

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**

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VOL. XXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1930




NO. 7








Fruits of the **FIVE
DAY
WEEK**

Life Insurance and the Protection it Furnishes

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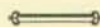
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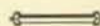
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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, H. H. BROACH,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.
International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.
International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

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Can.
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Washington, D. C.
E. D. BIERETZ, 1222 St. Paul St., Balti-
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DEPARTMENT**

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

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Magazine Chat

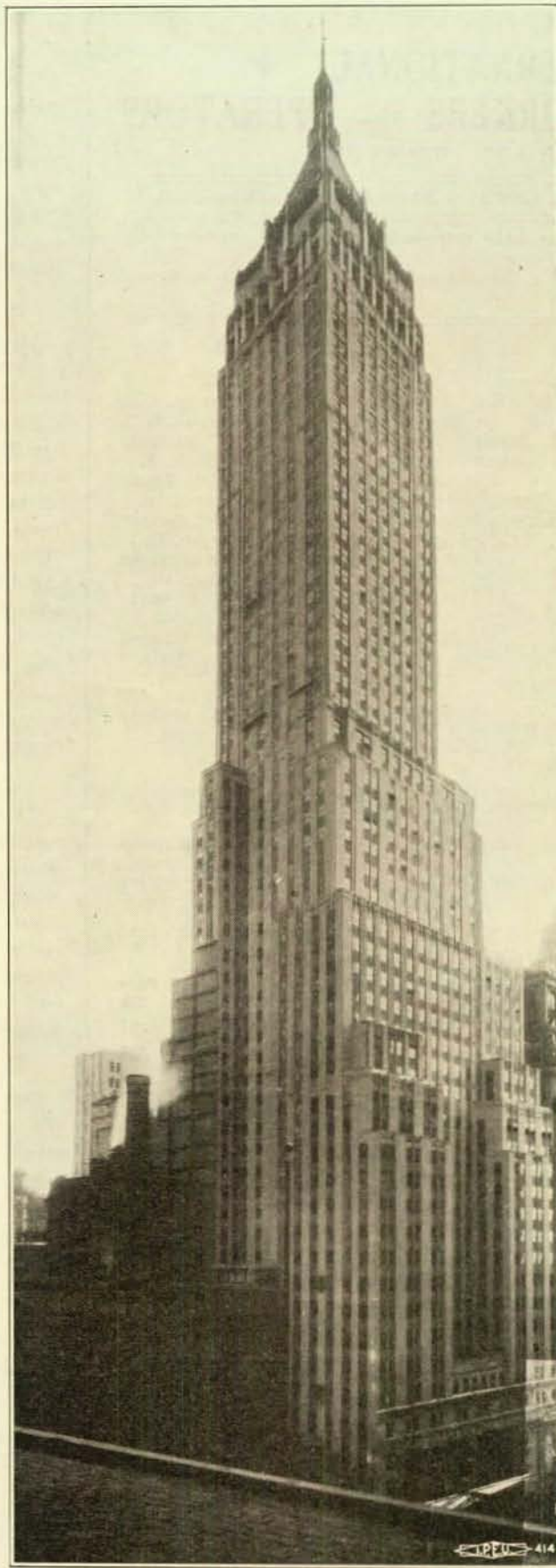
How far the printed word carries is always hard to determine. A master's carries down through the ages. A piece of verse, striking some human chord, often drifts around the world, translated from language to language.

All this apropos of recent requests, which have reached the offices of Local Union Three in New York, and the International Office in Washington, for writings of President Broach. In the same week Local Union Three received requests for "Union Progress in New York" and "Public Service that Protects Property and Lives" from Berlin, Germany; Wellington, New Zealand, and Milan, Italy. That same week, London wanted Journals containing President Broach's articles.

This issue of the Journal carries more letters from women's auxiliaries than any other number ever carried. Our scouts tell us that the women are reading the Journal. 'Tis pleasing. Do we need to point out the value of having the women folks on the union side?

Our subscription list outside the union grows daily. Subscriptions are sent on by news agencies, and this week one of the biggest trade associations in America bought the Journal for its central offices. Incidentally it is a group not over-friendly to unionism. So much the better, we want them to get acquainted with us.

A California press secretary asks for extra copies for distribution where they will do the most good. "The best magazine I ever read." So he flatters our ego. Selah.



BANK OF MANHATTAN TRUST CO.
New York. 927 feet high. See page 397



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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1930

No. 7

Depression Tests Fabric of Short Week Plan

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has just made a correspondence tour of cities where electrical workers enjoy the five-day week; that is, the JOURNAL has been in touch by letter with research men and responsible representatives of these unions. In all cases the JOURNAL found the union struggling with unemployment. The situation is acute in many cities. The peak of unemployment was reached in March this year and has run as high as 43 per cent. The recovery is very slow. It is apparent that the three types of unemployment

- (1) that, due to seasonal slack
- (2) that, due to business depression
- (3) that, due to displacement of men by mechanized methods of production

have converged sharply upon the wage-earners. It is also apparent that the local union officials are increasingly aware that unemployment is due to more than one cause, and that they foresee the necessity of keeping accurate records of the men at work and the men on enforced vacation.

The urgent campaign for the five-day week conducted by organized labor during the last three years was given impetus by growing unemployment due to introduction of labor-saving machinery. The idea of the short work week was traditional with labor. But the necessity was not so dire until automatic machinery began to take the place of hand skill. Whether the introduction of the five-day week by electrical workers in a half a hundred widely scattered cities has had the desired effect of lessening the blow wielded by mechanization is hard to determine, especially in a depression period. Yet where unions have kept a local record of employment, figures show that unemployment has been curtailed. Where the union has kept on accurate figures, the firm conviction prevails, founded on experience, in time of depression, that the five-day week has been a big factor in cutting unemployment. Other advantages cited by correspondents include

More leisure for study and homebuilding
Higher morale among the workmen.

Figures Limited

Difficulties in making a conclusive survey are apparent. In the first place, many local unions are just beginning to keep accurate unemployment figures. In the second place, so many factors, impossible to measure, enter into any set of figures which may be presented. Building permits are undoubtedly a factor to take in account, but how, and in what measure. For example, one local in October, 1929, showed 18 per cent of its men unemployed with building permits at \$23,629,030 for the month. In March, 1930, the same local had 43 per cent of men unemployed, with building permits at \$5,344,560. If building permits were a constant index of the trend, then approximately 72 per cent should have been unemployed in March. The point is building

Locals which have kept record of unemployed believe that the five day week has kept 10 per cent more of their men steadily at work.

Continued increase in jobless due to labor-displacing machinery makes curtailed hours pressing necessity.

operations projected in any given month do not affect electrical workers for two or three months later. Then they affect different locals in different ways. Some locals have a great many more men on steady jobs (maintenance work) than others, and these are quite independent of building operations. All these varying factors cannot be satisfactorily charted. Figures are presented, therefore, on their face value.

In passing, it should be noted that the most satisfactory basis for comparison is the actual number of man-hours worked by the local each month.

Baltimore has adopted this plan.

Two Large Cities of U. S. With Approximately Same Membership

	With Five Day Week	Without Five Day Week	Unemployed
Aug., 1929	No men idle.....		19%
Sept., 1929	No men idle.....		16.8%
Oct., 1929	1.4% Unemployed		
Nov., 1929	5%	No figures	
Dec., 1929	9%		18%
Jan., 1930	14%		24%
Feb., 1930	20%		31%
Mar., 1930	22%		43%
Apr., 1930	19%		32%

Three Questions Asked

The questionnaire sent to each city working the five-day week for at least six months was simple. It suggested three lines of inquiry:

1. Do you believe fewer men are idle in your local today because you instituted the short work week?
2. Have you any figures measuring the normal slack in employment for your local before you instituted the five-day week?
3. Do you believe as much in the five-day week as a remedy for unemployment now as you did before you reached the present period of depression?

Replies are set down herewith with no attempt at exhaustiveness.

Cleveland

"In reply to your communication of April 18, I beg to advise that, without a doubt, the five-day week has materially benefited

our membership and improved employment generally.

"However, we have no records available, of any accurate data, on this important subject as none were ever kept. We have averaged about 15 men out of work in the last 10 months. This fact, however, is no indication as you well know that the Union Terminals project employed a large number of our men. This job is now about completed and at this writing we have on our hands 60 men off this one job, and the prospects are uncertain as to the near future in Cleveland.

"We believe that we will average about 10 per cent of our membership out of work for the next six months."

Dallas

"There is no question but the five-day week has helped us with the unemployment condition. Building conditions are not as good now as they were before the five-day week was adopted but have very few men loafing at present.

"Some of our members did not like it at first but it is hard to get any one to work on Saturday at any price now, as Saturday is now considered as an extra recreation day.

"I believe that the time is coming when we will have to adopt a four-day week or a six-hour day. I think that any local will benefit by adopting the five-day week. We allow one man to stay in the shop Saturday morning to take care of trouble work.

"I hope this will help you with your move in trying to adopt the five-day week."

Los Angeles

"In January, 1929, the overhead department in the Municipal Bureau of Power and Light, the institution which employs the bulk of our members, announced the lay-off of some 30 men. We called on the officials of the department and instituted the five-day week, effective February 1, 1929—this to apply to the overhead department only, thus preventing the lay-off of the 30 men.

"In March, 1930, the same institution, the Municipal Bureau of Power and Light, informed us that some 40 men were to be laid off, due to lack of funds and the general depression. Again, we had a conference with the officials and, through our increased numerical strength and greater prestige, we extended the five-day week to the trouble department, thus again preventing the lay-off of these 40 men.

"Therefore, to be specific in answering your question No. 1—'Do you believe fewer men are idle in your local today because you instituted the short work week?'—answer, yes, we know there are fewer men idle because of the short work week. Answering your No. 2, which reads, 'Have you any figures measuring the normal slack in employment for your local before you instituted the five-day week?' answer, only

conjectural, but generally estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent.

"Commenting further for your information, will say that the institution of the five-day week by Local No. 18 with the Municipal Bureau of Power and Light has saved the jobs of no less than 100 members of Local Union No. 18, and, if we can judge the temper of the men, we believe it would precipitate an unpleasant feeling should any one be made to go back to the old system of five and a half or six days per week.

"We are firmly sold on the short work week and believe that it is the one and only practical means at this time to prevent a condition of serious unemployment which exists in many of the other crafts in this city."

New York City

"Fewer men are idle due to the five-day week because it has relieved our unemployment to the extent of 10 per cent. The membership of Local Union No. 3 as a whole admits that the five-day week has given them better health, recreation and longer periods of employment.

"The local union has no records previous to the five-day week on unemployment, except January, 1929. Any figures I could quote, would only be a guess and I will therefore not attempt it.

"At the present time, we have approximately 900 unemployed. You can readily see if we had a five-and-one-half-day week we would have 600 additional men unemployed, based on 10 per cent reduction of hours from 44 to 40. The building industry is of such nature where weekly schedules are in effect for the rapid completion of a structure which with the owner holding the builder to a certain date of completion, forces the contractor to always have his job fully manned, with the result that the five-day week automatically requires the contractor to place additional men to meet dates of completion. This is often offset by the men being laid off at an earlier date but the percentage seems to favor the local union as far as labor dollar returns are figures for an operation.

Pittsburgh

"In reference to your letter what effect the five-day week has on our local union, state same has worked wonders with the unemployment situation in our local union since it has been in effect, September, 1928.

"It has created employment for 75 additional men per week, per year.

"We also have a law that does not allow our members to work more than 40 hours per week, which of course means that when there is overtime on any job that the electrical contractor calls our office and gets new men who might be out of employment. The reason I mention this fact is that it has created additional work for the unemployed along with the five-day week."

Philadelphia

"I wish to apologize for the delay in answering your letter of April 18, 1930. I purposely put off the answer to this letter in order that I might be able to get a more comprehensive opinion of the case as it exists in our jurisdiction, by talking to as many as I could on the subject. Unfortunately, we have no statistics on which we could base an authoritative answer to the question, and are forced to depend entirely on personally formed opinions. In gathering these opinions one is struck with the fact that the present unusually severe unemployment situation, with rumors and

counter rumors of the probable duration of the slump flying thick and fast, has not seemed to awaken any feeling against the five-day week.

"There seems to be a general unanimity of opinion that more men are at work than would be if we were working the Saturday mornings. And bear in mind there are plenty of men out at the present time. In this we feel we have no monopoly, as all reports we receive point to the same condition in practically all jurisdictions. Another point to consider is the fact that we are still forced to maintain the "emergency clause" which until we are able to legitimately do away with, undoubtedly keeps some men off the five-day roll."

Portland

"In answering question No. 1, will state that for the past 18 months Portland building trades mechanics have been in a chaotic condition. We have had such a large number of idle men that it will be almost impossible to give authentic information regarding the effect that the five-day week has had on this additional number of unemployed.

"Answer No. 2. No doubt our conditions are universal, but 90 per cent of the unemployed of Local No. 48 and the unemployed of all the building trades work is occasioned by seasonal occupation. For the past 12 years the writer has been familiar with the unemployed situation here in Portland. Every winter the electrical worker averages between 10 and 12 per cent of all the idle mechanics.

"However, I would like to say that the five-day week, since instituted and which we have enjoyed for the past couple years, has created more employment than when we worked the 44-hour week.

"I believe the consensus of opinion of Local No. 48 is that the members would sacrifice a great deal before they would relinquish their five-day week. We were the second local in the city to adopt the five-day system and I believe there are now only three locals who are affiliated with the building trades council who do not enjoy working only five days a week."

Seattle

"Your communication dated April 18, asking the result of the 40 hours per week which we have had in force for a considerable time.

"There can be no chance to argue for a return of the 44-hour week in this institution—to attempt such a thing would cause a near revolution. Strangely enough the employers of this city (electrical contractors, I mean) are nearly as strong in support of the idea as are the members of this local.

"We know to a positive certainty that it

is a partial remedy for idleness, possessing more merit than any other scheme so far suggested, which, added to the favorable reception given it by the electrical contractors seems to give the idea a double virtue.

"Unfortunately, we have no figures measuring the normal slack prior to the inception of the 40-hour week."

Joliet, Ill.

"In answer to your questionnaire of April 18, I wish to state that the five-day week has helped to cut down our idle men.

"Answer No. 1. Where we formerly had from 10 to 12 men loafing at the slack season we now have from four to six on and off.

"Answer No. 2. We now have, during this present depression of employment, only six men loafing and the rest of the members getting all the way from three to five days each week."

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

"In reply to yours of April 18, in the matter of the five-day week, beg to advise as follows:

"1. Do you believe fewer men are idle in your local today because you instituted the short work week?

"Yes, because it takes one-half day from each man who formerly worked five and one-half days and gives it to someone else.

"2. Have you any figures measuring the normal slack in employment for your local before you instituted the five-day week?

"No, we have no exact figures but we do know from observation, especially at this time of depression, when we have only about 10 per cent of our members out of employment, that the five-day week is of great benefit to the organization as a whole. We also believe it permits the worker to recuperate some of his lost energy, especially in these days of high speed and high living. As you fully realize it gives a man two days' rest out of seven, therefore tends to bring about greater efficiency for employer and permits the man to recuperate the expended energy during the week.

"This is about all the data that I can give you on this subject, and I might add that all trades in Westchester County are enjoying the five-day week."

Salem, Oreg.

"In reply to your letter of April 18, I wish to say that Local No. 280 has had the five-day week for the past eight months. All of our men are busy at present, which I believe is a better record than we had last year at this time, although there is not a great deal of building going on here.

"I regret that our local has no record of employment which would give you the information you desire. There is a general feeling among the membership that the five-day week has been a help, and there have been fewer idle men as compared with a year ago."

Salinas, Calif.

"1. There are fewer men idle since we have had the five-day week.

"2. Prior to time of the short work week, I find we averaged five unemployed men and under the short work week, even during the recent great depression, we have averaged only two men unemployed."

Santa Barbara, Calif.

"1. There are undoubtedly more jobs as a result of the five-day week. We have enjoyed plenty of work since the five days



went into effect but it is doubtful if the 40-hour week had anything to do with it.

"2. We have no figures concerning the unemployed, prior to the five-day week, which went into effect July 1, 1924.

"From time to time we have slack periods, but are seldom flooded with idle men as the members travel after a short idle spell. In turn we often send to neighboring locals for men, when business picks up."

World's First All-Radio Train Provides New Psychological Experiment

The most extensive experiment ever made in the use of radio on railway trains is being carried out this month aboard the "Red Special," a train of all-Pullman, all-compartment cars on which nearly 200 delegates and guests to the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association in San Francisco are making a 33-day trip around the continent. When this special train left New York City on May 31, 100 radio loudspeakers were at work, one installed in each compartment and drawing room on the train and one or more in each room of the club cars, observation cars and other public parts of the train. New radio devices worked out by engineers of the R. C. A.-Victor Company will keep the loudness and quality of the reception constant no matter how many individual loudspeakers are in use and how many are turned off. A special antenna on the roof of the baggage car will receive programs from every part of the United States, it is expected, no matter where the train may be. The extent to which passengers on the trip use the loudspeakers in their state-rooms, and especially whether this average use increases or decreases as the trip goes on, will constitute, it is expected, an interesting psychological experiment on the value of such entertainment on long railway journeys.

Foresees Will Making By Talkies

The newest use of talking motion pictures, it was stated by Mr. O. H. Caldwell, editor of the new magazine, "Electronics," at the recent conference on lighting at the Westinghouse Lighting Institute in New York City, is for making wills. In recent instances, Mr. Caldwell stated, instead of writing an ordinary will which is then acknowledged before witnesses, the testator called in a motion picture operator and camera, spoke his desires before the camera and microphone and had both his face and his voice photographed on the film. The witnesses next appear before the camera, state that they have heard the will thus made and witness it. If desired, a notary or other public official may appear at the same time on the screen and have his official attestation added to the vocal record. The idea has the advantage, Mr. Caldwell said, that the facial expression of the testator and the inflections of his voice are recorded with the actual words; something which may become important if the precise wishes of the testator are questioned in court or if some contestant attacks the will on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind or was under undue influence when it was made. While time and experience will be necessary, it is admitted, before the courts can make rules for the acceptance of such novel evidence, use of talking motion pictures for such legal purposes is likely, Mr. Caldwell believes, to become of considerable future importance.

