R. LANE,
L. F. HAUSE,
Committee.

August Hanke, L. U. No. 695

Whereas God giveth and God taketh away; we know not whence we came, nor whither we are going; how long we are here, or when we may be called upon to make that dark journey through the shadow of death; that we must surely make alone, to where we do not know.

God called upon Brother August Hanke on July 19, last, while in line of duty, to make that journey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Local Union No. 695, I. B. E. W., bow our heads in humble submission to that call and deeply regret the loss of his smiling face, his loyal comradeship and brotherly love; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his dearest mother, brothers and sisters, our deepest and sincerest sympathy in this their sudden and unexpected hour of tribulation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our late Brother's mother, sisters and brothers; one sent to the International Office to be published in the official Journal, and a copy to be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 695, I. B. E. W., and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother, August Hanke.

D. W. CARSON,
C. R. BEBB,
R. HENSTOCK,
Trustees.

Frank Conditt, L. U. No. 702

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to suddenly call from our midst our beloved Brother, Frank Conditt; and

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother. 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 the members of this local extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and relatives in this dark hour of sorrow; 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 to be spread on the minutes of this local.

J. A. SCARLETT,
EUGENE E. SCOTT,
J. H. EUTSLER,
Committee.

Beware of the merchant or salesman who says, "They are union made, but don't bear the label." Be from Missouri and make him show you.

THE FREELANDS

(Continued from page 439)

Who could grudge it them? Out there youth and energy would run unchecked. For here youth had been beaten!

On and on the old "fly" rumbled between the shadowy fields. "The world is changing, Felix—changing!" Was that defeat of youth, then, nothing? Under the crust of authority and wealth, culture and philosophy—was the world really changing; was liberty truly astir, under that sky in the west all blood; and man rising at long last from his knees before the God of force? The silent, empty fields darkened, the air gathered dewy thickness, and the old "fly" rumbled and rolled as slow as fate. Cottage lamps were already lighted for the evening meal. No laborer abroad at this hour! And Felix thought of Tryst, the tragic fellow—the moving, lonely figure; emanation of these solitary fields, shade of the departing land! One might well see him as that boy saw him, silent, dogged, in a gray light such as this now clinging above the hedgerows and the grass!

The old "fly" turned into the Becket drive. It had grown dark now, save for the half-moon; the last chafer was booming by, and a bat fitting, a little, blind, eager bat, through the quiet trees. He got out to walk the last few hundred yards. A lovely night, silent below her stars—cool and dark, spread above field after field, wood on wood, for hundreds of miles on every side. Night covering his native land. The same silence had reigned out there, the same perfume stolen up, the same star-shine fallen, for millions of years in the past, and would for millions of years to come. Close to where the half-moon floated, a slow, narrow, white cloud was passing—curiously shaped. At one end of it Felix could see distinctly the form of a gleaming skull, with dark sky showing through its eyeholes, cheeks, and mouth. A queer phenomenon; fascinating, rather ghastly! It grew sharper in outline, more distinct. One of those sudden shudders, that seize men from the crown of the head to the very heels, passed down his back. He shut his eyes. And, instead, there came up before him Kirstein's blue-clothed figure turned to the sunset glow. Ah! Better to see that than this skull above the land! Better to believe her words: "The world is changing, Felix—changing!"

END

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An Island Where a Dog is King

A dog emperor who believes in defending his island realm has been found, French sailors report, in the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. Scarcely more than a dot of land in a relatively unfrequented ocean, the island of Juan de Neva was once visited occasionally by sailing ships in search of fresh water. Since the days of steamships the island has been valueless. No one lives on it. So far as is known no ship has touched there for years. In sailing past this island recently the French ship's captain spied a boat on the beach. Thinking of possible shipwrecked mariners, the captain put off in a boat and landed. No sign of human life was found but there appeared promptly on top of a nearby mound a large mongrel dog, evidently part terrier, described as having an unmistakable air of leadership. With him were three other dogs, perhaps his "staff." The ship's captain took up a stone and threw it at the

dogs. Instantly, he reports, the terrier leader tilted his head and howled like a wolf. Within a few seconds, a dog army, evidently the descendants of dogs escaped years ago from sailing ships, began to appear from every direction. Forming a circle, they advanced slowly toward the invading men, who had no weapons and beat a wise retreat, leaving the dog commander in undisturbed possession of his beach.

Invent Duster Electric Lamps

Dusting the inside of an electric lamp to make it brighter, as easily as a housemaid dusts its outside, is the latest accomplishment of the Lamp Development Laboratory of the General Electric Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, headed by Mr. W. L. Enfield. Ever since the invention of the modern electric lamp having a glowing filament made of metallic tungsten, lamp experts have been seeking a way to cure the blackening of the inside of the bulb due to tiny particles of metal which fly off from the hot filament and stick to the inside of the bulb. The development of talking movies increased this need, for the old-fashioned arc lamps used in earlier motion-picture studios cannot be used for the "talkies." Their hiss gets into the sound record and the audience is apt to hear the honeyed words of the hero above what sounds like a chorus of angry snakes. Incandescent lamps, thousands of times more powerful than ordinary household bulbs, have been developed to replace the arcs but these giant lamps must have thick tungsten filaments heated to very high temperatures, all of which increased the trouble from blackened bulbs. To dust this black deposit off the glass without opening the bulb or destroying the lamp, the Cleveland engineers have now devised a simple expedient. Inside the bulb, when the lamp is made, they place a small handful of metallic tungsten powder. To dust the bulb all that is necessary is to shake this loose powder around inside, like a dust-cloth of metallic sand. This rubs the coat of black dust off the glass instantly.

Plan to Work All Night

Plowing all night by searchlights, as contractors sometimes build much-needed buildings in cities, and regular night shifts for farms like those in busy factories, are possibilities in Germany this spring as a result of the hard, long winter which is just ending. The severity of the weather has delayed all spring work on the farms. Unless something can be done to catch up, German agricultural experts expect such delays in plowing and planting that many crops will not have time to grow and ripen before harvest time. With typical German practicality and ingenuity, the lighting engineers of the Reich have come to the rescue with the suggestion that powerful electrical lamps be rigged to permit the farm work to go on night and day until the delayed work in the fields has been completed. For plows and similar moving machinery, powerful incandescent lamps equipped with reflectors like those used in theatrical productions are to be attached to the machines and supplied with electricity from cables drawn behind as the machine goes back and forth across the field. For fields needing to be planted, sowed or otherwise worked by hand, great flood lights are to be set on the fences or in the corners, as was done in many American factory yards during the war and as is now being done to illuminate airplane landing fields at night. Electric power for the farm night-lights will be supplied from the net-work of roadside transmission lines which cover Germany almost everywhere.