ROSTER

Local Unions of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Which Enjoy Five-Day Week, As of June, 1930

Local Union	City	Local Union	City	Local Union	City
1	St. Louis, Mo.	159	Madison, Wis.	458	Aberdeen, Wash.
3	New York, N. Y.	163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	470	Haverhill, Mass.
5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	164	Jersey City, N. J.	501	Yonkers, N. Y.
18	Los Angeles, Calif.	176	Joliet, Ill.	522	Lawrence, Mass.
26	Washington, D. C.	191	Everett, Wash.	535	Evansville, Ind.
28	Baltimore, Md.	208	Norwalk, Conn.	538	Danville, Ill.
31	Duluth, Minn.	210	Atlantic City, N. J.	569	San Diego, Calif.
33	New Castle, Pa.	211	Atlantic City, N. J.	573	Warren, Ohio
38	Cleveland, Ohio	213	Vancouver, B. C.	578	Hackensack, N. J.
46	Seattle, Wash.	215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	581	Morristown, N. J.
48	Portland, Oreg.	225	Norwich, Conn.	584	Tulsa, Okla.
53	Kansas City, Mo.	236	Streator, Ill.	595	Oakland, Calif.
59	Dallas, Texas	243	Salinas, Calif.	607	Shamokin, Pa.
64	Youngstown, Ohio	246	Steubenville, Ohio	611	Albuquerque, N. M.
76	Tacoma, Wash.	262	Plainfield, N. J.	617	San Mateo, Calif.
77	Seattle, Wash.	280	Salem, Oreg.	623	Butte, Mont.
86	Rochester, N. Y.	309	E. St. Louis, Ill.	627	Lorain, Ohio
98	Philadelphia, Pa.	323	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	631	Newburgh, N. Y.
100	Fresno, Calif.	325	Binghamton, N. Y.	654	Kingston, N. Y.
102	Paterson, N. J.	336	Klamath Falls, Ore.	660	Waterbury, Conn.
103	Boston, Mass.	349	Miami, Fla.	668	Lafayette, Ind.
106	Jamestown, N. Y.	358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	669	Springfield, Ohio
122	Great Falls, Mont.	369	Louisville, Ky.	675	Elizabeth, N. J.
124	Kansas City, Mo.	373	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	712	New Brighton, Pa.
127	Kenosha, Wis.	377	Lynn, Mass.	717	Boston, Mass.
129	Elyria, Ohio	394	Auburn, N. Y.	719	Manchester, N. H.
133	Middletown, N. Y.	413	Santa Barbara, Cal.	728	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
136	Birmingham, Ala.	428	Bakersfield, Calif.	996	Bradford, Pa.
140	Schenectady, N. Y.	456	N. Brunswick, N. J.		

AN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

SURVEY CONFERENCE PROPOSED

Albert Thomas, the director of the International Labor Office, in his report to the International Labor Conference, now in session at Geneva, Switzerland, urges in effect the calling of a world business survey conference to deal with the unemployment problem, which is admittedly world wide at the present moment. Such a conference would in many ways be similar to the one that President Hoover called to deal with the setback in American business. The director discusses at length what was done in the United States to offset the recession. He emphasizes particularly the action of the state governors in undertaking to devote more than \$3,000,000,000 to public works, and President Hoover's determination to throw all the organized efforts of the nation in a supreme effort to overcome the crisis and to summon the representative leaders in a series of conferences that drew up the program of action. In summing up the results, the director said:

"Thanks to these practical measures, it would seem that the worst has been avoided; the year did not close in the confusion that at one moment might have been feared, and from different sides grounds for fresh hopes seem to have arisen.

"As far as concerns the International Labor Office, constantly engaged as it is in difficult international negotiations and faced with all sorts of reasons and sometimes economic pretexts for non-ratification of conventions, it ventures to express the hope that action of the kind which has just been referred to may be taken throughout the world."

The report of the director of the International Labor Office discusses the question

of the general economic position in the United States in relation to the program of international social reform. The director does not believe that anything new has happened in the economic world, but that we have been going through the usual cycle of prosperity, recession and depression. The economic situation in the United States is gone into rather fully because, as the director says, the influence of the United States has been "predominant" on the march of events. Nor has the United States itself been free from the influence of world economic conditions. In fact, "the extent of the economic interdependence of nations may once again be seen in reactions which are so many lessons in solidarity." Every part of the world was affected. Overexpansion was universal.

Many a woman committing herself to a course that disregards the edicts of society knows in her mind that she is doing a foolish thing, while with her heart she rejoices in her folly and lauds herself for her high indifference to convention.

Then, when she finds herself suspected, assailed or ridiculed, she is amazed and deeply wounded, though with her intellect she has clearly understood the inevitableness of her reward.

This propensity to divorce impulse from good judgment, to do a rash thing for affection's sake, and then to writhe when the condemnation comes—is there any more truly feminine bit of sophistry in the strange round of woman's reason? The ostrich with her head in the sand is not more pathetic or absurd than a woman thus hoodwinking herself.—Margaret Ashmun.

COMMENT

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

JOHN J. BOYLE, General Chairman of Electrical Workers on the Chicago and Eastern Indiana Railroad, says:

"We need a union that can function quickly, as we are in most cases dealing with opponents that have highly efficient organizations, who can, in most cases, start the race and finish before we have begun to run."

Boyle is right. But how can you have a quickly functioning, effective union when you have so many officers with divided authority and tied hands—and when you conduct most business by mass meetings? Our opponents are not so foolish.

If we are to have such a union, then there must be more authority—placed where it belongs—less talk and less meetings. Theory is sweet. But experience is bitter. I believe the Special Constitution Committee will do its best to meet present-day needs—and do it fearlessly.

Again I insist the greatest trouble with most unions is too much gas. Historically, this goes back to a conception of the union that's all wrong. The union has been falsely conceived as a political body, with political aims and functions. It's not. It's an organization for production, for building up. Its function is to transact business, to do an economic task, not to settle abstract problems. Wind—talk—are the motive power of politics. Work—action—are the motive power of a producing organization.

When it gets to mere argument, for the sake of argument, I quit. Recently I quit to a northern editor when I wrote:

"Yours is the sort of answer I rather expected—an argument. We don't agree. I want to build. You want to criticize. You feel time has given me the wrong outlook. I feel it has made you rather foolish. You think me quite wrong. I think you rather hopeless. I've read your Declaration. It's the same old story. It's like the sparrow chirping at the storm. I'm exceedingly busy, simply swamped with work. So let's end it. Let's see who can accomplish the most beneficial and lasting results for the workers."

I've learned by experience. Though experience burns deeply, it caused me to change gradually. It stripped me of my precious "ideas." It caused me to see the worst—and the best—in men. Experience—contact with brutal realities—forced me down to fact's

level. Experience robbed me of theories and impressions gained from reading and dreaming. It stopped me from believing what I wanted to believe—and from being carried away by applause or hisses—frowns or smiles—praise or criticism—sentiment or stampedes.

Some wise one said: "There are three sides to a story: your side, my side, and the right side." Only a foolish, impulsive, sentimental or inexperienced man acts on hearing just one side. One-sided information has made a fool of many a man.

It's amusing. Those who talk most about democracy usually belong to a losing minority. They love to dwell in the clouds. They love theorizing and pet phrases. They love to talk about what they call "principles"—not brutal actualities. They worship something they know little about. They are the poorest of sports. They fail to have their way and are unwilling to abide by the decision of the majority. Poor losers always want special consideration.

Certain things stick. They remain with you through life. An elderly lawyer—17 years ago—told me:

"As you go through life, try to remember this story: A horse was lost in a little town. The natives searched for two weeks. Finally a halfwit said: 'I'll go find the horse.'"

"In a couple of hours he returned to the grocery store with the horse. The natives were amazed. The half-wit said: 'That's nothing! I just thought, if I were a horse, where I would go to hide. I went out there. And there was the horse.'"

This story has helped me a great deal. It has aided me in trying to anticipate what's in men's minds, and what they will do. People say: "Don't judge others by yourself!" How else can we judge them?

For 200 years men have labored under the futile notion that if you let things drift they will cure themselves. But we still have poverty, war, disease, unemployment, and industrial hypocrisy. No problem—human, political or labor—will be solved or can be solved until we wash our minds clean of sentimentality; face the facts; get the facts analyzed; reach conclusions and have the courage to act. Don't be fooled. Time cures nothing. Things *do not* cure themselves.

Recently I noticed a perfect example of a man not knowing what he was writing or talking about. Per-

haps science will some day find a way to extract poison from men's minds and stop their wild guessing and theorizing.

The other day a keen student told me:

"Yours is a new method. This will make your job all the harder and dangerous. Being a pioneer they will expect you to be a miracle man."

Yes, there is a danger—a danger of men expecting too much—a danger of arousing hopes that cannot possibly be satisfied in the time many will expect. When miracles do not occur a reaction is bound to set in with some. Always this is the case with humans. But please don't worry or rejoice. It won't destroy anything or anybody—except some popularity.

BUSINESS AGENTS

A retiring Business Agent writes:

"I quit. Life is too short for me to represent this organization, to fight the non-union boss, fight for every job, and then fight the union on top of that. Jealousy among the members has created so much distrust there is no faith in anyone. Every action is questioned in the light of a crooked deal. Actions taken for the good of the local are, without exception, bitterly fought by the members. They simply won't have the truth—and so I'm through. It was a bitter experience."

Another one puts it this way:

"I refuse to be a candidate. I'm returning to work with the tools. The petty arguments finally get a fellow down."

Let me say this to Business Agents—especially to the new ones:

The game is a killer. It's a soul-crusher. It'll ruin you, finish you, or it'll make something out of you—it'll fit and train you as nothing else will. It's stormy and rough. You may not last. Few do. Few stick.

I've seen many new agents start out full of life, lots of hope, confidence and determination. Soon they become discouraged or heartsick—and quit or are thrown out. The nature of the work soon takes effect. It makes some men almost helpless—some bitter, mean, surly. Others are made bigger, stronger and more determined—but only a precious few.

Too many business agents let ignorant, warped-minded, ungrateful fools break their spirit. Some make their own lives miserable by trying to satisfy, pet and coddle these hangers-back. Some of you let your friends pump you full of poisons—wreck your health and minds and then give you "hell" for getting drunk. I've gone through it all. I've seen so much of it—seen so many promising men go down under the onslaught of flattery, criticism and temptations—men we needed so badly.

This organization cries out in its need for good men—capable men who can stand up under the strain and go through. Too many let the slurring, cutting remarks of blind fools get them down. They will break your heart, if you let them.

An old lawyer once said to me in the west:

"You are a very young man. You'll get nowhere unless you hold yourself above a lack of appreciation or want of kindness on the part of others."

The shortsighted, the ignorant and twisted minded, know little or nothing—they care nothing—about the problems labor officials struggle with. They know nothing—they care nothing—about the heartaches and pains such men suffer—how they must constantly face danger—how they must always face insults, suspicion and distrust—how they must put up with the meanest, lowest, vicious stories—and how they must constantly face a lying, hostile press. All this can no more be avoided in this work than you can stop the flow of the waters.

Yes, some would have you wear the greasy shirt, grow your hair long, sleep in the bunkhouse, eat hot dogs, keep you up all night, fill you full of hooch—and then send you forth to do business with technicians, trained negotiators, lawyers and the best brains money can buy. And the cheaper you are, the less you are paid; the filthier you are, the less respect such men have for you—and the more they will abuse you.

Don't let men flatter or abuse you. Don't let the clapping of hands make a petty politician of you, as it has so many. Make men respect you. Make no promises you can't fulfill. Don't arouse false hopes. Painting dreams will surely destroy you. Don't scatter your efforts. Do the work you are paid to do. Concentrate on one thing at a time—and don't let anyone pull you away from it.

I realize that some representatives have gone as far as humans could be reasonably expected to go. You can't blame them for refusing to be errand boys or kicking blocks. But it pains me just the same to see the organization lose the services of good men. I hate to see unions be their own worst enemies. Men are too hard to find. Napoleon once said:

"My God! How rare men are."

H. H. Roach

Constitution Changes Measure Union's Growth

PRESIDENT BROACH has convened the new Constitution Committee in Washington. The room in the Electrical Workers Building, 1200 15th Street N. W., used regularly by the International Executive Council will see the lawmakers on this historic occasion begin and end their important duties. "Changing an organization's laws in this manner is an innovation," says Labor, national weekly, "and the large vote in favor of the plan is a vote of confidence in President Broach." The men who will be associated with President Broach and Secretary Bugniatet in this project, and authorized by referendum vote May 15, are:

1. Cecil M. Shaw, financial secretary, Inside Local No. 353, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
2. Charles M. Feider, recording secretary and business agent, Outside Local No. 18, Los Angeles, Calif.
3. Harry Brigaerts, business agent, Inside Local No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.
4. B. E. Syester, business agent, Inside Local No. 347, Des Moines, Iowa.
5. J. J. Duffy, general chairman, Electrical Workers on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Railroad Local No. 886, Minneapolis, Minn.
6. Irwin Knott, business agent, Outside Local No. 9, Chicago, Ill.
7. Frank Wilson, president, Inside Local No. 3, New York City.
8. T. L. Elder, business agent and financial secretary, Mixed Local No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.
9. John Bradley, president, Inside Local No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.
10. John J. Ragan, financial secretary, Inside Local No. 103, Boston, Mass.
11. Louis Ingram, Outside Local No. 156, Fort Worth, Texas.

The new constitution, when printed, will go immediately into effect. The changes forecast include, in general, the following:

Simplification of language, and the utmost abbreviation of material so as to secure the greatest clearness possible.

Bringing together and harmonizing all sections bearing on any given subject. In the course of years of growth sections bearing on the same subject have become separated.

Modernization of the documents based upon long practical experience, in every

New Constitution Committee convenes in Washington. Epochal advances seen as basic laws are to be codified to meet new conditions.

part of the United States and Canada.

Cutting away of dead wood, in language and content, the inheritance of days long past.

Constitutions are like the rings of a tree they tell the age of the organism which produce them. In the nearly 40 years of its life, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has passed through many internal changes, and has encountered mixed economic conditions. When the Union began in 1891, in St. Louis, electricity as a science was young, and the modern organization of business still younger. It is a curious coincidence, but the year the Brotherhood was founded saw the promulgation of the anti-trust laws. Anti-trust laws were deemed necessary to meet the steadily growing organization of business into huge corporations, and the concentration of banking into fewer hands.

This tendency, begun in the 90's, may be said to be completed now. It is doubtful

whether the Union fathers foresaw the changed character of conditions which would confront the organization in 1930, and it is to correct this shortcoming that the new Constitution Committee is to set to work. The idea is to build the organization into a more agile, flexible, business unit, to cope with the newer economic conditions.

Insurance Firms Merge

There was consummated in the late weeks of June the consolidation of the John Mitchell Mutual Life of Hazelton, Pa., and the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, Washington, D. C. The latter is the first old-line life insurance company in the labor field. The John Mitchell was established soon after the advent of the Union Cooperative. The miners backed the John Mitchell, and the electrical workers the Union Cooperative, though the Union Cooperative quickly established itself as the leading company in the labor world writing more group insurance in labor unions than any other. The merged firm is in a strong position. Admitted assets are close to \$1,000,000.

Brother Howard H. Caldwell, Vacaville, Calif., is running in the primaries for Representative from the Sixth California District.



AT THE END OF THIS IMPRESSIVE VISTA IS 1200 15TH ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., WHERE THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE BEGINS ITS HISTORIC LABORS.

This earth, with its infinitude of life and beauty and mystery, and the universe in the midst of which we are placed, with its overwhelming immensities of suns and nebulae, of light and motion, are as they are, firstly, for the development of life culminating in man; secondly, as a vast schoolhouse for the higher education of the human race in preparation for the enduring spiritual life to which it is destined.—*Alfred Russel Wallace.*

Work is the mission of mankind on this earth. A day is ever struggling forward, a day will arrive, in some approximate degree, when he who has no work to do, by whatever name he may be called, will not find it good to show himself in our quarter of the solar system, but may go and look out elsewhere if there be any idle planet discoverable. Let all honest workers rejoice that such law, the first of nature, has been recognized by them.—*George Bernard Shaw.*

Display your loyalty to fellow trade unionists by demanding union made goods and union service.

35-Hour Work Week Offered By Church Statesman

By Rev. JOHN A. RYAN, D. D.

THE United States Bureau of Labor Statistics informs us that employment in this country declined about 9 per cent from March, 1929, to March, 1930, that the decline began last November, that there was another sharp decline in December and that in January and February of this year there was a further decline. The figures of unemployment for April have not yet been published, but those for March show a decline of 1 per cent from February of this year, and 10 per cent fewer persons at work than the average for the year 1926. No one knows how many workers have been out of employment during the past winter or are idle today. The Secretary of Labor a few weeks ago put the figure at 3,000,000, but it is safe to increase that estimate to 5,000,000. Many observers think that the unemployment situation is worse than it has been at any time since 1914 and some contend that we should have to go back to 1893 to find an equally serious condition. I quote two statements which speak for themselves. The first is taken from a letter by the mayor of Evansville, Ind., a city of somewhat less than 100,000 inhabitants:

"I have listened to more stories of real distress than I thought could possibly exist in America. This demand has been so insistent that I have had little time to give to the serious duties of my office. . . . I have callers at my home and my phone even at home rings almost incessantly, due to calls for men who need employment or their wives who recite their distress and needs. The whole thing is a nightmare, but I am unable to absorb scarcely any of this labor and when I do help a man find a job, it is usually at the expense of some other fellow being thrown out of work. I have had applications from college men, accountants and school teachers who are willing to accept the lowest type of employment to earn bread and clothing for their families. Very few of our industries are running full time or with their full quota of labor. Evansville has quite a diversity in its industries, but all branches seem to be suffering. The relief is beyond our power to supply."

Churchman Agrees

The other statement was made not long ago by a parish priest in New York City:

"Whatever the statistics of unemployment may say, whether the number of idle workers runs into many millions or not, I do not know, but I do know and so do most other pastors in New York, that not for many years have there been so many people out of work, and in such keen distress because of unemployment. Through my reception rooms last week there passed nearly 200 of my parishioners; each one begging for help to secure a job; or a job for Jimmie or Jane, or Mary or Bob, thrown out of work without fault of their own. Our Saint Vincent de Paul Society cannot possibly get enough money to help the

Courageous facing of momentous problem of growing jobless includes 35-hour week and higher wages. Rev. Dr. Ryan, internationally known economist, has always anticipated trend of social improvement.

really desperate cases. So it goes. Moreover, there is discontent; there is sullen anger, in addition to bewilderment and distress. The poor are asking why they should suffer so, when the rich multiply; and not only is it the very poor who ask that difficult question; for hundreds of families that generally would not be classed among the poor—respectable people, usually quite safe and fairly prosperous—are now sinking down among the indigent class. And upon these smoldering sparks of sullen anger, of justifiable discontent, are being blown the winds of the revolutionary spirit. The soil is rich for the seeds of Bolshevik agitation. And they are being scattered lavishly. And if they have a chance to take root among our people; among decent, Christian families, not unused to periods of poverty—think of the ranker soil ready for that dreadful sowing among the mil-

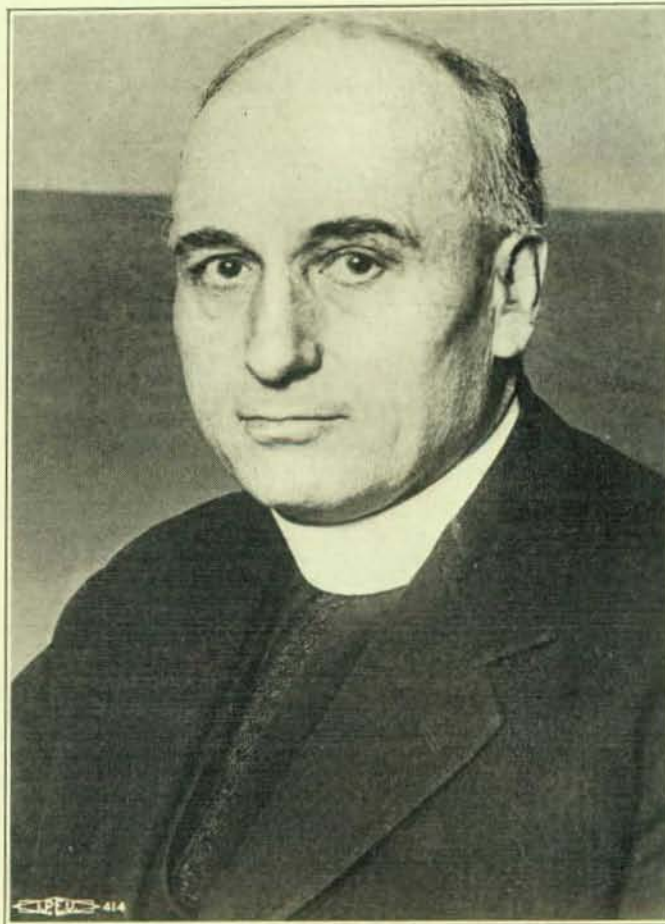
lions of people in this country who are without the steadying factors of religion. I believe that if today or tomorrow there appeared a man of magnetic personality, an apostle of social revolt, fires would soon flame up in many places; possibly to meet in some great conflagration."

Some Futile Remedies

What can be done to remedy these conditions? Certain measures have been widely advocated which must be pronounced either wholly or partially futile. These are stabilization, public works and optimistic talk. Stabilization is wholly futile as a remedy for the great increase in unemployment from which we are now suffering, because the most that it could do would be to relieve the situation in seasonal industries. When men talk of stabilization they mean the evening out of employment in certain industries which at present operate at full time during certain months of the year and either shut down entirely or reduce greatly their activities during the remaining months. Familiar examples are the building trades and garment making. Even if all seasonal industries were to employ the same number of workers every month throughout the year, the unemployment that we have been facing for the last five or six months would be only slightly reduced because the greater part of it is in industries that ordinarily operate steadily the year around. Stabilization is good for

the industries that are seasonal; it is worthless for industries that are not seasonal. To represent it as a remedy for unemployment in the great majority of our industries is to deceive ourselves and to prevent us from exploring the possibilities of genuine remedies.

The increase of public works could be made an effective remedy if it were carried far enough. The extent to which it has been carried in the last few months as a result of President Hoover's conferences with business men last fall has been of very little consequence, for the simple reason that the amount of increase was sufficient to give employment to only a small fraction of those out of work. At the meeting of state governors in New Orleans, December, 1928, a proposal was put forward for an expansion of public works to the amount of \$3,000,000,000 to meet such conditions as have obtained since last November. Probably that amount of money made immediately available for the carrying on of public works would have prevented any considerable increase of unemployment. As a matter of fact, only a small amount has been appropriated over the amount expended last year. The administrative obstacles to such a vast increase of public expenditures are very considerable. At any rate, neither President Hoover nor any leader of industry has consistently attempted to bring about such a large expenditure. Recently the National



REV. JOHN A. RYAN
Noted Economist.

Unemployment League urged the President to recommend a bond issue of \$3,000,000,000 for road improvements and road building. It is the only effective measure that has been mentioned since last November, but it has received no encouragement from the national administration nor from the masters of industry.

Talk Taboo

As a solution of the unemployment problem optimistic talk is subject to very serious limitations. This conclusion should be well established by this time. The conferences of business and labor leaders called by President Hoover last November undoubtedly made a brave effort to create industrial confidence and to prevent undue discouragement. The pronouncements made by the conferences did check somewhat the downward trend of business activity but they were not able to stop it altogether, much less to provide a recovery. After all, neither confidence nor any other mental attitude will furnish a demand for goods to persons who have not the money to buy. Notwithstanding the valiant efforts of the President and his conferences, unemployment was greater in December than in November, greater in January and February than in December and greater in March than in any preceding month since the conferences were held. The recommendation not to lower wages nor to discharge employees has not been followed by employers generally, for employment in March was 8½ per cent less than in November, 84,000 employees were dropped on the railroads alone between December 15 and February 15, while payroll totals were 9 per cent less in March than in November and 1.2 per cent lower than in February.

The optimistic statements since made by the President of the United States have been sadly contradicted by the trend of industrial events. Early in January he announced that the corner had been turned and that business was definitely on the up grade. The end of that month showed a worse condition than the beginning. About the first of March President Hoover predicted an upward turn within 60 days. When the 60 days were completed the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the level of employment was lower than it had been when our Chief Executive essayed the role of industrial prophet. In his address to the Chamber of Commerce, May 1, he said: "I am convinced we have now passed the worst and with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover." Two days later a disastrous break occurred on the stock exchange due in large measure to the fact that the heavy clouds in the business sky were still unrelieved by the tiniest patch of silver lining. In the same address the President declared that the efforts of himself and his industrial conferences last November had "succeeded to a remarkable degree." If the President wishes to apply the word "success" to an achievement which no doubt prevented conditions from being as bad as they would have been in the absence of conferences, but which utterly failed to prevent a continued and disastrous decline in business activities, there is no law of language which forbids him to use the term in that way. He informed his audience that with one exception the mayors and governors cooperating with him had reported "continuously decreasing unemployment" each month. But the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports continuously increasing unemployment in all the months from the end of October to the first of April. The President seemed to be of the

opinion that an improved system of employment agencies would provide a remedy for technological unemployment. But when machines throw men out of work faster than new jobs can be created for them no system of employment agencies will prove adequate; for what is needed then is more jobs, not more information about jobs that do not exist. Finally, the President admitted that he might later on appoint a commission to study industrial depressions and the means of preventing them. But all the facts that could be developed through such a commission were before the eyes of his Committee on Recent Economic Changes, and this committee suggested no remedy except one which is undesirable from the view point of humanity and good morals. To this latter point I shall return.

Figures Misleading

Equally futile and misleading was the optimism handed to the same audience by the chairman of President Hoover's Business Survey Committee, Julius Barnes. "Large American industry," he said, "is fully carrying out the construction program forecast by them last December." Well, this program has not prevented a continuous decline in employment since last December. Mr. Barnes pointed to "a manifest adjustment of production goods to current consumption." In plainer language this means that manufacturers have reduced production because they cannot sell goods to men who are out of work. He reports a great increase in savings and in money available for loans. To be sure, but the real significance of this fact is that business men do not feel justified in borrowing money to produce goods that cannot be sold to men who have been deprived of earning power and purchasing power.

The sum of the matter is that neither our political nor our industrial leaders have furnished the intelligent guidance that we had a right to expect from them in the critical situation that has existed for the last six months and from which we have not yet emerged.

Partially Effective Remedies

Among remedies that would be partially effective, are an agency for the collection of statistics about unemployment and a system of unemployment exchanges to be operated by the Federal Government in connection with similar agencies maintained in states and cities. The first of these proposals would be very helpful as a preliminary to real remedies inasmuch as it would provide adequate information. The second would reduce to some extent the time wasted by workers in seeking jobs when jobs are really available. But it would not create jobs. It would have been of little help any time during the last five months. Both these measures are provided for in bills introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wagner. The first has already been adopted by the Senate, but the second is opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers and apparently by other business organizations which for some curious reasons do not desire really effective agencies for bringing the manless job into conjunction with the jobless man. Senator Wagner's third bill, which also has passed the Senate, would provide an increase of appropriations for public works at the beginning of a depression. It is good so far as it goes, but the appropriation which it calls for, \$150,000,000, would be utterly inadequate in a business depression as great as that of 1930. In addition to these measures two palliatives must be mentioned. Insurance

might be so organized as incidentally to prevent some unemployment, but its main benefit would be reaped by those out of work. A better method would be to provide them with jobs, but until this is done, they ought to receive regular payments out of an unemployment fund, established by law. Workers unable to find work should not, in a country as large as ours, be compelled to subsist on charity. Finally, old age pensions would relieve the plight of thousands upon thousands of aged men and women who are no longer able to obtain employment. It is particularly necessary and appropriate in our time, when workers are regarded as too old in many industries after they have passed the age of forty-five.

Only Effective Remedies

The present great volume of unemployment is not due to the crash in the stock market last fall nor to seasonal operation of some industries, nor to a lack of employment exchanges nor to any other temporary or relatively insignificant factor. It is an accumulation due to the chronic capacity of our industries for overproduction. In the jargon of the economists, the unemployment with which we have to deal is called "technological," that is, it is the necessary results of the rapid displacement of men by machines and the inability of the excluded workers to find other jobs within a reasonable period of time. Obviously none of the remedies that we have been considering is adequate to this peculiar kind of unemployment.

A recently published book is entitled "Too Many Farmers." This is the root of the so-called farm problem. Although hundreds of thousands of men and women and their children have left the farms in the last ten years, there are still too many engaged in agricultural production. Owing mainly to vastly improved agricultural machinery, they produce more wheat, corn, cotton and other staples than can be sold at profitable prices. A similar excessive capacity, though not uniformly to the same degree, exists in coal mining and in the textile, boot and shoe and other industries. Indeed, there is probably no major industry in the United States which in any two consecutive years has operated up to 90 per cent of its capacity. Between 1919 and 1925 the available per capita production in all industries in the United States increased 39 per cent; between 1920 and 1927 the per capita increase in factories was 25 per cent. But the number of workers in factories was 1,250,000 less in 1928 than in 1923. It has been estimated that the number of persons employed in farming, manufacturing, railroading and mining was 2,300,000 less in 1928 than in 1920.

Acceleration New

To be sure, the substitution of machines for men is not a new thing in the modern world. It has been going on continuously ever since the industrial revolution a century and a half ago. The new thing about it since the Great War is its rapidity. The displaced workers have not been able to find occupation in other parts of our industrial structure. Thoughtless optimists assure us, indeed, that in the long run industry will provide places for all who are thrown out of work by improved machinery, labor-saving management and mergers. This may be true. At any rate, we cannot prove that it is a false prediction. The terrific aspect of it is that the long run required to provide jobs for the excluded workers is in hundreds of thousands of

(Continued on page 428)

Labor's Chief Wins Roosevelt Memorial Medal

ROOSEVELT, the American, said: "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness." The strenuous ardour of the man has been preserved in the memory of the nation by the Roosevelt Memorial Association. This body (since 1923) seeks to discover each year those Americans who best epitomize the spirit of Roosevelt in choosing righteousness rather than peace. This year William Green, Commodore Byrd and Hastings Hart are honored. This is the first time that a labor man has received the award.

That the award carries with it real distinction is evidenced by the list of recipients. In 1923, the medals were awarded to Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, to Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, and to General Leonard Wood. President Harding presented the medals personally in the White House before a gathering of notables in the East Room, which included members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors and distinguished officers of the Army and Navy.

In 1924, the medals were awarded to Elihu



ROOSEVELT MEDAL

Root, to Oliver Wendell Holmes and to Charles W. Elliot; in 1925, to Gifford Pinchot, to George Bird Grinnell and to Martha Berry; in 1926, to William S. Sims, Albert J. Beveridge and to Daniel Carter Beard; in 1927, to John J. Pershing, to Herbert Hoover and to John Bassett Moore; in 1928, to Charles Evans Hughes, to Frank M. Chapman and to Charles A. Lindbergh; in 1929, to Herbert Putnam, to Owen Wister and to Owen D. Young.

The Roosevelt Medal, which is three inches in diameter and of solid gold, shows on one side a head of Theodore Roosevelt and on the other a flaming sword with the motto: "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness." It was designed by James Earle Fraser.

The committee on whose recommendation the trustees of the association made the awards consists of the following: Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, chairman; Guy Murchie, Arthur W. Page, Albert Shaw, Herbert Knox Smith, E. A. Van Valkenburg, William Allen White.

In making the award to President Green the Roosevelt Memorial Association said:

"William Green receives the Roosevelt Medal for distinguished service in the cause of industrial peace. As president of the American Federation of Labor he has both symbolized and directed the new policy of co-operation in industry, representing the American conception of industrialism and self-reliance, and fighting with vigor and

Seal of public service placed upon William Green. Commodore Byrd, explorer, and Hastings Hart, specialist in prison reform, other two honored. Work in cause of industrial peace noted.

success the disruptive influence of the radical element preaching communism and class war. In a period of unrest and readjustment, he has prevented conflict, and at the same time strengthened the position of the trade union in the social order. It has been said of him that no man realizes better than he 'how materially dependent are the interests of capital and labor.' He himself has said, 'Our work must be constructive in character, educational and progressive.'

"Co-operation, as the method, and the union, as the instrumentality, represent his program. His greatest contribution to industrial progress has been the emphasis he has placed on the constructive possibilities of the trade union. He regards the union as a national institution with responsibilities as well as rights; and under his leadership it has become more and more the instrumentality through which the workers contribute to the solution of industrial problems and participate in industrial and social progress. Mr. Green himself has contributed directly to the solution of such problems, as a member of the President's Committee on Recent Economic Trends and as a participant in the White House conferences following the crash in the stock market. His own faith in progress by evolution rather than by revolution has permeated the ranks of the Federation. He has strengthened the confidence of American workers in constructive forces and pointed the way to the practical means to make those forces effective. The value to the nation of such leadership influencing the thinking and the activities of the great mass of wage-earners is not to be calculated.

"Before his election to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green was secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers. He served in the Ohio Senate for several years and secured the passage of a workman's compensation act and other legislation beneficial to workingmen. He has been a persistent advocate of the Child Labor Amendment."

Hopes That Deaf People May Hear By Electricity

A possibility of helping some kinds of deaf people to hear electrically, by feeding suitable electric currents directly into the nervous machinery of the ear without using the ordinary hearing mechanism at all, are being urged in Austria by Professor Stephan Jelinek and Dr. T. Scheiber, of the University of Vienna. In the ordinary process of hearing the sound waves that enter the outer ear are transmitted through the ear drum, the chain of small bones in the middle ear, and thence to a liquid inside the inner ear, in which liquid is coiled a nervous membrane containing thousands of separate nerve endings. The vibration of this membrane by the sound waves is believed to be the cause of the nerve sensations recognized as heard sounds. Since nerve action of all kind is electrical and since modern vacuum tube ap-

paratus can produce electric currents corresponding exactly to the vibrations of sound waves, it ought to be possible, Professor Jelinek and Dr. Scheiber argue, to pass suitable electric currents into the human ear and thus to set up in the nerve of hearing impulses just like those which are produced when hearing takes place in the usual way. Preliminary experiments are reported to have been successful and are being continued. The method is not expected to be useful in the kinds of deafness due to deterioration of the nerve of hearing but may help, the Vienna experts hope, in other kinds of deafness in which the nerve itself is not damaged.

Like Corkscrews, Not Like Logs

To sleep "like a log" is an ideal of literature, not of nature. At the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh Dr. H. M. Johnson and his associates have been studying the movements and postures of normal sleeping in-



OBVERSE OF MEDAL

dividuals by a special motion picture camera which photographs the sleeper every time that he stirs. In a recent report to the American Medical Association, Dr. Johnson, Dr. T. H. Swan and Mr. G. E. Weigand describe one normal individual thus found to twist and turn every few minutes all night long, assuming one after the other no less than 33 widely different postures. Thousands of other tests, the investigators report, have shown this almost continual twisting and turning during sleep to be the rule rather than the exception. Only persons who have been heavily drugged lie perfectly quiet when soundly asleep. What is still more remarkable, the majority of the postures assumed in bed by a normal sleeper are shown by the tell-tale camera to be contorted postures, with the body bent or contracted and the spinal column bowed and twisted, as different as possible from the usual medical advice to lie straight and relax perfectly. Apparently, the Pittsburgh investigators report, "the most restful night's sleep is characterized by the use of a considerable variety of bodily positions, all of which are contorted; none of which indicate anything like 'complete relaxation' of all parts of the skeletal muscular system, such as one may observe in a fainting person; but each of which appears to be well adapted to the relief of irritation that was set up in the posture last taken, as well as in the day's activities."

Closer Contact With A. F. of L. Sought By Geneva

ALBERT THOMAS, French labor historian, director of the International Labor Office—a labor research bureau founded as a part of the machinery of the League of Nations—wants closer contacts between that organization and the American Federation of Labor. He told his constituents that in his annual message to the International Labor Conference, in June, held at Geneva, Switzerland.

The direct bid for an informal conference as between American and European leaders attested to the importance of America in European affairs. This is cited as one of the reasons for seeking closer relations by Director Thomas. He asserts also that important work of his office is being hampered by lack of cordial relations, and he sees a fundamental identity as between European and American industrial problems.

The International Labor Office came into being in 1919. Samuel Gompers played an historic role in bringing this research organization into existence. It represents from 40 to 46 nations, exclusive of the United States.

Mr. Thomas said, in part:

"At the risk of appearing insistent the office would like its American friends to understand its position. During the ten years of its existence the International Labor Organization has undoubtedly done good practical work in international legislation, not to mention its other activities, without the participation of the United States. But when the office endeavors to secure ratification of its international labor conventions by the states of Europe, Asia or South America or to overcome the opposition of employers preoccupied by the fear of foreign competition, it is constantly being told that all its efforts are negated by that fact that the most powerful industrial country in the world not only cannot subscribe to any of its conventions but does not even interest itself in its work. The difficulties of the office's position are, indeed, being aggravated by the fact that during the last few years employers in a considerable number of countries have been seriously concerned by what they are sometimes apt to call American economic imperialism.

Same Industrial Problems

"In any case there is one indication which appears to warrant some hope for closer relationships between the office and the American labor movement, i. e., the increasing recognition of the fundamental identity of the industrial problems confronting Europe and the United States.

"There also appears to be a growing tendency in the United States to see in state intervention the best means of meeting the hazards of industrial life and a growing belief in the need of labor legislation, as is exemplified by the change of attitude on the part of the American Federation of Labor towards the question of old age pensions.

"At the same time there appears to be in Europe an increasing disposition on the part of both employers' and workers' organizations to seek the solution of some of their industrial difficulties—for instance in the matter of rationalization—in a policy of consultation and cooperation.

"Lastly, another feature from which some satisfaction may be derived is the action being taken by the World Peace Founda-

Informal conference of American and European leaders suggested. Recognition of fundamental identity of the industrial problems confronting Europe and the United States stated.

tion and by the League of Nations Association of America, the latter of which has now appointed a representative at Geneva in the person of Mr. Felix Morley, with whom the office maintains close and cordial relations.

"Turning from the official sphere, last year marked considerable development of the office's relations with various private organizations in the United States interested in economic and industrial matters.

"In January the Social Science Research Council convened a conference of European statisticians to consider a number of technical questions relating to comparative wage statistics. The American delegation consisted of Mr. Henry Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; Prof. Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard University, and Mr. Leo Wolman, director of Research, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The office was particularly glad to be able to extend its hospitality to this conference and to put at its disposal its own experience in the matter of international wage comparisons.

New Problems Stated

"Another encouraging development has been the extension of the office's relations with Industrial Counselors, Inc. Following a personal visit of Mr. Arthur H. Young last autumn, this institution generously offered to put \$12,000 unconditionally at the disposal of the office in order to enable it to develop its researches in the field of industrial relations. This is a fresh proof of the growing interest taken in the United States in the office's scientific work.