AMERICAN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

(Continued from page 397)

ENGLAND

There is no list available of American branch factories in England.

NETHERLANDS

The following American firms have branch factories in the Netherlands:

The Quaker Oats Company, New York. (Branch factory at Rotterdam.)

Corn Products Refining Co., New York. (Branch factory at Sasvan-Cent.)

SOUTH AFRICA

The General Motors has a branch factory at Port Elizabeth, South Africa; the Ford Motor Company a branch factory at Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

CHINA

The only American firm reported as having a branch factory in China is Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Company.

JAPAN

The following firms are branches (in Japan) of American concerns:

Ford Motor Co. of Japan, Ltd. Japan Quartz Lamp Co., Ltd.
Yokohama, Japan Tokyo, Japan

A. P. Munning & Co., Ltd. Shilbaura Engineering Co.
Kobe, Japan Tokyo, Japan

General Motors of Japan, Ltd. Nippon Electric Co.
Osaka, Japan Tokyo, Japan

Truscon Steel Co. of Japan, Ltd. Tokyo Electric Co.
Kawasaki, Japan Kawasaki, Japan

Victor Talking Machine Co. of Japan, Ltd., Yokohama, Japan Cine Kodak Service of Japan, Ltd.
Osaka, Japan

JAVA

The following American firm and its branch factory (located in Java) has been reported to this office:

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
General Motors Export Corporation, New York City	General Motors Corporation Batavia, Java

STRAIT SETTLEMENTS

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company is reported as having a branch factory in Singapore, Strait Settlements.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
Franklin Baker Company Hoboken, N. J.	Franklin Baker Co. of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.
Spencer Kellogg & Sons Buffalo, N. Y.	Spencer Kellogg & Sons Manila, P. I.
Powis-Brown New York City	Powis-Brown Corporation Manila, P. I.
Feltman Bros. & Hermel, Inc. New York City	Feltman Bros. & Hermel, Inc. Manila, P. I.
Marshall Field and Company Chicago, Ill.	Marshall Field and Company Manila, P. I.
Manila Lingerie Corporation New York	Manila Lingerie Corporation Manila, P. I.
Bardwill Brothers, New York A. S. Iserson, New York	Bardwill Brothers, Manila, P. I. A. S. Iserson, Manila, P. I.
Mallouk and Bros., New York	Mallouk and Bros., Manila, P. I.
Salamy and Baloutine, New York	Salamy and Baloutine, Manila, P. I.
Shalom and Company, New York	Shalom and Company, Manila, P. I.

CHILE

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.	Cia. Sud Americana de Explosivos Rio Loa, Chile
Ford Motor Company Detroit, Mich.	Ford Motor Company Santiago, Chile
U. S. Steel Products Corp.	Cia. de Maestrenzas y Galvanizacion, Santiago, Chile
Colgate's	Mondion and Company Santiago, Chile

COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA

are reported as having no branch factories of American companies.

AUSTRALIA

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
Dearborn Chemical Company	Dearborn Chemical Company Sydney, Australia
National Ammonia Co. of America St. Louis, Mo.	Ammonia Company of Australia Sydney, Australia
Anderson Barngrover Mfg. Co. San Francisco, Calif.	Austral Otis Andebar Cannery Equipment Pty., Ltd., South Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
(Branch of an American company manufacturing paper bags. No further information available.)	Bates (A'sia), Ltd. Sydney, Australia
General Electric Company Schenectady, N. Y.	Australian General Electric Co., Ltd., Sydney, Australia
Warren Brothers Company Boston, Mass.	Australian Roads, Ltd. Sydney, Australia
Bowser and Company, S. F. Fort Wayne, Ind.	Bowser and Company, Inc., S. F. Waterloof, New South Wales, Australia

Cudahy Packing Company
Chicago, Ill.

Disston, Henry & Sons, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Mich.

General Motors Corp.
Detroit, Mich.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

Jantzen Knitting Mills
Portland, Ore.

Johnson and Company, S. C.
Racine, Wis.

Kellogg Company
Battle Creek, Mich.

Kraft Cheese Company
Chicago, Ill.

Life Savers, Inc.
Port Chester, N. Y.

Palmolive Company
Chicago, Ill.

Parke, Davis and Company
Detroit, Mich.

Pepsodent Company
Chicago, Ill.

Spalding and Bros., A. G.
New York City, N. Y.

F. Stearns and Co.
Detroit, Mich.

Stromberg Carlson Telephone
Manufacturing Co., Roches-
ter, N. Y.

Studebaker Corporation
South Bend, Ind.

H. S. Light & Heat Corp.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Vesta Battery Corporation
Chicago, Ill.

Western Electric Company (Gray-
bar Electric Co.), New York
City, N. Y.

Wrigley, Wm., and Co., Jr.
Chicago, Ill.

Chamberlain Medicine Co.
Des Moines, Iowa

Bristol Myers Company
New York City, N. Y.

W. T. Hanson Company
Schenectady, N. Y.

Cudahy and Company, Ltd.
Glebe, Sydney, Australia

Disston, Henry, and Sons, Inc.
New South Wales, Australia

Ford Motor Company of Australia
Pty., Ltd., New South Wales
(Sandown), Australia

General Motors (Aust.) Pty.,
Ltd., Carrington Road, Syd-
ney, New South Wales, Aus-
tralia

Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co.
(Aust.), Ltd., Sydney, Aus-
tralia

Jantzen Knitting Mills, Sydney,
New South Wales, Australia

S. C. Johnson and Son, Sydney,
New South Wales, Australia

Kellogg (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
Sydney, New South Wales,
Australia

Kraft Walker Cheese Company,
South Melbourne, Victoria,
Australia

Life Savers Australasia, Ltd.
Sydney, Australia

The Palmolive Co. (Australasia),
Ltd., Sydney, New South
Wales, Australia

Parke, Davis and Company
Sydney, Australia

Pepsodent Company (Australia),
Ltd., Sydney, New South
Wales, Australia

A. G. Spalding and Bros. (A'sia)
Pty., Ltd., Sydney, Australia

F. Stearns and Co., Sydney, New
South Wales, Australia

Stromberg Carlson (A'sia), Ltd.,
Sydney, New South Wales,
Australia

Studebaker Corp. of Australasia,
Ltd., Rushcutters Bay, Syd-
ney, Australia

U. S. Light & Heat Corp. (Aust.),
Ltd., Sydney, Australia (New
South Wales)

Vesta Battery Company (Aus-
tralia), Ltd.