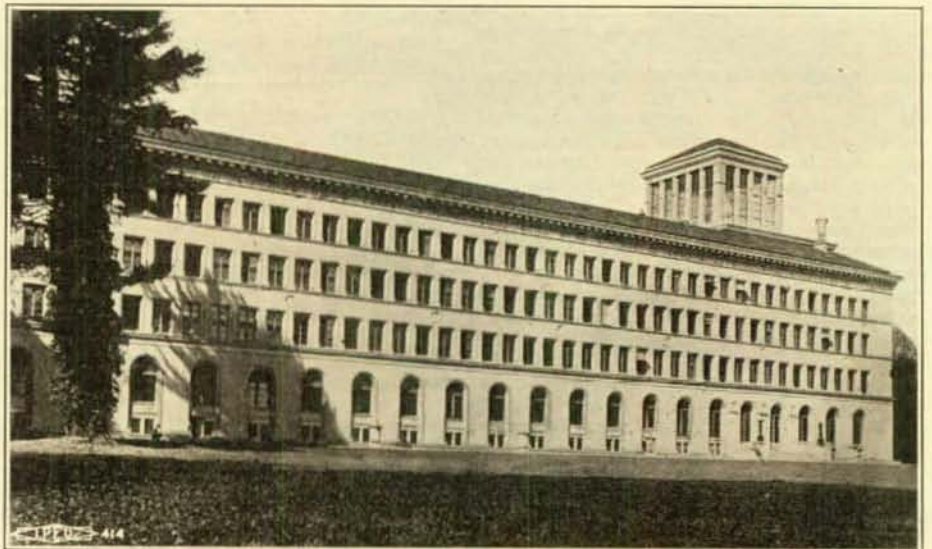
"But the essential thing in this, as in other matters is that the problem should be clearly stated. And surely the best method would be, as Mr. Mertens once sug-

gested, that responsible leaders from Washington and Amsterdam should meet in a round table conference to discuss it openly and frankly and to dispel misunderstandings.

"Though these are really internal questions in the trade union movement, surely it is clear that they dominate the possibilities of rapprochement and contact between the American organizations and the International Labor Office.

Claims Free Power From Unknown Ray

An invention described in European technical reports by terms ranging between "a prodigious discovery" and "a bare-faced fraud" is attracting attention in Italy. A young electrical experimenter named Saverio Natella, of the town of Salerno, near Naples, has discovered, he announces, a hitherto unknown ray or natural force in the ether which he extracts and converts into electric power. There seems no doubt that the young inventor actually has made an electric lamp burn for hours without apparent contact with any source of power, the experiment having been repeated by young Natella before a committee of engineers and others in Positano following the original demonstration at Salerno. Nor is there any apparent reason to doubt the young inventor's good faith or his own belief in the reality of his mysterious "ray." Skeptical Italian engineers point out, however, that such "unknown rays" are continually being "discovered" by quite honest individuals who mistake some fact of nature while others may be invented maliciously by fakers with designs on public money. Until independent and comprehensive tests of the Natella invention shall have been made by competent engineers and physicists the Italian technical professions rightly refuse to share the newspaper enthusiasm. It is not impossible, skeptics point out, that the young inventor has chanced upon a way of collecting some of the static electricity almost always present in the air near the ground and of making this electricity operate a small electric lamp; an interesting feat but one not likely to have commercial importance.



INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

December Will See World Wage Comparison

SIX months after Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, submits the study of purchasing power of Ford employees in Detroit to the International Labor Office, the labor office plans to make public its findings in reference to translation of the Ford dollar in values of European currency. Mr. Stewart sent his findings to Geneva in June. This will mean that the final report will be available in December this year. The survey is expected to throw considerable light upon the moot question of the relative economic status of the wage earners of the western world.

The investigators of the U. S. Department of Labor interviewed, in Detroit, 100 "selected types of natural family which lived on approximately a \$7-a-day wage." They found that the "average earnings of the husband in the families canvassed was \$1,694.63, and the average income from all other sources was \$17.24, making a total average income of \$1,711.87. The average expenditures of the 100 families was \$1,719.83. This leaves an average deficit for all families of \$7.96."

The attitude of the International Labor Office toward this comparative survey, and also of European unionists, is expressed in the following excerpt from the annual report of Director Albert Thomas:

"The inquiry and also the use to which the results will be put by the Ford Motor Company have been much discussed. This is indicated in hundreds of articles on the subject which have been published in the press of the United States and in the chief industrial countries of Europe. While some of these merely give an account of the purpose and scope of the inquiry, others deal with problems of method and especially with the consequences of the introduction by the Ford Motor Company of a uniform minimum scale of real wages in European cities equal to the Detroit minimum.

Employers Shy at Scale

"It is not surprising that so much attention should have been focused on the proposed development. In the United States before the war Mr. Ford's policy was criticized by many American employers who considered his minimum wages to be unduly high. However, the policy was successful; also the present minimum paid to his workers is still high in relation to the wages paid to unskilled workers by many other companies in the United States. Nevertheless, the policy of high wages is no longer criticized by American employers, but during recent years has received general support.

"The adoption of a policy of high wages in Europe by the Ford Motor Company might have attracted little attention if the policy had been merely to pay wages somewhat higher than the prevailing level. The striking feature is that after several years during which the fact of wages in the United States being so much higher than those in Europe has been widely discussed the Ford Motor Company should propose to pay its workers in Europe at the American level. Such a proposal could not fail to attract wide attention.

"In certain employers' publications, the question has been raised whether the office should undertake such an inquiry, the results of which would be used seriously to disturb existing wage standards, and might therefore involve a menace to industrial peace. They refer also to the difficulties in conducting such an inquiry owing to difference in habits of consumption in different countries. Other articles point out that one of the chief objects of the office is

World attention fastened upon study of Ford scale in Detroit which is to be translated in terms of purchasing power for European capitals. U. S. Department of Labor completes basic study. Ford employees run yearly deficit.

precisely to conduct investigations of this kind. They show the value of comparable data on relative costs of living in different countries, and consider that it should be quite practicable to compile comparable statistics of the costs in different countries of the chief necessities of life. They further affirm that the office is not responsible for the use which the Ford Motor Company or others may make of these statistics.

High Wages May Spread

"The discussion has, however, concentrated not so much on the nature of the inquiry, as on the economic and social aspects of the payment in various European cities of a minimum real wage equivalent to the Detroit standard. The views expressed in American articles often differ from those in European publications. The American press is almost unanimous in support of the proposed development. Reference is made to the advantages of high wages in increasing demand for products. It is considered that the example of the Ford Motor Company will spread to other motor companies and thence to other industries, so that the general level of real wages in Europe will be raised. This possibility is welcomed in the United States, as Europe would become a better market and there would be favorable reactions on

prosperity in Europe, in the United States, and in other countries. The raising of wages in Europe might lead to a revolution in industrial methods by the general adoption of mass production. With the acceleration of rationalization, costs of production and prices would progressively fall. One of the arguments in support of high tariffs in the United States is that these are necessary as a protection against the importation of goods produced by low-paid labor. A raising of wage levels in Europe might facilitate reductions in tariffs, and therefore lead to an increase in trade between Europe and the United States.

Fear Unfair Tactics

"The European press has been less unanimous about the advantages of the Ford proposal. The relation between high wages and high-purchasing power is generally admitted. Special attention is, however, called to the differences between economic conditions in Europe and in the United States. By some it is concluded that it would be impractical to apply in Europe a wage policy suited to the United States with its wide internal free trade markets and resources of raw materials, on which her prosperity is largely based. The difference in the size of the population of the United States and of Europe is also noted as a factor affecting the supply of labor, and therefore the level of wages. Reference is made to the high level of social charges on European industry. European employers claim that a large increase in unemployment would result from the payment of wages at anything like the American level, especially as European customs tariffs hinder the development of mass production by restricting markets. A considerable increase in unemployment would lead to discontent among the workers and would be a menace to industrial peace. The view has also been expressed that payment by the Ford Motor Company in Europe of wages at the Detroit level could be maintained only by the process of financial dumping, according to which the wages in the European works of the company would be subsidized from profits in America.

"In the European workers' press the importance of the difference between economic conditions in the United States and Europe is admitted. The workers, however, consider that one of the chief present needs is to increase the purchasing power of the workers, so as to stimulate demand for commodities. They, therefore, consider that the Ford high wage policy would be of advantage to European workers.

"In conducting its inquiry the office is concerned only with the scientific and not with the political aspects raised in the discussions summarized above. The purpose of the office is the compilation of comparable information. It recognizes the difficulty, due especially to differences in standards of living from one country to another, but it is thought that reasonably comparable results can be obtained. The office welcomes the opportunity of compiling information which it considers will be of value not only for the Ford Motor Company, but for other international undertakings. It anticipates that the results of the inquiry will be of value, not merely in showing the relation of the cost of living in different countries in 1930, but also as a basis on which with a little supplementary investigation the figures can be kept up to date in subsequent years."



ALBERT THOMAS

Director International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

Minimum Wage Urged to Guarantee Prosperity

"IT is assumed in this article that to raise by a large amount the lowest wages paid in the land is one of the greatest benefits—in fact, is the greatest benefit—that can come to any nation. And it is here claimed that the way to do this is simply to order that wages be raised." So Herbert J. Weber, economist, student and banker, states a thesis, which to those, unfamiliar with the economic trend, will appear as startling as it may be distasteful. Mr. Weber's article is sponsored by Professor T. N. Carver, of Harvard, and Professor Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago. It is called "The Living Wage." Though Mr. Weber disclaims any connection with trade unionism, the content of his thesis, the drive behind it, and the progress of his argument will appear familiar to labor union men. A slightly abbreviated outline of his plan follows:

"(1) A constitutional amendment must be adopted.

"(2) Congress is to pass a minimum wage law in general terms. Except for the establishment of the first minimum wage commission, the act is entirely to refrain from laying down definite requirements. It must on the other hand fully and elaborately lay down the principles upon which the minimum wage boards are to establish and develop the minimum wage.

"(3) A temporary national commission is to be selected by the President to put the minimum wage system into effect. It is to contain an employer and a worker representative of each industry, and a group, numerically equal to each of the other groups, of experts on economic theory, commercial administration, industrial engineering, labor problems, and finance. This commission, voting by individuals, is to determine the boundaries between industries and the dates and manner of the first elections, by the employers and workers of each industry, to the trade boards for the different industries.

"Industries Have Autonomy

"(4) According to the method laid down by the temporary commissions, trade boards are to be elected in each industry. The employers are always to vote equally in proportion to the number of workers they employ and the workers are always to be allowed to select representatives, such as trade union officials, who are not actually engaged in the industry. The President is to appoint a group of experts to each board, one of whom is to be chairman. Each board is to vote not by individuals but by sides (i. e.: the employers' group, the workers' group, and the experts). These boards are to have all the active work of determining the minimum wage in each industry.

"(5) The trade boards are by no means, however, to be allowed to fix minimum wages just as they please. They are to be solely the interpreters of the minimum wage law and in arriving at all their decisions must follow the principles laid down in the law.

"(6) Budgets for the boards must

Young banker broadens labor's conception of high wages to include national minimum wage. Advocates a system under which the "minimum wages of labor are raised constantly, little by little, and with plenty of advance notice, but with unending persistency."



HERBERT J. WEBER

Young Banker-economist.

Herbert J. Weber, the author of "A Living Wage," is vice president of a Chicago mortgage banking firm, the Reliance Realty Mortgage Company, of which his father, Jacob Weber, is president. He was born in 1903.

After a public school education, Mr. Weber entered Andover from where he was graduated in 1920. He then entered Harvard University and was graduated in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Since his early school days, Mr. Weber has been keenly interested in the workingmen's problems, and especially, the question of wages.

During his college term at Harvard, he specialized in Political Economy, studying under such internationally known authorities as Professors Carver, Tauggis, Burbank, Monroe, Williams, Meriam, Cabot, Holcombe, Munro, Young, and Ripley.

Since his college days, Mr. Weber has devoted several years to the study of wages and the improvement of workingmen's conditions, believing that a constantly increasing minimum wage is the answer to our national prosperity.

be adequate. Such absurdities as \$5,000 for the total annual budget of the minimum wage board of the state of Oregon must not be repeated.

"(7) Once every year, each trade board is to elect one member from each of the three sides to a national convention. This convention is to take care of jurisdictional questions and create new boards when changing industrial conditions make this necessary.

"(8) The trade boards are to fix no wages except the minimum wage for an entire industry.

"(9) A standard minimum wage for each industry is to be fixed by the trade board of the industry as soon as it is organized. This minimum wage is to be based, not upon the cost of living but upon the ability of the industry to pay.

Challenge to Each Industry

"(10) The ability of the industry to pay, in the particular sense wherein that phrase is used here is determined by what the industry can be pressed to pay. That is, the minimum wage for the industry is to be set somewhat ahead of what most of the employers in the industry are paying or seem to be able to pay to their lowest-paid male workers between the ages of 25 and 45. By putting the minimum wage a little ahead of what most of the employers are paying or seem to be able to pay, the pressure is placed upon the employers to find means of meeting the increase and the forces are put into play which have been described. (Editor's note: Truly sound, based on experience, but startling no less.)

"(11) An advance notice of one to three years before a minimum wage order is to take effect, must be given in every case.

"(12) It is essential that a minimum wage increase be large enough that a genuine advance exists and genuine pressure is placed upon employers, but it must not be large enough that the situation overwhelms the employers so that they cannot counterbalance the increase in wages by an increase in the effectiveness of their labor.

"(13) Where the trade board must establish a minimum wage increase without reference to what the better employers are paying, it must do so on a very different basis from that which has been used in establishing the prices to be charged by public utilities. There is to be no investigation of profits and no determination of what is a fair profit. Such a method would be altogether foreign to the principle upon which the minimum wage rests as here set forth. Under this principle the means of the payment of the wage increases are to come not from profits but from the increased effectiveness of labor. Whether wages can be increased out of profits is highly questionable, but whether they can or not the purpose of this minimum wage system is to raise wages not out of profits but out of increased efficiency. Hence, the only data that is to be used in computing a wage increase is data con-

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South Seas Generate Cooling Electric Power?

FUTURE generations may come to know the twentieth century as the dreamless age. For as fast as dreams are enkindled, man seems to have the practical acumen and the tools to fulfill them. One dream, that of harnessing the latent yet unused power of the oceans to be used to cool the tropics, or to warm the poles, appears to be a practical step nearer fruition. Georges Claude, French scientist, who is credited with the discovery of neon gas, used in electric signs, has cabled the French Academy of Sciences that the "successful laying of the first part of a pipe-line that will bring cold water from the depths of the ocean to the surface" has been effected. The experiment has been carried on in Cuba, and is reported in full in the New York Times [Editor's note: Since the report of his first success, M. Claude has lost his entire equipment through accident.]:

"The principle upon which M. Claude has been working for the past four years with Paul Boucherot is simple enough in theory. 'There are two water supplies,' he told the French Academy of Sciences, 'of unlimited quantities and unvarying temperature throughout the year in the tropic oceans. There are the surface waters, which retain the temperature varying between 79 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit, with a maximum variation at any one place of five degrees; then there are icy waters, found beneath a depth of 1,000 yards or more, of a constant temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit, which rarely varies one or two degrees throughout the year.'

"M. Claude's invention proposes to take advantage of this steady variation in temperature and harness the latent powers of the tropic ocean on a principle similar to that applied in the steam boiler. Instead of applying fuel to heat the water to its boiling point of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, however, he proposes to apply a vacuum which will make the water boil at the normal surface temperature of 86 degrees.

"In this he is merely applying a well-known principle of physics. The lower the pressure, the lower is the boiling point. On mountaintops water boils more easily than at sea level because of the lower pressure. Reduce the pressure low enough, and the water will boil at ordinary room temperatures.

"M. Claude, then, begins with a vacuum pump. This starts the sea water boiling at surface temperature. The steam generated is directed against a turbine which it turns and then passes to a condenser.

"At this point the pipe line, which has just been successfully laid, comes into play. This will lift the deep-sea water, which is near the freezing point, to the surface and send it through the condenser. The steam exhausted by the turbine will thus be condensed, causing a vacuum and thus lowering the pressure so that the oncoming steam can turn the turbine that much more easily. The turbine will rotate the shaft of a dynamo. When the water in the 'boiler' begins to give off steam the starting vacuum pump is cut off, and the difference in temperature between the two levels of sea water does the rest of the work.

"The power thus created,' says M. Claude, 'will be 50 per cent cheaper than any hydroelectric power which we hope to produce under the most favorable circumstances. The new plant in Havana will not be a mere experiment. I already have a small plant in Ougree, Belgium, capable of producing 50 kilowatts, with a difference of but a few degrees in temperature. The new power house

Though failing after apparent first success, French scientist expects to try again next year to harness power latent in ocean currents.

in Havana will have a capacity of 12,000 kilowatts.'

"The amount of power that can be generated is unlimited and depends only on the quantity of water that is boiled. By M. Claude's process a cubic meter of surface sea water will generate 17 pounds of steam. A power plant can be built in which 35,300 cubic feet of sea water can be boiled every second, generating roughly 300,000 horsepower. This calculation is based on only 70 per cent efficiency, allowing the remaining 30 per cent for indispensable losses, such as in driving pumps, etc.

"When M. Claude first announced his project the conservatives among the engineers protested that the scheme would be impractical, as the necessary auxiliary apparatus would consume, they figured, three times as much energy as the whole plant could generate. Besides, they reasoned, there would be the difficulty of maintaining a vacuum higher than any now reached in powerhouse practice by ridding water

of its dissolved gases. Also, they added, a plant of 50,000 horsepower would have to have turbines and steam pipes of colossal dimensions.

"M. Claude demonstrated the practicality of the idea by the results obtained in his small plant in Belgium. The odds were against him. Instead of a temperature difference of 20 degrees centigrade, on which he can count in the tropics, he had but 10. Yet there was no difficulty in driving a 75-horsepower turbine at near 6,000 revolutions per minute. Pumps and auxiliary apparatus consumed only 35 per cent of the total energy.

"M. Claude's imagination visions the coal-producing countries ultimately deserted and industries clustering around the shores of tropic seas. He sees huge power houses floating on the South Seas, or anchored at coral islands, generating energy transmitted by a huge system of cables to distant places. The Fiji Islands, in his vision, may become as important a centre as Schenectady is today, and the treasures hidden in the surface waters may prove more precious than all the pearls ever found on the bottom of the sea.

"Not only, he believes, will this development bring a tremendous change in our economic life, but the new source of power may drastically change climatic conditions of the tropics, turning deserts into lands

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SOUTH SEAS, WARMED BY GULF STREAM, MAY YIELD UNTOLD POWER

The City of Science Sitting on the Hill

By GEORGE K. BURGESS, Director, National Bureau of Standards

"A CITY of science set on a hill," is a phrase applied to the National Bureau of Standards. Its score of laboratories is the workshop in which are solved some of the most interesting problems for science and industry.

A remarkable aspect of the work is the great number of specialists. Here are dye researchers who specialize in the study of sensitization of photographic plates. The work ranges from how to build a house to such remote themes as measuring the temperature on the polar ice cap of the planet Mars.

Here is another who studies quartz disks and their properties, especially those useful in the control of radio-frequency. Here is another who studies the behavior of air streams around objects which must encounter the air with speed, precision, or efficiency. Here is another group who specialize in determining the properties of steam. One expert devotes his time to determining the heat-insulating properties of materials. A laboratory is built for the study of the atoms, another for the study of the rays characteristic of the atoms.

To tell the full story would give a romance and epic of achievement scarcely excelled by similar organizations. At the basis of scientific industry are the units and standards of measurements. Bureau workers develop new kinds of measurement. A group of laboratory workers test radium which is sold in the United States according to the strength certified at the Bureau of Standards. A crew of engineers carry the Bureau of Standards' test car from state to state in a nation-wide errand of standardization for the railroad-track scales and the master scales, upon the readings of which \$6,000,000,000 of freight rates in America are collected. This work assures fair dealing and mutual confidence between shipper and carrier. Steadily improved accuracy noted in large scales is evidence of the effectiveness of this work.

In the bureau at Washington precise weighings are made by experts whose task it may be to add another decimal place to the testing of weights which must govern the weighings of science, industry, and trade. Here we see balances that must be read from adjoining rooms. Again, the balance must be made in the dark for some scientific purpose whose accuracy must be assured to one part in a billion, in weighing crystals in quest of a possible flaw in Einstein's theory of relativity. Another may have to weigh an electro-deposit of silver with unprecedented accuracy as a basis for fixing the units of electrical current, for the silver deposit is a measure of the electrical current which deposits it.