Standard Telephones & Cables
(A'sia), Ltd., Sydney, New
South Wales, Australia

Wrigley's (Australasia), Ltd.,
Sydney, New South Wales,
Australia

Chamberlains, Ltd.
Sydney, Australia

Bristol Myers Company, Sydney,
New South Wales, Australia

Dr. Williams Medicine Company
Sydney, Australia

INDIA

Our offices in India have reported there are no branch factories in that territory at present.

MEXICO

American Company	Branch Factory Abroad
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Cia. Mexicana de Explosivos, S. A. Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Simmons Company, New York	Branch factory at Monterrey, Mexico
International Match Corporation	Cia. Mexicana de Cerillos y Fos- fores, Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Continental Mexican Rubber Co. New York	Continental Mexican Rubber Co. Torreon, Mexico
Crown Cork and Seal Company Baltimore, Md.	Crown Cork and Seal Co. of Mex- ico, S. A., Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Ford Motor Company Detroit, Mich.	Ford Motor Company, S. A. Mexico City, Mexico
Armand Company Des Moines, Iowa	Armand de Mexico, S. A. Mexico City, Mexico
Larkin Company, Buffalo, N. Y.	Cia. Commercial "Herdez" Mexico City, Mexico
Colgate and Company New York City	Colgate and Company Mexico City, Mexico
The Palmolive Company	The Palmolive, S. A. Mexico City, Mexico
U. S. A. Corporation Chattanooga, Tenn.	Branch office in Mexico City, Mexico
Hard and Rand	Hard and Rand Cordoba, Mexico
Arbuckle Bros.	Arbuckle Bros. Cordoba, Mexico
British-American Tobacco Co.	Cia. Manufacturera de Cigarros Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Wm. R. Warner and Company New York	Cia. Medicinal "La Campana," S. A., Mexico City, Mexico
Mennen and Company	No information as to location of branch

The following companies are branch factories of American concerns, in Mexico; no further information concerning them is given.

International Sash and Door Co. Nuevo Laredo, Mexico	Reuter-Barry de Mexico, S. A. Mexico City, Mexico
American Distributing Co., S. A. Mexico City, Mexico	

PORTO RICO

The Enegetaria Medicine Company of New York has a branch factory in Porto Rico (The Enegetaria).

PERU

The Sydney Ross Company, of New Jersey, has a branch factory at Arequipa, Peru.

URUGUAY

The Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, Mich., is reported as having a branch factory in Uruguay.

ARGENTINE

American Company
 Portland Cement Company
 Swift and Company
 Chicago, Ill.
 Armour and Company
 Chicago, Ill.
 Wilson and Company
 Chicago, Ill.
 Ford Motor Company
 Detroit, Mich.
 General Motors Co.
 Detroit, Mich.
 Scott and Bowne, Inc.
 Victor Talking Machine Co.
 Walk-Over Shoe Co.
 Sydney Ross and Company

Branch Factory Abroad
 Cia Arg. de Cemento Portland
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Frigorifice Swift
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Frigorifico Armour
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Frigorifico Wilson
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Ford Motor Company
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 General Motors
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Scott and Bowne, Inc., of Argentina,
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Victor Talking Machine Co.
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Walk-Over Shoe Company
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Cia. Arg. Sydney Ross, Inc.
 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Newark Shoe Company
 Standard Oil Company
 National Lead Company

Newark Shoe
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Cia Nacional de Petroleos
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 National Lead Company
 Buenos Aires, Argentina

BRAZIL

The following American companies have been reported as having branch factories in Brazil:

Wilson and Company, Inc. (Cia. Wilson)
 General Motors Corp. (General Motors of Brazil)
 Ford Motor Company (Ford Motor Company Exports, Inc.)
 Sparks Milling Company (Sparks Milling Company of Brazil)
 Armeo International Corporation
 Swift Company (Cia. Swift)
 Armour Company (Armour of Brazil, Corp.)
 Continental Products Company
 Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company (Cia. Brunswick do Brazil)

General Electric Company
 Universal Pictures (Universal Pictures do Brazil)
 Columbia Phonograph Co.
 Auto-Strip Safety Razor Company
 Dannison Mfg. Company
 Kolynos Company
 S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.
 Middletown Car Company
 Scott and Bowne
 Parke, Davis and Company
 Sydney Ross Company
 Otis Elevator Company

MULTI-LIGHT ORGAN NOW A COMMERCIAL PRODUCT

(Continued from page 405)

directly over each circuit group in the color of the circuit to further assist in finding colors quickly and easily.

The entire Manual is arranged in an extremely simple and commonsense manner and the playing of color-tones is easily learned by anyone. There is an endless fascination to playing with colored light—There are many pleasing combinations with few discords in the blending of colors.

Lumitone—Its Applications and Possibilities

Lumitone brings to color lighting a control worthy of its possibilities. Where, heretofore, it has been necessary to operate cumbersome dimmers and heavy switches by hand from a location from whence the effects could not be seen, directions being given by cues from an observer, the color artist can now be seated comfortably at a console, conceiving and observing effects as they are produced.

Lumitone responds as quickly to the touch of a key as does a pipe organ—a little more red here, a bit more blue there—you press a key and the change is made. A complete change of color can be made in a few seconds, or you can gradually shade one color into another and play for hours in symphonies of light without a single repetition of scene. Then, when the operator tires of composing light harmonies, a touch of a button starts a prearranged cycle of chromatic rhythms. The automatic roll takes over the job and the operator is free to watch the Lumitone bathe the setting in rainbows.

The Lumitone can be made to fit any color lighting condition. The smallest standard machine handles only one circuit of each color. Specially designed machines can be made to handle any number of circuits with any wattage. In the larger machines, the dimmer equipment is located on the switchboard and the Lumitone control attached to it. This does not prevent the manual operation of the dimmers as long as the Lumitone is not in operation. The same flexibility is obtained in the large as in the small installations. The same automatic roll plays both machines and the same console provides for ease of operation. It merely involves the use of more openings in the tracker bar and more keys on the console.

Every color lighting installation needs a Lumitone control. Whether it be a show window or a ball room; a dazzling fountain or a stately memorial, Lumitone control can add to its beauties and bring more symphonies of light and color to the eye than

were ever dreamed of by the designer.