In other laboratories workers measure the standards of light and heat and certify their corrections as a basis for shop standards in American factories. Accuracy in the countless measurements of industry has its birthplace and continued service in such groups of conscientious, skilled young scientists. Here is an expert ruling linear scales using wave lengths of light directly without any material standard, and doing it so perfectly that there is no measurable error. A skilled glassworker may grind flat quartz disks of 11 inches in diameter without any error in the flatness as great as 1-5,000,000 inch. Few can realize the great skill and science exhibited in this achievement. The world does not know its value

Uncle Sam's important testing laboratories described by their director. From here many practices of interest to electrical workers emanate. The National Electrical Code claims the Bureau as its home.

nor the effort it requires. Expert men of science, however, do know how fundamental such accurate standards are in the new industries in which precise measurement is a supreme factor.

Radio Men at Work

In a low, two-story building are radio workers. One group of these ingenious young men is developing radiobeacons to make safe the airways. Others are developing with unprecedented accuracy the quartz crystal control of radio-frequency—the heart and soul of successful broadcasting and reception. A former chief of this radio laboratory invented the direction finder, which is the basis of today's radio fog signals and radiobeacons which make navigation on sea and air safe. The service which this staff has put in radio and aviation can not be measured in dollars.

A special staff of young women is checking the thermometers used to detect fever, doing their part to add to the dependable resources used in diagnosis of the sick. Here is another group whose task is to make sure that the measuring apparatus used by the chemist is accurate and suitable. They equip laboratories in chemistry and medicine with perfect tools for the measurements which safeguard the invalid or make sure measurements of the science upon which recoveries must depend.

In the optics laboratory a group of experts is working to make sure the scientific foundations for measuring color so that a color description may not be a mere matter of chance opinion, but may be specified and obtained reproducibly in the thousands of commercial products where color is a factor of utility. Sealed samples of import sugars reach another laboratory. Here the experts control the accuracy with which sugar cargoes are analyzed in assessing the duty, since our government desires payment only on the pure sugar content, and accurate analyses are assured by this work.

In a nearby room are being grown new kinds of crystals and the conditions are studied for crystal growth. In the next building metals are studied. The foundrymen are testing out different kinds of molding sand and perfecting processes of casting metals. Here is a complete steel mill with electric furnaces in which the workers can produce any metal or any alloy for research. Here are the rolls, drawbars, and hydraulic hammers which give shape and texture to metal parts. On the next floor the staff is using the microscope to photograph the polished metal surfaces and study the minute crystals, the size and form of which fix the quality of the metals. Some of these are engaged in finding why car rails fail, how a transverse fissure may wreck a train.

New Designs Embodied

In some interesting shops highly trained and skilled laboratory artisans are at work—glassworkers, glassblowers, instrument makers, photographers, foundrymen and woodworkers. Many new scientific instruments are made for the first time in these shops from designs which the mechanic helps to perfect during the course of the work.

Air navigation owes much to bureau workers on aeronautical instruments. Some 40 instruments essential to perfect flying have been improved or redesigned by these experts. To them in part is to be credited the recent rise of instrument "flying"—air navigation based upon the readings of instruments rather than by observation. Such reliance is essential for flying at night in fogs. These workers also standardize the altitude records which the airplane instruments bring back from high flights. For a polar expedition it was desired to have a photographic sextant. Within the brief time allowed the technician assigned to the task produced a successful instrument which replaced direct observation of the sun's position.

A special group of experts has the interesting task of producing high-speed wind streams to study the behavior of such air streams passing models of skyscrapers, stacks, factory buildings, and the like, and to study the behavior of parts of airplanes or models of aircraft in the wind stratum. Such careful observations and measurements are making aviation of tomorrow. They compare the results on models of stacks with those on full-size stacks.

In a far corner of the bureau grounds a group of young men are at work helping to make the automobile practice of tomorrow. Four members of this group gave their lives in an important experiment which proved that low-volatility liquid fuel could be used in automobile motors. Almost every phase of the modern operation is studied by the workers in this laboratory.

The industrial laboratory houses a small army of research workers. Here scientific men manufacture yarn, cloth, paper, rubber, glass, clay products, and the like under controlled conditions. New processes are discovered. New materials are tried out and the American people profit by the discoveries. Small groups are scattered throughout the country—in the heart of the cement field a group is engaged in testing the cement for government use. In Columbus, Ohio, there is a clay-products laboratory manned with a technical staff busily at work on ceramics research. In other places electrical bureau workers in the field are studying the disastrous effects of stray currents underground in destroying piping and other metal structures.

Home of Codes

In the bureau offices experts are at work on codes of safety and practice. Successful work of this type has been done on codes for electricity, lighting, aeronautics, protection of the heads and eyes, interlocking systems, and others. These codes are in a sense a continuous nation-wide, life-saving service. They assure not merely the safety but in most cases adequacy of the service.

The staff of the superintendent of plant is an interesting group. Their task is to assure continuity and adequacy in a unique and complex set of piped and wired services—gas, compressed air, vacuum, high-pressure

steam, exhaust steam, freezing brine, and a great variety of voltages and electrical currents. To keep these circulating through a scientific village of 20 or more buildings scattered on a site of 43 acres is a 24-hour-a-day service by dependable, experienced men. The complex equipment for such services is indispensable in research. For its success much credit is due to staff in charge of the mechanical plant.

A small group at work on the control of sound and elimination of noise has devised means to make the interior of an airplane cabin relatively as quiet as a Pullman car. These experts have given public buildings good acoustical properties where they had seemed hopeless. A similar group is engaged in testing types of structural columns used in bridges and in the design and building of giant skyscrapers. The great Hudson River bridges and the Camden will be the safer for the tests made at the bureau laboratories. The designers and builders of these bridges were happy to receive the reports of the bureau's experts as an assurance of adequate strength and stability.

In one of the newest lines American industry is voluntarily simplifying the sizes and varieties of commercial products, saving hundreds of millions of dollars to the nation. Standards of size and quality are also being agreed upon by American industry. One writer has characterized the work of the bureau staff in this headline "To Do the Impossible is Their Job." Another headlined a descriptive magazine article, "House of a

Thousand Wonders." Its workers are engaged on research problems on the frontiers of scientific advance. As they reach fruition the results are published by the government and the 1,600 publications which have been issued are a monument to the industry of the entire staff, a monument which is more than a shaft of stone. It is rather a spirit of accuracy which in an enduring way pervades mechanical industry. The spirit of discovery through industrial research has been stimulated profoundly during the life of the bureau. While practically no industrial research laboratories existed when the bureau was established in 1901, today there are hundreds. The work of the bureau staff has also been a stimulus to the establishment of similar institutions in other lands.

Discoveries Receive Nation-Wide Adoption

Only a few types of work can be mentioned, and these examples are mere samples of other enterprises in which the workers of the Bureau of Standards are doing their part in perfecting materials, devices, and processes which are the making of the material civilization of tomorrow. In fact, all through the bureau laboratories are men whose labors will become nationwide practice in the industries and sciences of the future.

I can only mention the vast amount of correspondence, personal visits to the great industries, meetings of national societies, conferences held here and abroad. Through all of these are diffused the results of the bu-

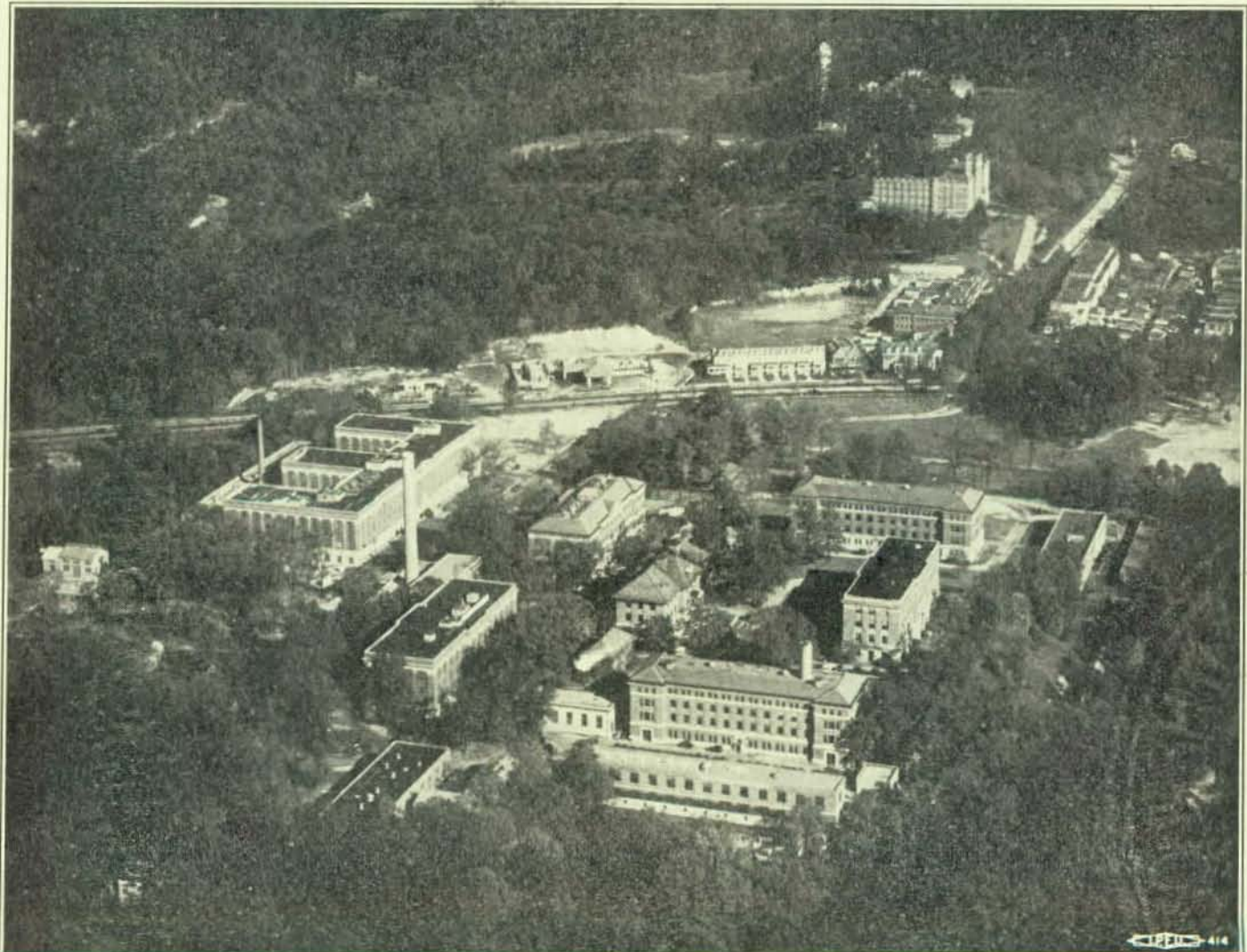
reau's researches and testing. Through these in a great measure discoveries enter the factory and become permanent productive factors.

The work of some of the staff is so technical that the general public never understands. Its appeal is to the industrial technician through whom its results become factors of industry.

Graduates of the bureau have become heads of industrial-research laboratories. One is chief of a great silk-research laboratory; another is the head of a textile conditioning laboratory; another is just occupying a new laboratory building erected for research in oil; another heads up a large municipal testing laboratory; another has perfected a system of television. Today is an era of science and the bureau aims to do its full part to bring new science to American industry. Its greatest contribution is to furnish methods of measurements and the measured controls which make industry most effective. In fact, its early development of methods of precise measurement in such great variety was the occasion for the bureau's active part in the industrial applications of such measurements.

The men who have made all this possible many of them sacrificed wealth and position to carry on the work of the institution. Those of us who know the Bureau of Standards best from within believe that the workers here organized and at work stand high among the builders of tomorrow.

(Continued on page 429)



BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WASHINGTON, D. C., FROM THE AIR.

Slump Slights Interest Users, Strikes Workers

THE Research Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Labor Bureau, Inc., and the National Women's Trade Union League all present evidence showing the unequal distribution of the burden of the business slump.

Under the heading "Wanted—Reserves for Wages," the A. F. of L., in Monthly Survey of Business, says:

"Industrial depression has been intensified this year because American industries have not maintained wages and employment. As the low level of business persisted month after month, reserves were exhausted and efforts to avoid layoffs and wage cuts were given up in many cases. Factory employment declined 5.6 per cent from November to March, although a rise of 2.5 per cent is normal. Department of Labor reports also show an increase in wage cuts from 23 in November to 31 in March; and fewer wage raises—35 in November, only three in March. A recent survey shows, however, that most large employers are trying to maintain wage rates. Undoubtedly conditions would be worse had it not been for the President's conferences, but as yet provisions to maintain wage earners' incomes are inadequate to meet the need.

"It is the custom of industries to lay aside a reserve fund to provide dividend payments to stockholders in dull periods when profits are low. If a similar reserve were set apart to maintain wage payments, the problem of unemployment would be well on the way to solution.

"The graph on the right shows profits earned by 25 leading corporations in recent years. These figures represent roughly the trend of corporation profits in general. Profits have risen vigorously since 1927 (except for a decrease in the fourth quarter, which is not unusual), and reached a record for all time in the second quarter of 1929. Since then, however, they have fallen abruptly. In the first quarter of 1930, profits were back almost at the level of the 1928 first quarter, one-third below the 1929 peak.

From three research sources comes irrefutable evidence that the business depression is borne essentially by labor. The groups who live on dividends and interest are hurt hardly at all.

"In spite of this decline, dividends to stockholders increased. In the graph on the left the figures used represent dividend payments of industrial and miscellaneous corporations, and the figures for wage payments show payrolls in manufacturing industry. Although these figures do not cover all the same firms, they indicate general trends.

"The dotted line for dividend payments rises rapidly in each quarter since the summer of 1929; the solid line for wage payments falls rapidly. Dividend payments to stockholders in the first quarter of 1930 were \$360,000,000 above the third quarter of 1929; payments to wage earners were \$310,000,000 below the third quarter of 1929. The payments of these large dividends to stockholders was made possible only through reserves held over from the profits of 1929, for earnings of industrial corporations, as of the 25 listed above, fell off rapidly during the fourth quarter of 1929 and the first of 1930. No such reserves were held for wage payments. Therefore wage earners have borne the brunt of the industrial losses through unemployment and reduced incomes.

"At the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce this spring, unemployment was a question of predominating interest. Morris E. Leeds, a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer, made this suggestion: Unemployment must be met by developing in American industry a sense of responsibility for keeping wage earners at work just as for maintaining dividend payments. If this suggestion is followed industrial progress need not be paid for by human suffering and lowered standards of living."

Labor Bureau Points Out

The Labor Bureau, Inc., finds "No Slump For Owners."

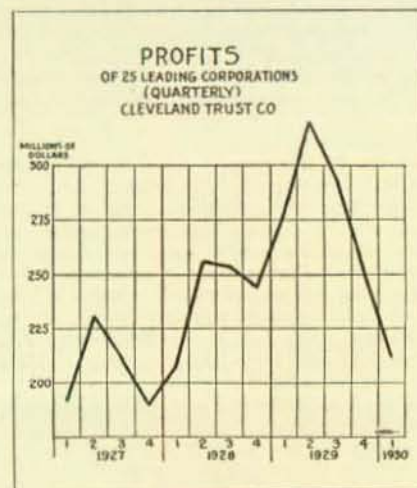
"In one important respect the existing depression is running true to the form of previous ones. Those dependent for their incomes on dividends and interest payments are not, on the average, suffering from it at all. Corporations lay off workers, go on part time, reduce their purchases of materials, and even cut wages, but they continue to pay the same or even larger amounts than before to the owners of their stock or the holders of their bonds.

"Total recorded dividend and interest payments in May will be \$570,300,000, as compared with \$490,400,000 in May, 1929, according to figures compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce. Dividend payments alone will be 24 per cent larger this May than a year ago.

"How does this come about? Not, of course, because profits are larger this year than before, for they are not. Indeed, profits for the first quarter of this year are considerably smaller, on the whole, than they were for the same period of last year. But it has become recognized as a sound financial policy for corporations to lay aside a large form of their surplus profits, in good years, in the form of cash or easily

liquidated securities, so that they will be able to pay the owners of industry as usual when profits fall off. Bond interest is, of course, legally a first charge on industrial earnings. But in recent years the controlling interest in well-managed corporations have made it a point to keep up dividends on stock as well, if they can possibly do so. Payments to labor come last; no funds are accumulated in good periods wherewith to remunerate the workers when depression arrives.

"This is one of the most telling arguments for unemployment insurance. With



proper foresight, funds might be built up from contributions by employers and employees in order to furnish at least some compensation to those who furnish the labor in production, which is certainly not less important than the capital.

"A summary of May dividends, compared with the same period a year ago, follows:

	1930	*1929
	(000 omitted)	
Industrial and Misc. Cos.	\$219,500	\$173,900
Steam Railways	35,800	30,400
Street Railways	8,000	7,600
Bank and Trust Cos. (Est.)	45,000	41,500
Total	\$308,300	\$253,400

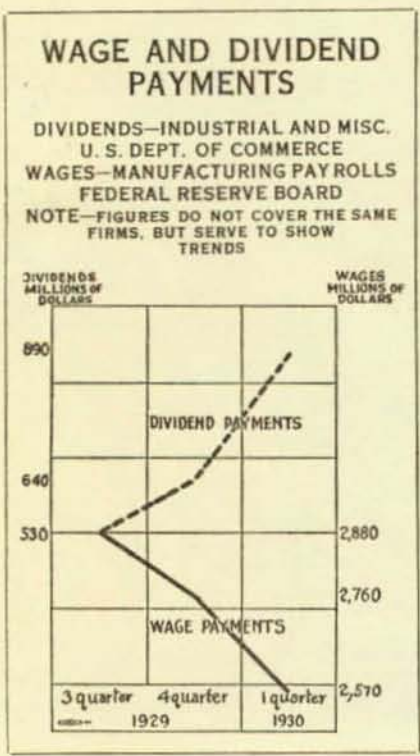
The monthly record of dividend payments made by industrial corporations since 1928 is as follows:

	Industrial Dividends		
	1930	*1929	1928
January	\$419,000,000	\$289,800,000	\$182,800,000
February	220,100,000	179,500,000	125,900,000
March	255,000,000	204,500,000	132,500,000
April	243,000,000	208,000,000	150,000,000
May	219,500,000	173,900,000	105,900,000
Total	\$1,356,000,000	\$1,055,700,000	\$697,100,000
June	-----	185,800,000	118,050,000
July	-----	284,500,000	200,500,000
August	-----	165,000,000	112,100,000
Sept.	-----	191,000,000	121,100,000
October	-----	200,000,000	175,900,000
Novem'r	-----	220,800,000	126,000,000
Decem'r	-----	230,100,000	141,200,000
Total	-----	\$2,601,800,000	\$1,692,900,000

The following are the combined steam railroads and street railway dividend payments by months:

	Railroad and Traction Dividends		
	1930	*1929	1928
January	\$72,000,000	\$59,000,000	\$54,800,000
February	54,900,000	54,900,000	42,700,000
March	53,400,000	46,300,000	40,500,000
April	50,700,000	44,700,000	39,800,000
May	43,800,000	38,000,000	34,600,000
Total	\$274,800,000	\$242,900,000	\$212,400,000

(Continued on page 425)



Private Initiative, Greed, Factors In Depression

PRIVATE initiative, "unrestrained tends to produce alternate periods of depression"; "private greed or lack of public understanding of the far-reaching influence of unsocial individual action" disturbs the economic balance; public works, properly timed, can be a big factor in restoring the economic balance; these mark the high point, in the recent report of the President's committee on recent economic changes.