Lumitone control can be attached to existing dimmer equipment with only small changes in construction.

Machine Breathes For People

The height of indolence is proverbially the individual who is too lazy to breathe, but even he need no longer die. Mr. Philip Drinker and Dr. Charles F. McKhann of Harvard have devised an apparatus which will do anyone's breathing for him. Unlike the pulmotors and other machines which drive air more or less forcibly in and out of the lungs, the new machine pumps the chest in and out by means of changing air pressure outside, thus inducing the air to enter and leave the lungs in an entirely normal way. The machine was devised, Mr. Drinker and Dr. McKhann explain in a report to the American Medical Association, as an attempt to save the lives of persons who have the form of "sleeping sickness" which damages the nerves and paralyzes the muscles used in breathing. Sometimes nerves and muscles might recover, the Harvard experts believe, if the patient could be kept alive artificially until Nature can repair the damage of the invading germ. The new machine has a metal cylinder, like the machines used to sterilize towels in barber shops but larger. The patient is put inside this cylinder and a tight-fitting rubber collar is adjusted around his neck. Then an electric pump alternately pumps air in and out of the cylinder. When the air is pumped out the partial vacuum inside sucks on the patient's chest, draws it outward

and thus pulls air into the lungs. Then the air pressure in the cylinder reverses, compresses the chest and drives the breath out again. All that the paralyzed patient needs to do is to keep his throat open and the machine will do his breathing for him, if necessary for days.

Workless Future Would Ruin World

The most serious danger of civilization is not war or pestilence or lack of food, but is the danger that men and women will run out of something to do. If by some economic miracle the dreams of socialists and communists became a reality, so that everybody could make a living by working an average of two or three hours a day, civilization probably would collapse in a year or two from the explosion of surplus leisure. So believes Mr. C. E. M. Joad, British philosopher and economist, who explained his ideas at the recent congress of the National Union of Students at Aberystwyth, Wales. Such a workless England would be covered, he suggested, by playing fields and tennis courts, with no room for farms. Roads would be choked with pleasure moters. The seashore would be one continuous strip of cottages, casinos and bathing resorts. Meanwhile the possessors of all this machinery for amusement would go mad with boredom; surfeited and unamused. Nations would be driven to make war, Mr. Joad believes, merely to have something interesting going on. Every age has discovered, he insists, that happiness and tolerable life is found only in the exercise



"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.

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 @ \$3.00.
- Send complete Jiffy bulletin.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

8-29 Money back if not satisfactory. "Originators of Jiffy line of labor savers."

of one's capacities. The most terrible of hells is one where everybody does nothing. An important task for statesmen and economists should be, the British expert urges, to increase the average human capacity for intellectual activities, always inexhaustible, so that the emancipation of men and women from labor will not prove the greatest disaster ever suffered by the human race.

DREAM PICTURES—KALEIDOSCOPE OF A LINEMAN'S PAST

(Continued from page 403)

phone office trying to balance up some refractory accounts that do not seem to want to balance, and this is evidently an irksome task for his face wears a deep scowl, which only clears away, when, after buckling on belt and spurs, and fastening on his snow shoes, he pads his way up the steep mountain side to repair some broken mine telephone line, or at other times mounts his broncho, and rides along trails in the lowlands, so steep in places, that even the sure-footed broncho picks his steps very cautiously.

Then the peace of the silent places creeps into "Towhead's" soul, and for a time at least replaces his clerical worries.

Sunday morning comes, and "Towhead" makes his way up to the little church on the hill, which never seems to lack a congregation.

As he takes part in the old, familiar service, which has brought comfort to the heart of many a wanderer, memory pictures to him another little church, far away, and he sees a freckle-faced little lad take his seat there in the family pew with his father and mother.

Whilst he voices the responses, which have no part in his soul, the boy looks out of the open window at his side, and watches the bees and butterflies circling around in the brilliant sunshine of the early spring morning. Presently, the drone of the bees and the lilting song of the birds, causes a little head to nod, until with a crash it strikes the back of the seat and the boy is brought to a realization of the fact of his presence in the church.

Years have passed. Alas, there are now two graves hard by that church door, and the memory of the father and mother who piloted him through his youthful years brings a tear to the eye, and a tightening of the throat which takes an effort to control.

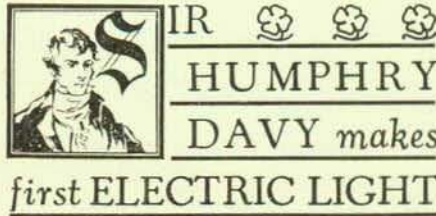
Father Pat reaches the end of the service, and then with bowed head and uplifted hands, reverently invokes, "the peace which passeth all understanding," upon his little flock.

Descending from the pulpit he makes his way to the church door and after a warm shaking of hands with those nearest to him, fastens on his ever-ready snowshoes, slips his arms through the straps of a light pack, and with a stout heart, sets out on a tramp of many weary miles across the trackless, snowy wastes, to deliver his Master's message to a lone hamlet where two or three are gathered together. His form is soon lost to view in a thick whirl of snow raised by his speeding snowshoes.

The flames in the fire place die down, and the picture fades. The wind and the rain have ceased, and no sound is heard but the roar of angry waves dashing with futile fury on the log-strewn beach.

The clock in the hall slowly taps out the midnight hour, and the lingering echoes seem to say, time is fleeting. Treasure the passing moments while ye may.

The man slowly arises and makes his way to his chamber to woo a dream-haunted slumber before the coming dawn shall usher in another day.



It was a book, Lavoisier's "Elementary Chemistry," that fell into his hands when he was 16, from which Humphry Davy, acquired his first fondness for science. The boy had the household in which he lived in perpetual dread from the explosions and hissings going on in his attic room where he forever experimented.

Dr. Thomas Beddoes, who owned a sort of sanatorium and testing place for curative gases, at Bristol, invited young Davy to come there and conduct scientific investigations. One day Davy was found jumping about crazily and hysterically uproarious in the laboratory—he was full of his first discovery, laughing gas—nitrous oxide—an anesthetic used widely in dentistry.

He next discovered the metals sodium and potassium. He formed them by passing electricity through a piece of pure potash, with the aid of a voltaic battery, and did the same with soda, in each case producing the molten metal derivative. The process is called electrolysis. Today it is the basis of many industries—used to plate metals, depositing one metal on the surface of another in making many articles and commodities.

From here, Humphry Davy progressed to the next two final great achievements of his life. Using a voltaic battery of two thousand cells, presented by popular subscription to the Royal Institution where he was now professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory, he produced an electric arc between two carbon pencils—the first electric arc-light in history.

In 1815, he investigated the nature of fire damp, a gas which causes coal mine disasters from explosion. He contrived a wire gauze cylinder to enclose the flame in the miner's lantern. So long as that gauze casing was intact, the lamp would not ignite fire-damp.

This safety lamp also served to warn the miner when the gas was rising to endanger him; on such occasions the lamp flame enlarged and the miner had time to retreat before the metal gauze oxidized and broke. Sir Humphry—he was knighted three years before this discovery—refused to patent his safety lamp, presenting it to humanity. He left the world with two new sources of light when he passed on at Geneva at fifty-one, honored by all nations for his great ability and splendid benefactions.

The candle—which the miner carried before he had Sir Humphry Davy's safety lamp was a blessing as light and a menace as a fire-brand. So, too, the electric bulb was a benefit and danger to humanity, distorting vision by its eye-flaying flame until indirect lighting was developed.

When inclined to find fault with a fellow trade unionist, just think a moment and ask yourself if all of your money is spent for union goods and service.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JULY 1, 1929, INCLUDING JULY 31, 1929

Local I.O.	Name	Amount
J. L. Pinson	\$1,000.00
6 J. F. Jeffray	1,000.00
I.O. V. A. Hinze	1,000.00
3 Frank Novotny	1,000.00
702 F. Conditt	1,000.00
88 H. H. Saunders	1,000.00
195 Cornelius Doyle	1,000.00
3 H. Huey	1,000.00
466 R. C. Miller	1,000.00
817 F. R. Mackey	475.00
3 E. E. Potter	1,000.00
471 C. F. Brimigion	1,000.00
134 Cecil Breese	1,000.00
483 F. W. McKeehan	1,000.00
134 E. E. Emmett	1,000.00
51 A. G. Ackerman	1,000.00
182 Wm. Dearth	1,000.00
103 H. M. Finnigan	1,000.00
37 T. P. Reynolds	1,000.00
212 R. C. Menz	1,000.00
3 Gerard De Feo	650.00
309 Wm. Holzhauser	1,000.00
770 J. J. Hill	475.00
214 John McKnabb	1,000.00
1 Fred Herbold	1,000.00
98 W. E. DePlanque	650.00
9 W. C. Lane	1,000.00
300 John M. Barrett	1,000.00
3 Thos. Keating	1,000.00
81 Sam Pittman	475.00
98 S. Meyerson	1,000.00
5 J. I. A. Cook	1,000.00
26 W. A. Horstkamp	1,000.00

\$30,725.00

Claims paid from July 1 to and including July 31, 1929..... \$30,725.00
 Claims previously paid..... 1,635,736.10

Total claims paid..... \$1,666,461.10

Theories are all right in their place, but continual practice of employing union workers through our power of purchase is what makes for success.

MIAMI STAGE SET FOR 20TH BIENNIAL MEET

(Continued from page 409)

and in between visited a lot of bodeyas (grocery stores) where ten cents set the best in front of you. After a half day of seeing the city we came back to the hotel for a fine lunch and prepared for the afternoon trip to the country and from what I hear it will be some trip.

Here we are at Pete's again waiting for the car for the country trip and trying a new one of Pete's which he named after us and, of course, we had quite a few, in fact, Harry and the Colonel got into another argument about the weight of the girl we left him with last night. Harry said she only weighed 150 and the Colonel said she was about 350. Love and hate are funny things.

Well, here comes Al. with the car so all aboard for the country.

This is some country, as we see pine-apples, sugar cane and many other things growing that are new to us while we are

GLOVES

Postpaid

SABIN COMPANY GLOVES, 536-38-40 West Federal Street Youngstown, Ohio

- No. 685 Linemen's Reindeer Horse, gun cut, six-inch solid leather cuff, horseshoe thumb, hold tight back..... \$3.00
- No. 206 Grey Buffed hand, all leather to knuckles, outseam hold tight back..... 1.50

on our way to Finca Algibe, which is a Cuban farm. We pass country homes of three former presidents of Cuba and at last arrive at the farm.

Well, here we are and the first thing we see is a cantina right at the entrance. We all line up and have one and a big piece of pineapple, then we have a few more.

As this is a serious session I will close and tell you all about it in tomorrow's letter, so be good.

CAL.

Letter No. 4

Dear Bugs:

I told you in yesterday's letter about landing at the Cuban farm and about the cantina at the entrance.

We saw a regular bar with all the comforts of home such as the brass rail and the well-known mirror in back with pictures painted on it and a lot of other stuff in front of it including ourselves.

We had a variety of stuff, then went out to the cockpit in back and watched the chicken fight but, as usual, Harry spoiled everything by asking in his native unsophisticated manner why they had six chickens in the pit at one time but his eyesight is poor.

After a while the rest of the party came back so we started all over again, then the Colonel made a speech about Al. Smith to the natives which was good, but I don't know whether Al. carried Cuba or not but if he had talked to them in Spanish I am sure Al. would have it cinched.

On the way back the Colonel wanted to stop at a bodega (grocery store), where hilarity and other things are cheap, so the driver said his brother had a store on the way back to town so we stopped off. He had some little tables on the porch so we sat down and ordered an in-between. We had all kinds of delicious smoked fish, ham and cheese, and while seated there a little nigger boy came along calling "tamales piquante," which means hot tamales so I asked him if they were muy piquante and he answered in the affirmative and, boy! they were good.

Well, after about two hours of this we started back to Havana and Pete's and later over to the hotel to get ready to do the cabarets.

This cabaret trip is some trip and as I am in a hurry will write you all about it tomorrow, so give my best to all the boys and wait until tomorrow.

From your old pal,

CAL.