"In the report of the committee on recent economic changes, completed on February 28, 1929, attention was directed to the principle and technique of economic balance. It was recognized that private initiative, under conditions of relatively free competition, tends to establish an equilibrium among economic forces. But in practice this tendency, unrestrained, tends to produce alternate periods of depression and marked prosperity, and within each period to show a 'spotty' condition as capital, enterprise and labor unevenly concentrate.

"The committee pointed out that the forces which bear upon our economic relationships have always been sensitive. From the prime processes of making and marketing to the facilitating functions of finance, all parts of our economic structure are interdependent and easily affected. And therein lies the danger; that through failure to recognize the inexorable operation of economic principles, or through private greed or lack of public understanding of the far-reaching influence of unsocial individual actions, this balance will be disturbed, greatly to our economic detriment.

"It becomes increasingly clear that steady employment, the factor upon which our economic welfare is so largely dependent, is in turn dependent upon a growing and widely diffused skill in coordinating and steadying all the manifold and sensitive business processes which pivot about the consuming home, processes which serve its necessities and minister to the broadening life of the individual and the family.

"A perfectly even flow of economic activities is not practically attainable, but an increasing degree of economic stability is undoubtedly the goal toward which the world is now working.

"The survey of our own country's economic developments since 1922, already published by the committee, clearly demonstrated the value of maintaining, year in and year out, a reasonable economic balance which enables the intricate machinery of our industrial and commercial life to function smoothly.

Public Works Large

"On public construction about \$3,500,000,000 is expended each year and about 900,000 men are directly employed according to the survey by the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Department of Commerce. The general trend is still rising.

"There are great public works to be built, there is money to do it, and in this country where future projects of permanent public improvements are so fixed and well defined, it is unnecessary to resort to makeshifts for additional work. Never have programs of poor relief or charity colored to any appreciable extent the American policy toward public works in relation to unemployment and advocates of long-range planning favor active prosecution of projects which are economically desirable at the most desirable time. From the standpoint of the tax-

President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes make new report that gains timeliness by present business slump. Indicates that nature of business order brings depressions. Suggests timing of public works.

payers, who provide the funds and from that of labor, which may be employed upon the work, non-economic reasons for public construction have not been favored.

"Left to themselves, contracts for public construction are not highly sensitive to



WILLIAM GREEN
Member of the President's Committee

the cyclical movements in business. Having started to decline during periods of depression, public workers have continued to decline sometimes all the way through the revival of the next cycle. To offset this natural tendency, to turn the course of public construction from a depressing to a stimulating influence, is of the very essence of the usefulness of public works as a balancing economic factor. And it is in promptly and comprehensively expediting work on projects already planned, rather than in initiating new undertakings, that the key to the problem lies.

"The psychological effect of advancing public construction at the right time suggests that here is to be found an important factor in the problem of maintaining a reasonable economic balance. If properly timed, as the pendulum of employment starts to swing in an unfavorable direction, the influence of the prompt expedition of public works is effective out of all proportion to its size. Timeliness multiplies the effectiveness of each project accelerated.

"The committee is planning a further exploration into the effects of varying interest rates or capital costs upon the chief types of construction. It is also undertak-

ing an examination of that fundamental incentive, the "lure of profits," as manifested during the last 10 years in American economic life."

WANTED

A Business Representative

One who is capable of creating jobs for the membership when there are none to be had. He must be especially fitted to have a job ready for a member when he reports out of work. He must have ability to defend himself on all occasions physically and otherwise. Applicant must have influence to get all members out of trouble at all times. He must have sufficient real estate unincumbered so as to be in a position to sign personal bonds. He should also have sufficient ready cash to insure the membership small loans, meals, street car fare, lodging, cash checks, etc. He must furnish his own car and a telephone in his home and he must be available to the membership at all times. He must keep himself posted so as to know where every member can be located on a minute's notice.

He must also be capable of defending a member before all employers when discharged for a good cause and force employers to maintain men in employment. He must be able to collect all wages for members which conscientious scruples forbid individuals to ask for themselves. When sending members to a job he should have sufficient vision to give member correct number of days of employment and amount of overtime that can be earned.

He must visit the sick, purchase tickets for bazaars, raffles, picnics, dances and all other worthy causes from his personal funds. He must keep posted as to the conditions of work in all cities and be personally acquainted with all business agents, so as to insure a transfer being accepted promptly. He will be held responsible for all new members accepted into the local. He must have a pleasing disposition, keep posted on the weather conditions so as to tell in advance whether the sun will shine and whether it shall snow or rain. He must be up on all current events, know how to get the best results from radios, automobiles, etc. Salary to start, \$30 a week. If applicant can have the wages increased for the membership during his tenure of office, further consideration will be given. He must take any and all insults from the members and learn to like it.

I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career. I mean to do this with absolute disregard of personal consequences. What are the personal consequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil that may befall him, in comparison with the good or evil which may befall a great country, and in the midst of great transactions which concern that country's fate? Let the consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall, in the defense of the liberties and constitution of his country.—Daniel Webster.

The church says the earth is flat, but I know that it is round, for I have seen the shadow on the moon, and I have more faith in a shadow than in the church.—Magellan.

Tariff Revised; Seattle Seeks Free Port Rating

FRANK Tustin, press secretary, L. U. No. 77, sends to the JOURNAL a report adopted as the official view of the Cascade Tunnel Association, Seattle, Wash. A part of this document is herewith reproduced, inasmuch as it represents the views of organized labor, and throws light on the national tariff question.

A "free port" may be defined as an isolated, enclosed and policed area, in or adjacent to a port of entry, without resident population, furnished with the necessary facilities for loading or unloading, for supplying fuel and ship's stores, for storing goods and for reshipping them by land and water; an area within which goods may be landed, stored, mixed, blended, re-packed, manufactured, and reshipped without payment of duties and without the intervention of custom officials. It is subject equally with adjacent regions to all the laws relating to public health, vessel inspection, postal service, labor conditions, immigration, and, indeed everything except the customs.

The purpose of the free zone is to encourage and expedite that part of a nation's foreign trade, which its government wishes to free from the restrictions necessitated by customs. In other words, it aims to foster the dealing in foreign goods that are imported, not for domestic consumption, but for re-export to foreign markets, and for conditioning or for combining with domestic products provisions to export.

History of Free Ports

Free ports have existed for a long period in other countries, and in studying the question of introducing free ports in this country, the operations and methods of such ports in other parts of the world have been given consideration.

The outstanding European free port from the standpoint of successful operation and growth is Hamburg, Germany. The land area is about 2,500 acres, part of which is under water and all of which is enclosed by barriers and separated from the island, and carefully guarded and policed to prevent smuggling of goods into the interior.

The second free port of importance in Europe outside of Germany is Copenhagen,

Labor and other civic agencies believe business will be better, if Seattle can adopt plan of other high tariff countries.

Denmark, which was authorized in 1891. The total area occupied is 210 acres, and this port is an important factor in the commerce of the North Sea and Baltic Sea.

In Sweden there are free ports at Gothenburg, Malmo and Stockholm, which are also endeavoring to play important parts in the commerce of the North European countries.

In establishing the three major free ports of Europe, Hamburg, Bremen and Copenhagen, the capital invested has been provided partly by the state and partly by private enterprise. In each case the state paid for the land, dredging and quays, while private capital established warehouse, railroads and equipment, etc. The financial results have been satisfactory because not only has the cost of operation, depreciation, renewals and other expenditures been earned, but a dividend variable at times, has been paid to the state and to the private stockholder.

In theory, low tariff countries and countries having few articles of the dutiable list are not interested in the establishing of free ports but there is widespread interest in the subject in nearly all of Europe.

There are 13 countries, with 48 cities enjoying the benefits of free ports. They are distributed as follows: Germany (14), Hamburg, Bremen, Geestemende, Eden, Altona, Braka, Steetin, Auxhaven, Bremerhave, Deenigsberg, Flensburg, Keel, Dansig, Memel; Denmark (1), Copenhagen; Sweden (3), Malmo, Stockholm, Gothenburg; Latvia (1), Riga; Esthonia (1), Baltishport; Spain (4), Cadiz, Bilboa, Barcelona, Santander; Spanish Colonies (11), Santa Criz de Teneriff Harbor, Las Palmas, Santa Criz de la Palma, Oratava, Arreico, Puerto de Cabrae, San Sebastian, Valverde, Morocco, Gulf of Guinea, Coast of Sahara; Portugal (1), Lisbon; Italy (4), Genoa, Trieste, Fiume, Naples; Brazil (1), Rio de Janeiro; Mexico

(4), Salina Cruz, Pereto Mexico, Ricon Antonio, Guaymas; Uruguay (2), Colonia, Nueva Palmira.

Agencies For Transshipment Trade

Although the customs and tariff laws of the United States have no provisions at the present time for the establishment of free zones, and in consequent no state, community or private corporation may enter into the operation of a free port, the purpose of the Federal Government to facilitate all business that may be carried on in a free port is clearly shown by the expressed facilities provided:

1. Merchandise may be placed in a bonded warehouse without payment of duty and thence exported within 3 years in the same condition as imported, or, if duties have been paid, 99 per cent of the duty paid may be refunded.

2. Articles manufactured in the United States, wholly or in part of imported materials may be exported, and 99 per cent of the duty paid may be refunded.

3. Merchandise may be manufactured in a bonding warehouse out of imported materials and may thence be exported without payment of duties.

4. Merchandise may be manipulated in a bonded manipulating warehouse.

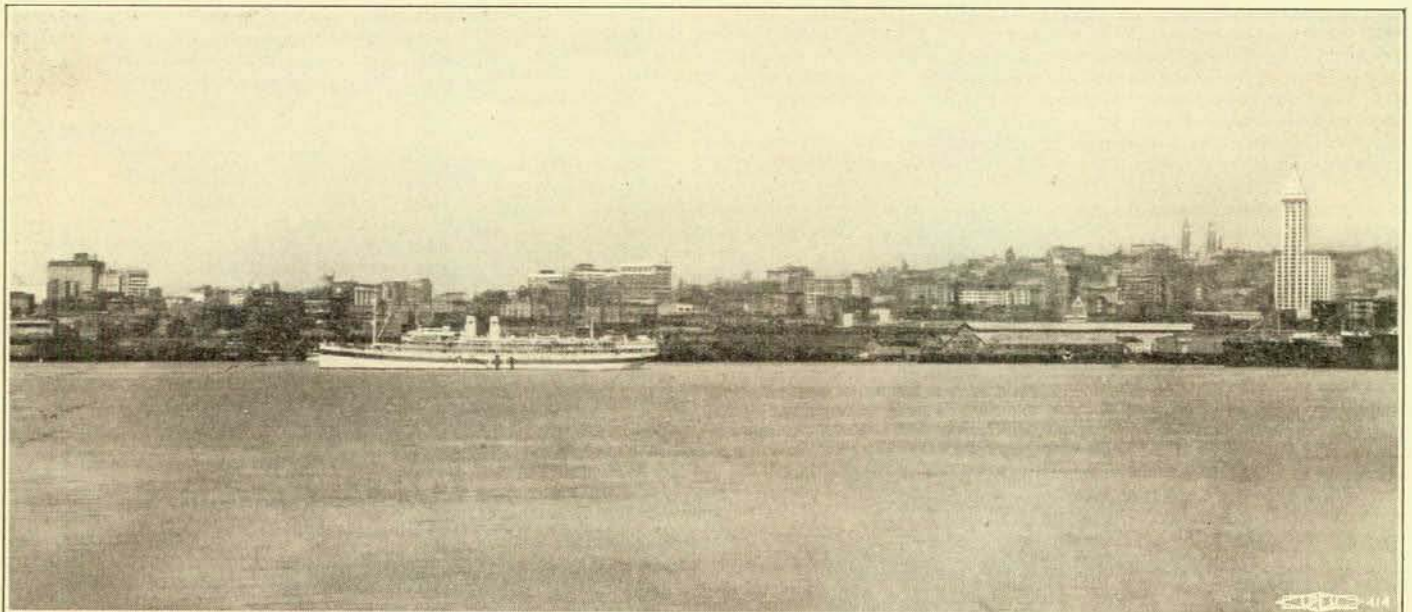
Advantages and Disadvantages

These agencies differ from the free port idea in that they are directly under the customs control. Some merchants of the country complain that they are too complicated and involved in their operation, and constitute a handicap which the free port would remove.

These agencies must be conducted under exacting rules and regulations which, except the manipulating warehouse, deprive the owner of the control of his goods, requires him to have his merchandise ready for checking and inspection at all times, and which tends to hamper and restrict his operations as well as tying up his investment for a given time.

Another disadvantage with the laws that

(Continued on page 427)



SHALL THIS HARBOR BE FREE?

Firm Gets Valuable Ideas From Union Students

LOCAL UNION No. 3, New York, and Stanley and Patterson, New York manufacturers of low tension equipment, have co-operated on a unique project, that of producing highly equipped craftsmen to handle the manufacturer's product. The first low tension class in the electrical industry is the result. Graduation exercises were recently held. During the three months' course of instruction, the ability of the 115 students to offer practical suggestions to the management was demonstrated.

Stanley and Patterson Company, which specializes in De Veau inter-communicating telephones and Faraday fire alarm systems, offered to set up a course for Local No. 3 members, if enough volunteer students were interested to justify the trouble.

The executives of the firm had heard of the extensive educational and school programs of Local No. 3 and expressed a willingness to help with a low tension class.

So many union men made application that it was necessary to limit the number. Stanley and Patterson could accommodate about 100. The school committee culled the list of applicants to limit the class to the desired number. One hundred were chosen but 115 reported and were allowed to take the course.

Classes were held every Saturday morning from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Lectures were given in conjunction with board and practical demonstration. The sponsors of the class marvelled at the interest of the students as well as their seriousness of purpose and discipline. Attendance was almost 100 per cent.

Stanley and Patterson discovered unsuspected talent among the electrical worker students. They received many valuable ideas from these practical minded, experienced students. The course was intensely interesting to students and sponsors alike.

At the end of the 10 week's term, a final written examination was held. Stanley and Patterson offered five valuable prizes for the best marks. The examination consisted of 20 questions. The time limit was two hours. Seven prizes were awarded because of ties.

The first prize was awarded to S. H. Shaughnessy, card No. 628,792. His mark was 100 per cent. Mr. Shaughnessy also passed Local No. 3's foreman's class with a mark of 100 per cent. He is a deadly performer in these electrical education programs. Shaughnessy attended Stuyvesant High School, New York, and later took the three year extension course offered by the electrical engineering college at Columbia. He was employed by the United Electric Light and Power Company for 10 years at testing, construction, sub-station, maintenance and operation. He never installed a low tension system in his life. He is 29 years old, unmarried, and has been a member of Local No. 3 for two years.

Other winners were:

- C. DeSanto, second prize, 94 per cent.
- Wm. Morrison, third prize, 88 per cent.
- Shelfo, fourth prize, 87½ per cent.
- H. Reichline, fifth prize, 86½ per cent.
- L. Schwartz, fifth prize, 86½ per cent.
- G. Patterson, fifth prize, 86½ per cent.

Another low tension class will be started by Stanley and Patterson in October. The success of the first one has prompted such a flood of applications that the school committee will have to select the members who may enroll. Many who took the work in the first class would like to enter the second, but they will have to step aside for others.

An analysis of the marks and class records revealed many interesting facts to the school

First low tension class develops co-operative relations. Five prizes awarded. Member of Local Union No. 3 makes score of 100 per cent. Others do well. One hundred fifteen enrolled.

committee of Local No. 3. It proved the wisdom of the school program generally. It also proved the superiority of trained and selected men. It furnished support to the policies of President Broach, champion of education.



S. H. SHAUGHNESSY
Winner of First Prize

Electric Impulses Used to Work Loudspeaker

Remarkable experiments on the nerve of hearing, indicating that this nerve operates in a way quite different from the nerve of the eye and presumably of other nerves in the body, have been reported to the National Academy of Sciences, in Washington, by Mr. Ernest Glen Wever and Mr. Charles W. Bray, of the Department of Psychology of Princeton University. Operating surgically on anesthetized cats, these experimenters connected the nerve of the ear electrically to an amplifier like those used in radio. Electric impulses coming over this nerve, instead of reaching the animal's brain, then were sidetracked into the amplifier, magnified millions of times and could be recorded on electric meters or fed into loudspeakers so that sounds corresponding to these nerve impulses were heard by the human observers. Previous similar experiments on eye nerves and other nerves, chiefly by the late Dr. E. D. Adrian in England, had disclosed electric nerve impulses differing greatly in character from the impulses of light or other impulses received. Contrary to this, Mr. Wever and Mr. Bray find that the electric impulses in the ear nerve are precisely like the sounds entering the ear. The ear of the anesthetized cat even could be used, the experi-

menters found, as a kind of living microphone like the microphone of a broadcasting station, sounds which entered the ear being picked up faithfully, amplified by the electric apparatus and emitted, still in faithful reproduction, from the loudspeaker. The result is expected to necessitate important changes in current theories of hearing and deafness.

Local Union Three Wires New High Record Building

Here are the facts on the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company Building:

1. 927 feet one-half inch, total height of building.
 2. 836 feet 5 inches to the observatory floor (70th floor).
 3. Approximately 600,000 feet of circuit conduit installed.
 4. Approximately 1,500,000 feet of circuit wire installed.
 5. Approximately 35,000 feet of feeder conduit installed.
 6. Approximately 90,000 feet of feeder cable installed.
 7. Approximately 50,000 feet of fibre underfloor duct system installed.
 8. Approximately 150 light and power panels installed.
 9. 4,000 lighting circuits on panels.
 10. 22,000 wall and ceiling outlets.
 11. Miscellaneous motors—1,480 H. P.
 12. Elevator motors—2,290 H. P.
 13. 154 floodlights—total of 59,000 watts (tower).
 14. Total number of elevators 45.
- Starrett Bros., builders.
L. K. Comstock & Co., Inc., electrical contractors.
Bank of Manhattan Trust Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To lead a people in revolution wisely and successfully, without ambition and without crime, demands indeed lofty genius and unbending virtue. But to build their state amid the angry conflict of passion and prejudice, to peacefully inaugurate a complete and satisfactory government—this is the very greatest service that man can render to mankind. But this also is the glory of Washington.

With the sure sagacity of a leader of men, he selected at once for the three highest stations the three chief Americans. Hamilton was the head, Jefferson was the heart, and John Jay the conscience of his administration. Washington's just and serene ascendancy was the lambent flame in which these beneficent powers were fused; and nothing else than that ascendancy could have ridden the whirlwind and directed the storm that burst around him. Party spirit blazed into fury. John Jay was hung in effigy; Hamilton was stoned; insurrection raised its head in the west; Washington himself was denounced. But that great soul was undismayed. Without a beacon, without a chart, but with unwavering eye and steady hand, he guided his country safe through the darkness and through storm. He held his steadfast way, like the sun across the firmament, giving life and health and strength to the new nation; and upon a searching survey of his administration, there is no great act which his country would annul; no word spoken, no line written, no deed done by him, which justice would reverse or wisdom deplore.—George William Curtis.