DEFEATED OPEN-SHOPPERS MASK ATTACK IN BOOK

(Continued from page 407)

That the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, formed in Chicago, was not an organization of noble men may be gathered from this record of the Illinois Supreme Court:

"The decree dismissing the bill for want of equity, and the judgment of the appellate court affirming it, are reversed and the cause is remanded to the superior court of Cook County, with directions to enter a decree restraining defendants, except those who are directly interested in the subject matter of the original controversy between the Associated Builders and the Building Construction Employers' Association on the one hand and the Carpenters' Union on the other from maintaining a combination for the purpose or with the effect of exerting influence upon bankers, architects or employers in the building industry in Chicago and vicinity which in any way interferes with or hinders freedom of contract between such employers and the complainants; from combining and conspir-

ing in any manner to interfere with, injure or disturb the employment of the complainants or to restrain freedom of contract between the complainants and employers in the building industry in Chicago and vicinity; from coercing, soliciting, advising, inducing or attempting to induce any person to refuse to employ the complainants or to refuse to negotiate with the complainants' authorized representatives; from enforcing or attempting to enforce any agreement which has for its purpose or effect any restraint upon freedom of contract between the complainants and employers and from soliciting or inducing any person to enter into any such agreement; from attempting to interfere with or

disturb or prevent employment of the complainants by newspaper advertisements, telephone messages, letters, circulars, notices, personal conversation, economic pressure or any other means; from assulting, threatening or intimidating any of the complainants; from sending men upon and around buildings in the city of Chicago to represent themselves as deputy sheriffs, to wear deputy sheriff's star and carry concealed weapons; from boycotting or inducing, aiding or influencing any person to boycott the complainants, either individually or as an organization; from doing any other thing to injure or interfere with the complainants or their employers."

These MASTER PLIERS are Yours!

THE first man in your crew gets them at this "Get Acquainted" price—50c below the regular retail price.

This offer is made to show each crew how good MASTER PLIERS are—how powerful they are—how easy they cut—how fine they work—and how long they last.

If there is a pair in your gang now then you're out o' luck. But if there is none, don't lose time—fill out the form and you'll get them 'pronto'—the strongest and toughest pliers you ever owned—and at a saving of 50c.

But remember — only one pair at this price. Next time they will be the regular figure (\$3.75 for 8"; \$3.50 for 7"; \$2.75 for 6") at good hardware stores. Mail the blank and we'll do the rest. Money back if not satisfied after 15 days' trial.



ON this offer we send you One Pair 8 inch Master Electricians Pliers — 1 inch longer than shown in picture. (Or if you want, you can have the 7 inch which will outcut any other 8 inch; or the small 6 inch size)

THE LEVERAGE DOES THE WORK

Between the handles and the jaws are compound levers—you get 3 times as much power as on ordinary pliers.

The jaws are special crucible vanadium tool steel—nothing better for keen-edged, non-chipping cutters and sure-grip, deep-knurled wire-holding jaw faces.

The handles are heat treated special carbon steel—the toughest stuff made.

Only MASTERS are made of two specially tempered steels—each the best for its part.

Besides, MASTERS have boxed joints—keep the cutters in alignment—no side spring even when working on No. 4 wire or heavier.

We want one man in every crew to own a pair of MASTER PLIERS. Then the others will want them. It's worth 50c to us to get you and your friends acquainted with this top-quality tool.

Save this 50c for yourself and own the best pair of pliers you ever will have. Don't let someone in your crowd beat you to this offer. Fill out the form NOW and then we'll both be happy.

GUARANTEE:

We will replace any plier deficient in material or workmanship; or that may break under working conditions. (Does not cover pliers with burned blades.)

MASTER PLIER CORPORATION, 7330 Harrison St. Forest Park, Ill.

Send me 1 pair Guaranteed Master Pliers per your special "Get Acquainted" offer. The size I want is (check which) 6" at \$2.25; 7" at \$3; 8" at \$3.25. If I do not remit now you are to send them C. O. D.

MY NAME IS _____
 NUMBER AND STREET _____
 TOWN _____ STATE _____
 DEALERS NAME _____

NEW YORK LOCAL FIGHTS FIRE AND LIFE HAZARDS

(Continued from page 400)

tical, but in no case to be more than one foot from the box.

No. 15—Each armored cable entering an outlet box must be separately fastened. No grouping of cables supported by one strap will be permitted.

RULE 9—When entering a box, and bends are made, the cable must be so arranged that it is not likely to strain the armor.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, page 31, article 5, section 505, paragraph E—All bends shall be so made that the armor of the cable will not be injured, and the radius of the curve of the inner edge of any bend shall not be less than one and one-half inches.

RULE 10—Use only brass bushings that grip the armor firmly. Use squeeze connectors. Do not let set screw or gripping screw force the armor into insulation.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity governing the installation of armored cable—Decisions 3 and 15—

No. 3—Except in finished buildings armored cable must be securely fastened in place, at least one support to be provided every six feet. When cable is carried through holes bored in floor beams or studding, additional clamping supports will not be required. All cable supports must be of an approved type. The use of nails or ordinary staples or pipe hooks will not be allowed. In all cases supports must be provided as close to the box as practical, but in no case to be more than one foot from the box.

No. 15—Each armored cable entering an outlet box must be separately fastened. No grouping of cables supported by one strap will be permitted.

All outlet box bushings whether forming a part of the box as manufactured, or as separate devices to be attached to cables or boxes, must grip the armor firmly and must satisfactorily secure the armor to the box.

RULE 11—White wire must be used throughout the job as the neutral or the ground.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, page 46, section 611, paragraph T—When one of the circuit wires is to be grounded, the circuit shall be so arranged that the grounded conductor is the one identified as prescribed in Section 601-b of this Code.

601-b—For conductor sizes No. 8 and smaller the neutral conductor on all three-wire circuits, and one conductor on all two-wire circuits, shall have a continuous identifying marker, readily distinguishing it from the other conductors. For rubber-covered wire the identification shall consist of a white or natural gray covering. When one of the circuit wires is to be grounded, the ground connection shall be made to this identified wire.

RULE 12—All cables in outlet, switch and other boxes must be tested for a continuous ground.

Reason—This ruling is not covered in the Code, but is enforced by our organization to avoid expense of labor and damage to ceilings and walls after they are installed. When the journeyman makes this test it is before the lathing is installed in the building, and it is his duty to see that a continuous ground exists in each apartment for the protection of both life and property.

RULE 13—After roughing each floor, all circuits must be spliced through, and be tested before starting another floor.

Reason—This ruling is not covered by the

Code, but is enforced by our organization to avoid additional labor expense to the journeyman installing the fixtures. If the wires in the outlet boxes were twisted together temporarily and not soldered and taped for continuity and ground test, the journeyman who installs the fixtures would have to test each conductor separately and if a defective piece of cable was found it would be necessary to have the wiring journeyman return to the job and tear down the plaster and lathing in order to replace the defective cable. It would also take the fixture journeyman double the time owing to the fact that when the wiring journeyman makes this first test he can readily see the cables because there is no lath or plaster covering them. This saves considerable time for the fixture journeyman who must make his test with current on, due to the fact that plaster is on and the cables cannot be seen. In some cases it would require two men from the fixture house to complete this operation. We can therefore justify our practice of this rule, as we save labor, damage to property and avoid disagreements between the electrical contractor and the fixture contractor.

RULE 14—Use rigid conduit for all risers, stairways and public lighting, and in all cellars where concrete ceilings are used.

Reason—The Code of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, page 46, section 611, paragraph O—Wires shall not be laid in plaster, cement or similar material.

Page 31, article 5, section 505, paragraph B—Where alternating current is to be employed, all conductors of a circuit shall be contained within one armor, provided, however, that concealed extensions from branch

circuit outlets in buildings of fireproof construction may be made by means of single, double or triple conductor armored cable with suitable fittings at outlets. This cable shall not be run in concealed spaces but may be laid on the face of the fireproofing and may be plastered over. Such extensions shall be confined to the room or suite in which they originate.

Page 45, article 6, section 611, paragraph J—Where exposed to mechanical injury wires shall be suitably protected.

RULE 15—Every cutout box must be an approved box.

Reason—This is covered by special ruling of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, which states that all electrical material must be of an approved type.

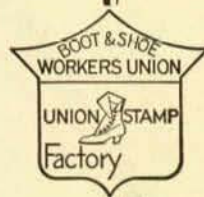
UNEMPLOYMENT, SEVERE TEST OF LABOR IN ENGLAND

(Continued from page 406)

sumption, and generally the more buoyant conditions of American industry, enable the burden of this mass of unemployment to be carried more easily than the corresponding burden in this country. The very fluidity and instability of American employment as manifested, for example, in the extraordinarily high rate of 'labor turnover' is a symptom of the same difference of temperament between the industrial population of the two countries, which makes the American workman more ready than the British to face the risks of employment. Moreover, in the United States as well as in France and Germany, there is an interplay between industry and agriculture which is almost unknown in Great Britain, and undoubtedly helps to mitigate the results of industrial depression."

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.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11 TO
JULY 10, 1929