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXIX

Washington, D. C., July, 1930

No. 7

The Group Ideal Sir Josiah Stamp, a successful British business man, was recently asked, "Are there as many opportunities for the young person today as there were 25 years ago?" Sir Josiah's answer is of deep interest and significance to every trade unionist.

"Yes, more opportunities than ever. But with this difference—the qualities required now are not the same kind as they were when business units were small. Today qualities that make for co-operation are in demand. The day of the individualist in business is over. The young man to succeed now must be able to think co-operatively—in conference. He must be able to effect compromise, and to correlate and reconstruct compounded ideas—the result of many minds working on one subject. He must have tact and basic knowledge of the play of economic forces. In a word he must have more technical knowledge than his father or grandfather had. For that young man there are many more opportunities open than ever before."

Every successful trade unionist knows the truth of this analysis. "Activities that make for co-operation" are the only kind that can build a union. Who does not know the brilliant fellow who seems to have every talent, every virtue, but who is more of a hindrance than a help, simply because he will not stand hitched. He is proud, haughty, loves the limelight, wants to hog all the tense music, and simply will not admit that anybody else knows a thing. That fellow may be a constant pleasure to himself, but to the union, he is a menace. The group ideal is not the individualistic ideal. It demands more flexibility, finesse, intelligence and unselfishness than the individualistic. It demands more action than talk.

And the group ideal is not easy to achieve. Who doesn't know the mouthy fellow, who talks co-operation, but who doesn't know the first principle about putting it into practice.

Sir Josiah Stamp has outlined "something new" in the business world. It is something very old in the labor world. On the group ideal trade unionism is founded.

Depression Blues As far as the wise fellows go, the depression is just one welter of uncertainty. No one knows what has happened. No one knows what is going to happen. Chaos reigns. Of course, this gives opportunity to the professional joy boys, to shout their hymns of quick improvement, and to predict that all the poor devils

will be out of the trenches by Christmas. It is hardly likely. The root causes of business depression appear to be such as not to make for quick improvement. For instance, they appear to be world-wide. The character of our productive system, that is, the dominancy of machines, the desire for quick and huge profits, the weakness of the distribution system, are all important factors. It is likely therefore, that recovery will be slow, and that so-called post-war prosperity will not return. If this is so, it would argue for a changed approach to our business problems, but we do not find it, that is, among men who have power. Owen Young did warn the National Electric Light Association that we must not wait too long to solve our "problems of surplus men." But what does he mean by "too long?" The problem has been with us long enough!

All this uncertainty, of course, smashes for good and all certain propaganda against unionism. During the "era of prosperity" the bankers and industrialists said, "We don't need unions. Management can solve all the problems of the human element in industry." Now we know that they were bluffing. We know that the union is the only protection a wage-earner has against the ups and downs of the business system. Every wage-earner should be in a union. And every wage-earner should respect and protect the union. The union is the cure for depression blues.

Employer On Five-Day Week William Joshua Barney, president of the Barney-Ahlers Construction Corporation, writing in the much improved "General Building Contractor," gives an intelligent employer's view of the five-day week. He finds it a "step forward in the equalization of incomes and of living conditions," but not without obligations imposed upon labor, to see that the short work week is not something "forced from a capitalistic society," but a way station in orderly progress. He discusses the particular application of the five-day week in New York, and finds that the five-day week makes "for increased cost of construction, but is hopeful that, as in the past, concentrated planning, efficient supervision, and steady improvement in plant and equipment will gradually absorb this additional cost at least to a point where it will not be a marked burden on building projects." Mr. Barney is basing this last conclusion upon industrial experience. Every wage increase in the past has been absorbed by the industry as prices gradually fell.

Mr. Barney's article is a model of good writing and thinking. It is not filled with hearsay, snap judgment, biased knowledge of organized labor, nor with that most common of faults, ideas-that-you-wish-to-believe. When employers in the building trades start taking the scientific point of view, and as labor continues to take it more and more, there will be created a basis for real industrial improvement.

Basic Just now unemployment is in everybody's mind, at least in the minds of all thinking men. Henry Bishoff, a unionist from Hartford, has devoted a good deal of his time seeking a remedy for the problem of the jobless. He concludes that advertising by labor unions in time of depressions will stir the public conscience to act. He has written several specimen advertisements and sent them to this JOURNAL. One is "You suffer from unemployment, scourge

of all mankind, whether you be millionaire or pauper." Another declares, "Unemployment is the real root of all evils. It is the direct cause of poverty, suicide, worry, insanity, war, crime, sickness, charity, death (unless of extreme old age) and revolutions." These are stirring words containing basic truth, and for this reason, we are glad to print them.

Simple Tests If the American business system, now world envied, crumbles and disappears, it will be because it is unable to solve the problem of unemployment. This is true because the chief end of any business system is not to make money, but to supply the necessities of life to the entire population. The job is the means to these necessities. If men are without jobs, they and their families, want. They hunger, thirst, go naked, and turn back the weather with bared bodies. They become embittered. They no longer reason. They become the fertile ground for every random seed of ill wisdom, and they in time resort to passionate acts to avenge the brutality that the business system has worked upon them and theirs. This has been the history of revolutions, evolutions, and all radical social changes. When men hunger, moralities, traditions and customs go by the board. It is then new business systems are born. It is good for the half hundred guardians of the American business system to remember these few, simple, self-evident truths.

Next Step "Though there is much talk today of rationalization, the reference is nearly always to purely technical rationalization. The rationalization of the human factor as an important element in the process of manufacture has hardly begun. Germany's wealth consists of labor resources. Vocational selection is the means by which these resources can be still better, because more rationally employed, and by which they can be made more productive than they have been in the past." The foregoing is from a handbook on rationalization by Dr. Fritz Reuter. It is important. If an industrial country is to proceed intelligently on lines set down by America, as Germany appears to do, the rationalization of the "human element" means intensive technical education. Here in America, where industrial development on rationalistic lines moves swiftly, little or nothing has been done with this kind of rationalization. One reason is the huge and costly yearly turnover of men, and constant unemployment. Men cannot stay put long enough to learn. Another is inclination. The best and most which has been done with "rationalization of the human element," that is, technical education, has been done by trade unions. The union can best do it, when it is given the chance.

"The Bunk Button" Five years ago President Broach contributed an article to this JOURNAL, so trenchant, so concise, and so true, that we repeat it, as revealing this day and age in these United States, and as a mirror of President Broach's point of view:

"We have the Kissers' Club, the Widowers' Club, the Flappers' Club, the Home Brew Club, and a big variety of other clubs. So why not a Bunk Button Club to award a bunk button (picture of a man standing on his head) to the following candidates?

"The business agent who makes long reports and who reads and talks his members to sleep.

"The bore who is always telling how they did things in some other town.

"The deep thinker whose answer to a question is always: 'Yes—and No.'

"The boob who doesn't know there is an army of stool pigeons in the labor unions.

"The 'intelligent' man who says high wages hurt business.

"The Brother who thinks the average business agent has a soft job—the life of a labor official is peaceful and carefree.

"The employer of children who never misses church.

"The preacher who says Heaven will take care of the working girl.

"The ignoramus who doesn't know that low union dues always mean weak organization, low wages and rotten conditions.

"The wiseacre who says the workers are hopelessly ignorant, but who does nothing to educate himself or anyone else.

"The sick-minded fellow who thinks the social revolution is just around the corner.

"The dizzy Brother who thinks International Officers take delight in interfering in the actions of his local union—that they have nothing else to do.

"The patriotic fellow who thinks all men are born equal, and that your rights are protected by the U. S. Constitution and the courts.

"The kind-hearted Brother who thinks you can do things and get by without making enemies.

"The soft fellow who wants harmony so bad that when a fight occurs he ducks or tries to carry water on both shoulders without spilling a drop.

"The man who thinks the moon is made of green cheese—when his friends know it is made of 'yellow cheese'."

It is too bad that there is such a discrepancy between the first figures on unemployment announced by the U. S. Census Bureau, and the reasonable facts. The first figures announced place the jobless at about 2,200,000. This fixes the jobless at less than two per cent of the population. In view of the fact that the figures gathered by the American Federation of Labor since January indicate a jobless group of from 20 to 43 per cent, it hardly seems reasonable that all the unemployment has been suffered by organized labor. We simply cannot doubt the A. F. of L. figures. We know with what care they are assembled.

"At the root of all conservatism there is a belief that civilized and enduring happiness can be achieved only by regulating the natural desires of men. There are many kinds of conservatism, but they are all agreed, I think, that our passions, instincts, and impulses, if left to run wild, would disorganize society and reduce the individual to confusion and despair. Every conservative believes that the natural man is a bundle of passions, each of which is capable of incalculable evil, and that civilization depends upon setting up some kind of authority outside the man or inside him to keep his various passions within limits and to organize them harmoniously.—Walter Lippman.



WOMAN'S WORK



MOVING DAY—MENTAL, AND THE OTHER KIND

By a Worker's Wife

I HATE moving day. Last Saturday my little family and I moved from the house where we had lived for the last four years. Dusty dishes had to come down from the top shelves, old hats crept out of their hiding places, old clothes emerged from closet corners, useless bric-a-brac tumbled from the shelves. The old place took on the appearance of a rummage sale as the accumulated junk of four years' occupancy was dragged into the light.

At first I sorted everything carefully and kept whatever I thought I might possibly find useful; but later, when I grew short of time, temper, and packing boxes, a sort of desperate recklessness came to my aid. The husky colored woman who helped me, and her three children carried the discards away in bushels. And everything they took away was that much less for me to clean, shine up, and find a place for in the new house.

Americans are particularly apt to be burdened with junk—articles entirely out of use but not yet discarded. I don't believe that in any other country style-consciousness has been so thoroughly foisted on people as here. Mass production makes it necessary that goods shall be replaced before they are worn out, and advertising psychology has developed a national horror of being seen using anything not absolutely up to date. Witness the apologetic attitude of the man with an old car, or the woman without an electric refrigerator. A woman's felt hat may be in perfectly good condition but if it is out of style, what modern woman wants to be seen in it? We may deplore the system that forces the consumer to spend vast sums of money to "keep in style" but under our present industrial organization backed up with the tremendous power of advertising, the individual can hardly hope to buck the current. What is "out of date" is doomed to the scrap-heap.

At the same time every moving day brings to light articles that are broken, worn out, as well as those which have become useless through being replaced with something better, and a miscellaneous heap of whatnots that never have been useful and never will be.

I say, out with them! Let's not burden our houses or our minds with them. Even such an upheaval as moving day is worth while if it will rid us of the

ugly, dusty, inefficient, unhandy clutter of junk we have been giving houseroom to.

Mental Moving Day!

Some kind of a mental moving day is necessary at times when we get rid of some of the old, traditional, mistaken ideas that have been cluttering up our minds. Do you ever stop to think how few of your concepts you yourself have ever verified—how many of them, from baby diet, to politics, you believe just because somebody told you, or you read it in a book! How do you know it is true? A good many of the notions you have let into your mind may be harmless even if they are not true—but why not get rid of them—make room for realities? And there are ideas that have been implanted in the minds of millions, for the sake of profit for some person or organization. Look over your stock of thoughts—how many of them are filled with the breath of life—how many of them are musty, old-fashioned, prejudiced, envious, meaningless, or utterly unfounded?

Make it a moving day for all your notions, pet superstitions, and second-hand opinions—move them out of your mind for good!

When we move into a new house sometimes it results in bad habits being left behind, as well as old furniture. At first everyone is anxious to keep the rooms tidy and will do their part in straightening up. With some encouragement this may be developed into a habit. Moving day is almost as good as a moral reform. To lead a new life very often a man must leave his old surroundings behind, otherwise bad habits

will prove too strong for him. It takes a general upheaval to shake them loose.

The habits and thoughts of a nation may also be subjected to a thorough shaking up and revision as the result of a national crisis. The war was a calamity but it had a profound and far-reaching effect on the life of the nation, not entirely disastrous. In the confusion, women found themselves liberated from the slavery of the home and initiated into the delights of wage-earning independence. That many of them have only assumed a greater burden is indisputable; yet the old habits of thought that bound them irretrievably to the home have been broken.

A general wage revision upward was made possible by war conditions, and despite subsequent action by employing interests, union labor clung stubbornly to its gains.

Now another national calamity, depression, with accompanying unemployment, is upon us. Though it is a time of individual suffering, organized labor should view this crisis rationally and seize what opportunities are manifested. Industrial heads must now be made to realize that the high wage philosophy of labor is the only correct basis for a general and lasting prosperity—that for its own welfare, business must provide the means for a high standard of living for all wage earners. Although the time is not ripe for demands for higher wages now, labor must see that existing levels are not lowered and that the idea of widespread distribution of wealth is firmly entrenched in the national consciousness.

The five-day week, however, toward which unions have been working for the past few years, now is an emergency measure that cannot be neglected. Even the most stubborn employer will understand that to absorb the vast numbers of unemployed, hours must be cut. If the five-day week had been generally introduced before, the wheels of industry would be moving faster now and hardly anyone will dispute you over that. Once employers welcomed a surplus of labor because it assisted them in forcing standards down, but now everyone realizes the danger to the very foundations of commerce, of customers who cannot buy.

Labor's ideas have been fought against by every powerful moneyed interest, through every source of propaganda



Let the youngsters enjoy summer in airy sun-suits! These are recommended by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

(Continued on page 426)

Pyjamas
 are great
 for the informal
 mood



At left-above-a smart cotton bathing costume with manish shorts, and a beach costume that uses gingham effectively in combination with plain... white broadcloth diagonals.



Above-a stunning pyjama ensemble- of vivid orange cotton crepe combined with Persian print, in trousers, hat, cardigan and tuck-in blouse..... By courtesy of... The Cotton Textile Institute



Actually a boudoir pyjama! [Right] Of salmon pink crepe, with hand-made inserts of a contrasting color. Herbert Photos

RE
 RE

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
or Two

Even in Washington, the Hoover prosperity headquarters, there are lots of fellows looking for jobs and lots of others driving taxi-cabs, which amounts to the same thing so far as income is concerned. And still others are working in jobs they are not exactly proud of. For instance—

He Was Uplifting

A college boy had been looking for a position ever since he graduated last June. Finally he overcame his pride and took a job operating an elevator. Some of his former chums one day asked him what he was doing.

"Oh," he said airily, "I'm in the uplift department of the Roosevelt Hotel."

Engineering With a Spade

Building is slow, but municipal works may help us out in time of dire necessity. An electrician was glimpsed down in a ditch with a spade, among a gang of hunkies.

"My gosh, Tom, what are you doing?" called his friend.

"Why, Randolph," drawled Tom, spitting on his palms, "I have become an excavating engineer."

One of Life's Sweetest Surprises

I've floated far and wide,
And I've had many a shock,
Yes, and even got rebuke,
Both sides of the divide—
But never such a knock
As the one I expected from the Duke.
W. H. HENDRICK, L. U. No. 7

Now that Skorgy has settled the important question of what the Gruntus did with all the dirt, here he is again, all ready to start a new discussion:

Hookworms and Earthworms

A bunch of the boys were a-floppin' ears
At the sub' upon the hill
While on the outside, in the spaces wide,
The wind roared strong and chill.

A walker-of-wood was holding the floor
And giving the grunts the raze;
When a gust of wind blew open the door,
And a strange thing came to pass.

For out of the night, where the electric lights
Were doing their flashing stunt,
There entered unseen the strangest of sights,
The gray ghost of a grunt!

Their ears stood still, with a mighty thrill
As he fixed them with his eye,
The mouth of the speaker was open wide,
But from it came only a sigh.

The grunt's gray ghost now took the floor
And held them all entranced,
While his spectral bright eyes danced,
For wisdom flowed from the tongue in his head,
And these were the words he said:

"Mules and linemen wear harness both,
And both of them flop ears,
But a mule quits when his life's work is done
While a lineman goes on for years."

He paused, and this was the hiker's reply—
"Though winds may blow and clouds pile high,
And rain fall from the sky,
The lineman bold, out in the cold,
Must hike the sticks and sigh.

"But the grunts they are the dumbest bunch,
Their fastest move is going to lunch;
You yell for a jumper of four or two,
And they send up your jacket of denim blue."

Now spoke the grunt, they knew that he spoke true:

"Down in the dust you've dragged us through,
In the mud and grime we've followed you
Through property lines, o'er fences high,
At all times you've found us standing by.

"On top of the world—you on your pole,
While us lowly grunts are down digging a hole,
A'talking to worms and bugs and things,
While you're up in the sun like eagles and kings,
But I'll go higher than you when I get my wings.

"You call us earthworms, that is true,
But if we are worms, then so are you;
You are worms with climbing hooks I swear,
To call you hookworms would be only fair."

The truth rang out like a brazen gong,
A gasp came from the startled throng,
Though they knew that he was not very wrong
They stopped for a moment from floppin' ears
And gave the ghost three lusty jeers.

The ghost grunt left
His spectre form seemed almost to dissolve
And stricken silent with high resolve,
The linemen were of voice bereft.

But the very next day 'twas the same old game,
And they hounded the grunts till they squirmed,
And called them farmers and fishermen and even some other name,
For grunts may come and grunts may go;
But some hookworms never learn!

"SKORGY,"
L. U. No. 18.

Absolutely Correct!

Pat Murphy attended a safety meeting. The boys had been given some printed instructions and the safety man wanted to check on results.

"Pat," he said, "can you give me six good reasons for safety?"

Now Pat wasn't up in his reading but he was quick with his comeback.

"Sure," he replied, "The four little Murphys, me wife an' meself!"

ANTHONY OFFERLE,
L. U. No. 723, Ft. Wayne.

Welcome to another rhymor, L. R. Pope, of L. U. No. 640, Phoenix, Ariz. We like him because he knows how to be sad, but not too sad, that would never do in a laugh column.

The Boomers on Their Way

A freight was creeping slowly out of the central yards,
And unlisted on her cargo was two old line-man pards.

One was rolling the makings, the other had tailor mades,
They told of past experiences, and hair raising escapades,

Bill says, "I'll tell you, Dusty, things ain't like they used to be,
"The breaks are getting tougher for men like you and me."

"Yep," says Dusty—"The companies have our ages wrote down in black and white;
"They turn us down on wrinkles, gray hairs and fading sight.

"Yep, we're still on our way, Bill, to where nobody knows.

"Just like we've always done, we make the weather fit our clothes."

Says Bill, "We've clumb 'em from the Golden Gates of California to the Rockbound coast of Maine.

"We've worked in fields of clover and daisies, and in sleet and rain.

"We've hit the sticks in cities, in swamps and desert lands;

"We've set our jaws hit 'er in misery and never counted the spans."

The freight gained momentum, and sped into the night.

As the old-timers talked on in their rambling plight;

Dusty took one long draw from the glowing butt and tossed it into space,

And said in a sleepy way as he loosened a shoe lace,

"The time was Bill, when we rolled 'em, and said 'boss, write 'er out'

"But that was when we were younger, care free and stout.

"We're now close to 50, our pension is a long ways off

"The jobs are few and far between, and she don't look so soft."

"Well," said Bill, "It's said and done, 'taint no use to weep

"If you'll kindly throw out them socks,
"I'll try and get some sleep."

L. R. POPE.

Is This Propaganda?

The plumber worked and the helper stood helplessly looking on. He was learning the business. This was his first day.

"Say," he inquired, "do you charge for my time?"

"Certainly, you idiot," came the reply.