L. U. NUMBERS		L. U. NUMBERS		L. U. NUMBERS		L. U. NUMBERS		L. U. NUMBERS	
I. O.-----	8241 8808	115-----	700093 700116	248-----	866520 866530	375-----	369712 369750	548-----	848250
1-----	803601 803790	116-----	547011 547092	249-----	634164 634170	376-----	732769 732787	548-----	618501 618506
1-----	524830 525000	117-----	631281 631310	250-----	990491 990507	377-----	386485 386649	551-----	290869 290874
1-----	125161 125182	119-----	989611 989621	251-----	646778 646808	379-----	693588 693600	552-----	278855 278876
2-----	566591 566820	120-----	224478 224503	252-----	262880 262936	379-----	614651 614652	556-----	648826 648842
3 Series A-----	5275 5400	122-----	575761 575920	254-----	98597 98616	382-----	980012 980036	558-----	39173 39179
3 " B-----	1191 1200	125-----	454212 454775	255-----	50414 50433	384-----	724397 724402	559-----	610110 610129
3 " B-----	1498 1500	127-----	981264 981271	256-----	435978 436012	387-----	725693 725700	560-----	356525 356540
3 " C-----	736 742	129-----	314366 314379	257-----	651215 651233	387-----	651801 651808	561-----	509891 570095
3 " D-----	1536 1537	130-----	362711 362730	258-----	688002 688076	388-----	634251 634260	564-----	740609 740613
3 " E-----	1959 2069	131-----	631764 631794	259-----	438376 438432	389-----	590952 590992	565-----	978521 978530
3 " F-----	3888 3839	133-----	315909 315925	260-----	970002 970006	393-----	853741 853760	567-----	319328 319400
4-----	647025 647057	135-----	991782 991800	262-----	238459 238490	394-----	610801 610823	568-----	498241 498405
5-----	731771 732250	136-----	567928 568036	263-----	633401 633415	394-----	44400 44400	569-----	259801 259816
6-----	456781 456890	137-----	215585 215593	264-----	698919 698932	395-----	612927 612930	569-----	541006 541084
7-----	311486 311607	138-----	967495 967500	266-----	476427 476431	396-----	301976 302024	570-----	506125 506153
8-----	172303 172335	139-----	785601 785618	267-----	679361 679366	400-----	479419 479539	572-----	603867 603886
9-----	754941 755800	139-----	88461 88500	268-----	417379 417381	401-----	202336 202343	573-----	460402 460407
10-----	977371 977400	140-----	613273 613334	269-----	428879 428944	402-----	433191 433246	574-----	348411 348448
10-----	610451 610470	141-----	154800 154827	270-----	694060 694075	403-----	602095 602116	575-----	381988 382015
14-----	65022 65037	143-----	122989 123000	271-----	277126 277188	405-----	526363 526388	578-----	425737 425837
17-----	807391 808000	143-----	739101 739133	275-----	517684 517708	406-----	597988 598008	581-----	442741 442810
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18-----	547501 548063	146-----	988615 988619	278-----	410510 410543	409-----	650327 650366	584-----	548881 549000
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43-----	474001 474042	173-----	637166 637182	301-----	994126 994143	434-----	729888 729900	610-----	726356 726358
44-----	973322 973330	175-----	607156 607207	302-----	997960 997980	434-----	662001 662004	611-----	637842 637876
45-----	977514 977522	176-----	106918 106971	303-----	528168 528170	435-----	869911 869950	613-----	373497 373500
46-----	551441 551560	177-----	282736 282750	305-----	640646 640684	440-----	123416 123440	613-----	722601 722713
46-----	505501 505590	177-----	784851 784879	306-----	592434 592491	441-----	999428 999459	619-----	412143 412160
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50-----	528933 528975	181-----	385271 385332	309-----	520460 520745	444-----	528172 528202	625-----	481615 481644
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59-----	742341 742480	192-----	287660 287691	317-----	223787 223809	459-----	660501 660509	648-----	730861 730927
60-----	775151 775220	193-----	660801 660835	318-----	594350 594350	461-----	255429 255429	649-----	448791 448825
62-----	61320 61340	193-----	638434 638450	318-----	620251 620277	465-----	771351 771420	653-----	642277 642330
65-----	583211 583450	195-----	765469 765543	319-----	690778 690786	465-----	418457 418500	654-----	599068 599082
66-----	581524 581760	196-----	254795 254831	322-----	97496 97500	466-----	316915 316965	661-----	649151 649172
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72-----	110917 110933	201-----	723795 723803	325-----	609051 609063	471-----	972297 972300	665-----	342371 342437
73-----	802851 802908	203-----	630466 630467	326-----	599677 599686	471-----	662301 662316	666-----	490581 490607
73-----	401228 401250	205-----	983229 983238	328-----	590103 590137	472-----	611873 611905	668-----	499350 499376
76-----	417455 417490	207-----	604342 604345	329-----	646229 646256	474-----	721101 721175	669-----	921411 921424
77-----	325132 325340	208-----	473515 473558	330-----	176490 176502	477-----	503428 503455	670-----	175600 175665
79-----	486916 486994	209-----	448036 448071	332-----	345808 345845	479-----	320489 320539	671-----	598783 598847
80-----	232327 232372	210-----	366573 366620	333-----	568794 568871	480-----	612214 612230	679-----	70195 70211
81-----	717377 717448	211-----	286321 286475	334-----	277408 277408	481-----	466352 466500	679-----	27594 27600
82-----	436721 436940	212-----	578527 578581	335-----	700785 700799	481-----	852351 852406	679-----	650001 650010
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83-----	768351 768673	213-----	748851 748924	337-----	55150 55156	490-----	80601 80607	683-----	926431 926475
84-----	487746 488109	214-----	718470 718470	339-----	605956 606014	492-----	235355 235442	684-----	538520 538536
86-----	778851 779039	214-----	996390 996397	340-----	462537 462614	497-----	638874 638892	685-----	642913 642922
86-----	317989 318000	214-----	754210 754300	341-----	777346 777352	500-----	722093 722106	686-----	691188 691200
87-----	32002 32009	215-----	85134 85155	343-----	648212 648217	500-----	549751 549816	689-----	634664 634692
88-----	720355 720374	217-----	983494 983510	347-----	573233 573300	503-----	424754 424793	694-----	442245 442357
89-----	167032 167035	219-----	455726 455735	348-----	308854 309000	504-----	699889 699900	695-----	716600 716687
90-----	439889 439970	222-----	965927 965945	348-----	814101 814160	504-----	793101 793106	696-----	478813 478855
93-----	684266 684272	223-----	164229 164250	349-----	595497 595512	507-----	868612 868619	701-----	860224 860250
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759	734579	734594	900	597501	597523	1101	341376	341385	46	505560.
762	589605	589626	902	543160	543182	1105	861966	861977	60	322250.
763	988484	988500	907	38870	38883	1108	645545	645564	66	581636.
763	659901	659927	912	573959	574074	1118	975826	975845	77	325141.
770	609478	609508	914	72339	72367	1131	994320	994330	82	436845, 879-880, 940.
771	330488	330491	918	593071	593090	1141	643506	643535	84	487987.
773	474844	474912	919	59227	59229	1147	641714	641740	104	377142.
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781	733872	733876	929	607675	607689	1151	459840		137	215585.
784	128927	128944	931	862442	862452	1154	322831	322851	145	776779.
787	915998	916018	937	293631	293660	1156	611593	611696	161	594438.
794	422823	422885	948	394942	395000				164	486499, 531, 568.
798	824500	824511	953	133893	133915				180	644703.
802	870717	870731	956	632685	632696				186	707645.
811	967927	967942	958	845508	845510				188	432338.
817	492591	492750	963	88430	88436				193	660828.
817	794601	794610	968	869455	869457				211	286329, 423.
819	690230	690245	969	633983	633987				223	164245, 162556.
820	591295	591310	970	702851	702857				245	396684.
825	867028	867031	971	442984	442993				251	646798.
838	605207	605234	972	875478	875484				269	428920.
840	245075	245088	978	325705	325735				291	527370, 378, 385.
842	131217	131229	982	438956	438972				292	766566.
849	15279	15288	991	684764	684765				305	640669.
850	745865	745876	996	60864	60878				308	158292.
854	370736	370775	1012	879713	879715				314	307031-032.
855	642028	642054	1021	970587	970593				322	97496.
857	240527	240542	1024	571704	571756				325	591889, 896.
858	617462	617497	1029	46773	46791				330	176486-487.
862	619551	619554	1031	591149	591155				340	462590.
862	972881	972900	1032	767615	767624				347	573272, 286.
863	636135	636158	1036	445635	445653				348	308890.
864	310219	310272	1037	371841	371900				370	649416.
865	466760	466998	1042	364497	364498				372	633033.
868	708118	708120	1045	280058	280059				376	732779.
869	546419	546423	1047	429887	429924				443	600422.
870	96730	96750	1054	733045	733049				465	418496.
870	793851	793865	1072	730786	730799				482	615412.
873	363911	363932	1086	349856	349877				494	235414.
874	37641	37657	1087	681149	681160				532	129627, 656, 682.
875	36287	36294	1091	350493	350525				578	425810.

MISSING

43	474029-030.
43	367404-405.
105	247520-530.
107	195601.
225	971914.
242	730341.
291	527377.
297	631823.
305	640662.
319	690377.
388	634261-270.
442	613705-718.
507	868610-611.
584	548880.
586	608745.
654	599066-067.
759	734581, 588.
850	745870, 874-875.
922	613628-629.

VOID

1	803605.
3	Series A 5324, 5370.
3	" " D 2031
8	172310.
18	547688-690, 759.
34	419066.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING, RECEIVED

76	417119, 127-128.
130	362471-704.
235	973630.
281	220054-055.
291	527366, 368-372.
306	592420-432.
317	223759-760.
521	720809.
586	700491-497.
595	753576-580.
654	598957.
679	27588.
922	613614, 616, 619, 625, 628.
1021	970571-580.
1144	533783-789.

BLANK

211	286474-475.
292	766566, 839-840.
325	591867.
598	686040.
811	967931-940.
854	370739.

NOTICES

Mrs. Hazel McQuade Quinn, of No. 1 Woodbine Place, Lowell, Mass., is very anxious to get in touch with Arthur Garfield McQuade, formerly a member of Local No. 3, of New York. Anyone knowing his whereabouts is requested to communicate with her.

G. M. BUGNIAZET.

Brothers knowing the whereabouts of relatives of Brother Joe Harris, Ineman, recently killed from a fall from a pole, kindly communicate with Local No. 309, Arcade Building, East St. Louis, Ill.

The only information we have are the beneficiaries, Mr. and Mrs. James and Lillian Hendricks, aunt and uncle, of 649 1/2 Seventh St., San Diego, Calif.

J. B. NUGENT,
Recording Secretary.

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(Continued from page 399)

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