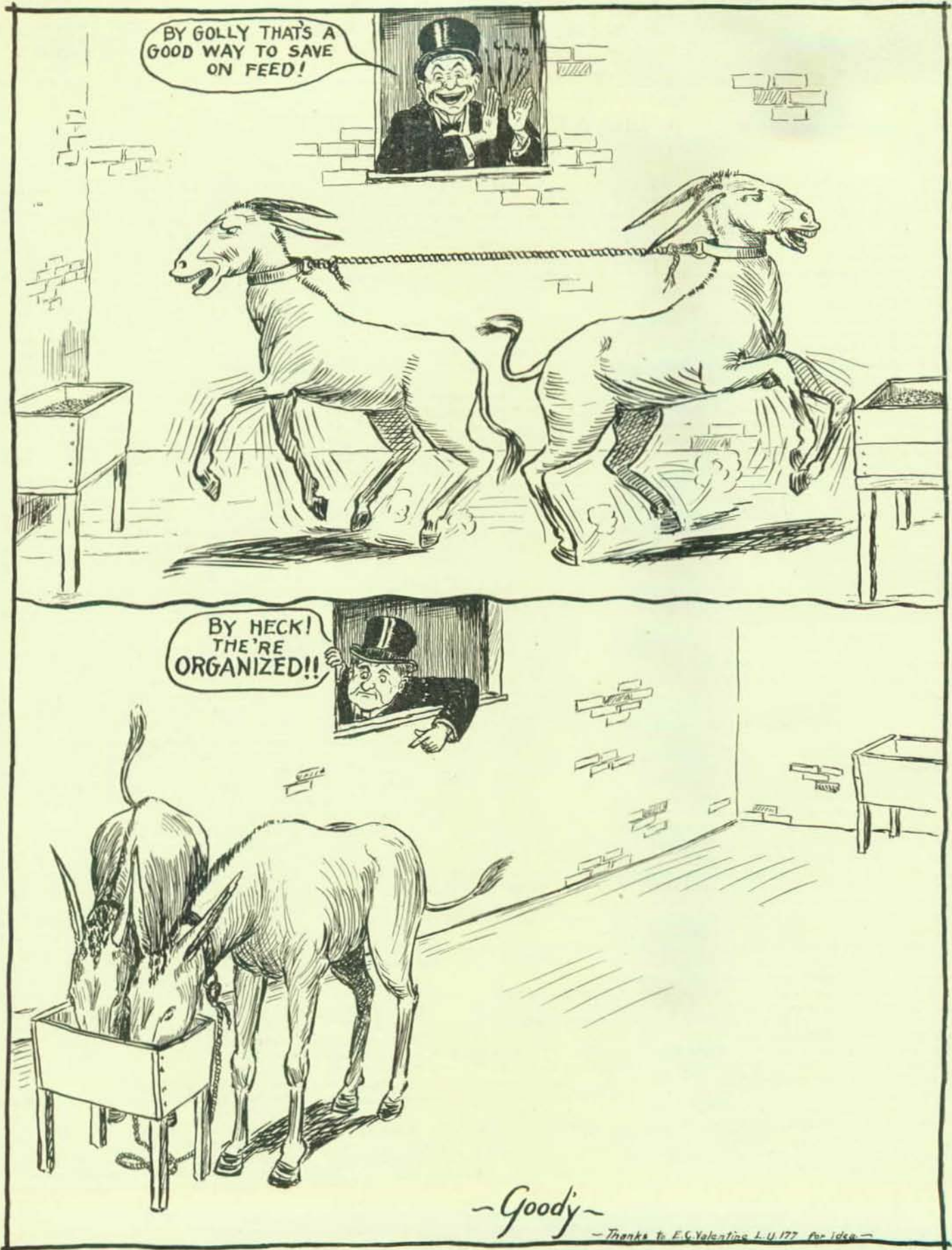
"But I haven't done anything."

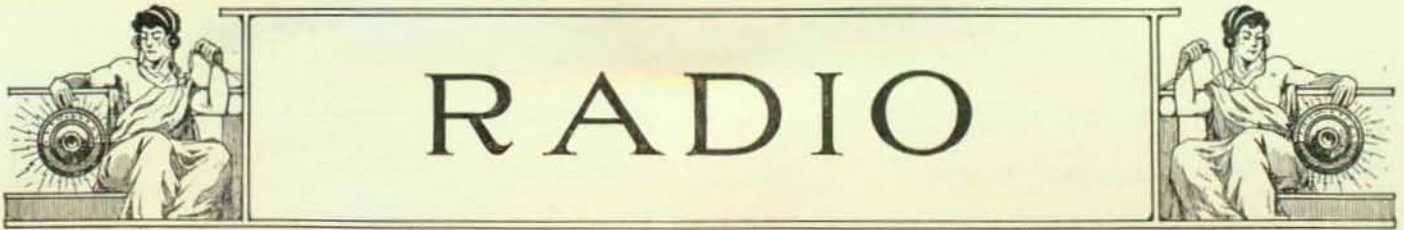
The plumber, to fill in the hour had been looking at the finished job with a lighted candle. Handing the two inches of it that were still unburned to the helper, he said wittingly:

"Here, if you gotta be so darned conscientious, blow that out!"—San Diego.

OLD, BUT AWFULLY GOOD

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin





RADIO AND THE 110-VOLT MYTH

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

MOST of us have come to accept the so-called 110-volt current at its face value. In fact, 110 volts is part and parcel of our electrical religion. We take it for granted. And even if we did question its truthfulness, we would be immediately faced by the positive insistence that 110-volt potential was being maintained at all times by the electric light and power company.

Until recently, few electrical appliances have been so critical as to be affected by line voltage fluctuations within 10 per cent. The electric iron, vacuum cleaner, percolator, toaster, electric refrigerator—these devices can readily operate with a fluctuation of 10 per cent either way. Over-voltage fluctuations are not accompanied by any serious results, while under-voltage fluctuations affect the efficiency comparatively little. But with the modern socket-power radio set, however, it is quite another story. Tube manufacturers state that tubes are guaranteed only when operated within 5 per cent plus or minus of the specified voltages. When the line voltage fluctuations extend beyond 5 per cent, the tubes are seriously affected and their life materially reduced. Also, the power pack of the socket-power radio set is seriously impaired by over-voltage conditions. On the other hand, sub-normal line voltage results in poor radio performance, since the tubes are virtually starved. Poor performance often blamed on the radio set or the tubes may be traced to line voltages of 100, 90 or even 80.

Traced to Various Causes

There are many reasons why line voltage fluctuates. The competent electrician knows that line voltages may vary according to the distance of the transmission line, the amount of copper or other metal in the conductors, and the load drawn from that line. Thus the line voltages are frequently higher in the crowded sections nearer the power house, due to short distances and ample conductor capacity, and lower out in the rural districts far away from the power house and fed by a lengthy and insufficient transmission line. But even this does not necessarily follow. Today, in crowded cities, line voltage frequently fluctuates more in city apartment houses than in rural sections. Thus the line voltage may be 110 volts at the service panel, and 90 or 80 volts on the top floor, some distance away, due to insufficient capacity of the wiring and to excessive load imposed on that wiring.

Line voltage tests made in various localities disclose the startling fact that voltages vary all the way from 85 to 140 volts. Even in large cities it is by no means unusual to have very poor voltage regulation, in some instances due to the power company but usually due to house wiring. It is true that in late years more and more equipment has been applied to the usual wiring, so that our No. 14 wire job, once considered ample, is now being heavily taxed with an excessive voltage drop.

The radio industry has been a long time in recognizing the line voltage problem, but now is face to face with it through sheer necessity. Thus tube manufacturers have had to replace many so-called defective tubes, which have "Gone West" after a few hundred hours. Returns have been particularly heavy from the Pacific Coast and also Canada. Investigations have disclosed that in districts served by hydro-electric power, the line voltage fluctuations are most severe, resulting in a serious strain on tubes and particularly on the radio sets proper. Tube manufacturers have been tightening up on their guarantees, realizing that line voltage fluctuations are usually responsible for the tube replacement claims.

As for the radio set proper, it is interesting to note that certain radio sets, with insufficient power pack overload capacity, have experienced no end of trouble. Some radio set manufacturers have literally entire warehouses filled with returned power packs, which have been replaced by others, due to inability to withstand excessive voltages. Usually the filter condensers break down and must be replaced, although in most sets, provided with ample overload capacity, the condensers do not break down but their life is materially reduced. It is a fact that a 30 per cent voltage increase reduces a filter condenser's life by one-half, while a 50 per cent voltage increase reduces the life to less than 10 per cent.

Contrary to usual belief, a filter condenser does wear out. Just what comprises the wear and tear, no one knows for certain. Some hold to the idea that the tinfoil strips actually move with relation to the paper dielectric, and this constant friction results in mechanical breakdown. Others believe that the infinitesimal leakage present in even the best condensers, increases with use, so that weak spots are eventually weakened to the point where complete breakdown takes place.

At any rate, a set designed for 110 volts should be used with that line voltage. Over-voltage results in premature burnout of the tubes, while under-voltage results in poor performance.

Many radio sets are provided with a "high" and "low" switch, tap or fuse arrangement. In other words, the "high" position is used for voltages ranging from 115 to 130 volts, while the "low" position takes care of voltages ranging from 115 down to 100 volts. Such taps or other arrangements are quite useful and should be taken into consideration in operating a socket-power radio set. Unfortunately, a line voltage meter is usually not available, so that the correct tap is guessed at. However, if the set lacks power and tone, it usually indicates that the higher tap should be used.

Line Ballast

During the past year, a new device has come into use for the purpose of regulating the line-voltage problem. This device, available in several types, is known as the line

ballast. Actually, it comprises a variable resistance which reduces the applied voltage to a safe point. In the case of the built-in ballast, incorporated as a feature of some of the more advanced radio sets, the device is used in conjunction with an 85-volt primary for the radio set power transformer. Thus the variable resistance of the ballast reduces the line voltage, which may range from 90 to 135 volts, down to approximately 85 to 90 volts which is correct for the primary winding. Among the devices in general use are the amperite type, with a glass bulb, and the clarostat type, with a perforated metal cartridge. Both devices claim to accomplish the same end, namely, to reduce the line voltage to the correct value. Both devices make use of a wire winding whose resistance increases with higher applied voltage, thus striking a uniform voltage output.

More recently, various accessories have appeared for the purpose of meeting the line-voltage problem. It is well to note that such devices are divided into two broad classes, namely, the *fixed resistance* type, and the *automatic resistance* type. The former maintains a fixed resistance, usually 15 to 25 ohms, at all times. Irrespective of the line voltage, the resistance remains fixed, so that the voltage is reduced by a more or less fixed amount. The automatic resistance, on the other hand, actually decreases in resistance as the line voltage drops, so that it presents little resistance at low line voltages, and much resistance at high line voltages, thereby establishing a fairly uniform average. Such a device is suitable for low as well as high voltages, whereas the fixed type is intended only for protection against excessive voltage. Most of these devices are made in the form of plug-in attachments, with the set plug fitting into the female end, and prongs of the device fitting into the usual screw base or wall outlet.

With proper consideration given to the line voltage problem, it would seem that the socket-power radio set leaves little more to be desired by way of convenience, uniform operation, and low cost. However, when the line voltage fluctuations are ignored, there is trouble enough facing the owner of a socket-power radio set, which only too often is blamed on everything else in the face of a blind faith in the so-called "110 volts."

I know not if I deserve that a laurel-wreath should one day be laid on my coffin. Poetry, dearly as I have loved it, has always been to me but a divine plaything. I have never attached any great value to poetical fame; and I trouble myself very little whether people praise my verses or blame them. But lay on my coffin a sword; for I was a brave soldier in the Liberation War of humanity.—HEINRICH HEINE.

Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

Reaming Holes

A rat tail file makes a good reamer in an emergency. Put the file into a bit brace and operate the brace backwards.

Sawing Slate

For making an emergency slate panel or cutting down the size of a panel on the job try this hint: Place the slate panel across a pair of saw horses. Mark the section to be cut off. Use a carpenter's rip saw. Drill a hole in the front of the saw. Hook a three-pound weight to this hole. When you begin to saw to the line, the weight keeps your saw from buckling and aids in making a square cut.

Soldering Ladle

A three-eighths-inch gas cap with a handle on it makes a valuable solder ladle for soldering in close places.

Stranded Cable

A file card, a form of a flat wire brush used to clean files, is a handy tool to clean insulation from stranded cable.

Cleaning Hands

A number of mechanics use gasoline, turpentine washing powder to remove insulation from their hands in cleaning up for the home. All of these do not help the hands. First soften the insulation by rubbing the hands with lard oil, machine oil or motor grease. When the insulation is softened wipe hands with cotton waste. Then finish the hands with soap and water.

Floor Chisel

A hexagonal steel bar chisel with a two-inch point is a handy tool. The chisel should be 18 inches long for the proper leverage. This chisel is valuable for old house work in removing floors or baseboards.

Preserving Tools

On power house work or large building construction tools in tool chests are damaged by dampness which causes rust. By covering the best tools with a jar of petroleum bought in the 5 and 10 cent store and wrapping these tools in a newspaper rusting is prevented and the mechanic's smiling disposition is saved.

Attachment Plug

An emergency screw attachment plug can be made by fastening the lamp leads to screw shell and base of an Edison fuse plug.

Brush Thickness

The thickness of a motor brush has an important bearing on commutation. In a direct current machine the direction of a current in a coil must reverse while the commutator bars connected to that coil are passing under the brush, or, in the usual terms, while the coil is short-circuited by the brush. In a perfectly designed machine the coil undergoing commutation is in a field just strong enough to reduce the current to zero and build it up to full value in the opposite direction. If the current does not reverse and build to full value the

coil is said to under-commutate. In either case sparking may result from under or over-commutation. Sparking from over-commutation is generally severe.

Plumber's Chain

A piece of plumber's chain is valuable when used on the end of a fish wire. This makes it possible for the helper to hook into the chain from the other end, saving much time.

Friction Tape

To keep friction tape from unraveling make a number of knife cuts across the diameter of the roll.

Job Terminals

Copper tubing of different sizes is a handy material to have in the electrician's tool chest. With this tubing emergency wire terminals can be made to fit a particular wire connection.

Nail Set

A carpenter's nail set is a handy tool in removing floors and baseboards. With this tool a number of nails can be punched through the board and prevent a broken board and preserve the final finish.

Electric Range Repairs

Electricians repairing ranges should keep a supply of mica on hand to insulate places where the heat would burn other insulators.

Simple Test Instrument

A simple test device is a watch case receiver in series with two dry cells. Rheostats, telephones and other pieces of equipment can be tested with this set. When a circuit is continuous a click can be heard in the receiver; when it is open the click is missing.

Fixture Hanging

A fixture hanger should carry an assortment of short three-eighths-inch nipples, couplings and male and female couplings. With this assortment it is possible to build out outlets which have been over-plastered.

Cleaning Wall Paper

On old house work an assortment of erasers comes in handy for cleaning marks made upon wall paper. A lead pencil eraser, an ink eraser and a piece of art gum will remove many marks which if left would reflect upon the mechanic's ability.

Plane Blade

A carpenter's plane blade is a handy tool for removing old floors. The thin plane blade can be used to cut the tongue and groove of the flooring and thereby expedite the floor board removal.

Reversed Armature Coil

A trouble, that may exist in an armature is a reversed coil. Instead of the armature winding progressing uniformly around from bar to bar of the commutator, at some point a coil may be connected backward. While a manufacturer should weed out such mistakes, they do sometimes occur, causing annoyance, if not actual trouble. Such a reversed coil often causes bad sparking. A

practical way to locate this coil is to pass through the armature at opposite points on the commutator a current, and then with a compass explore around the armature, the direction of magnetism from slot to slot. If a coil is reversed when the compass comes before it, the compass needle will reverse, giving a very definite indication of the wrongly connected coil.

Gear Board

Gear board consists of layers of especially strong, closely woven canvas, highly compressed and permanently held in compression by means of a compound with which the whole mass is coated and finally set by a curing process. This results in a material at once strong and with a degree of elasticity, making it especially suitable for silent speed gears.

Wood Chisel Cap

To prevent wood chisel handles from splitting crown bottle caps come in handy. With three-fourths of the nation making home brew crown bottle caps can be found readily.

Mine Hoist Motors

The use of electricity in operating hoists for raising coal or water or for transporting materials from one location to another in mining districts is rapidly increasing. Particularly this is true in shaft mines and in localities where materials must be carried across deep gullies and ravines on cable ways. The electric hoist shows its superiority over other types of hoists by being more economical of power, no power being used when the hoist is idle. It has superior speed control; it is simpler in operation and has a smaller number of parts to get out of order; it is lighter in weight, self-contained and more flexible; it has no reciprocating parts, no smoke, no cylinders to freeze and operates in a most satisfactory manner.

Sawing Laths

When sawing laths for an outlet hole the plaster sometimes threatens to fall. In a case of this kind a hacksaw blade substituted for the compass saw can be used successfully.

Fixture Wiring

In pulling wires into arms of electric fixtures soapstone comes in handy on hard pulls. By rubbing a little soapstone on the wires the friction of the pull is cut down allowing the wires to slide through without tearing the insulation.

Wood Screws

In driving wood screws into hard wood a lubricant makes the job easier. A little machine oil, axle grease, or yellow soap on the thread of the screw saves the strength and patience of the mechanic. Linemen will save the twisting off of lag screw heads by using one of these lubricants.

Oil Rings

A substitute for a metal oil ring for bearings can be made by using a piece of stout window cord neatly spliced to the proper size. The cord will soak oil and distribute it to the bearing top efficiently.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

New York Biggest User of Long Distance Telephone

The New York City Metropolitan area contains a population of approximately 10,000,000 people. Out of this area each day an average of 35,000 long distance telephone calls are sent to all parts of the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico and fourteen European countries. In 1927 the average number of calls daily was 25,000. During the summer of 1928, the average number of daily calls reached 38,000 for a considerable period of time. It is estimated that by 1930 the average number of long distance calls will be in the vicinity of 50,000 a day.

During the past five years the number of long distance calls in New York has increased approximately 100 per cent and at the present time the telephone and personnel equipment necessary to handle this business involves 1,500 switchboard positions with an operating force of about 3,700 people. To facilitate handling the business, the New York long line office is divided into eight districts, and a new one will be formed early in 1929.

4.67 Horsepower For Every Wage Earner

According to preliminary figures released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, at the end of 1927 there was an average of 4.67 horsepower available to each American wage earner. This is an increase of .41 horsepower over 1925.

The total power of all machinery installed in manufacturing establishments is in excess of 39,000,000 horsepower, or an increase of over 9 per cent above that of 1925. The number of wage earners, at the same time, has decreased 30,254, or 0.4 per cent.

The census also reports that the total value added to the materials passing through these factories during the year was in excess of \$27,500,000,000.

Electricity Largely Used For Melting Steel

During 1928, no less than 802,260 gross tons of steel were produced in the United States in electrical furnaces. This tonnage is all the more remarkable when it is considered that in 1914 the total was only 24,000 tons. The increase during 1928 over the previous year was also significant, amounting to 20½ per cent.

Of the total produced, 453,692 tons, or 56½ per cent, were in the form of ingots for forgings, the balance being in steel castings. Of this ingot production, over 433,000 tons were of special alloy steels, reflecting the increase during the past year in the demand for stainless or rustless steel, in the production of which electrical furnaces seem to have a clear field. Much of the ingot steel produced for forgings is of the higher grades used in tool-making, gears, etc., where only the best grade of steel can be used.

German Cruiser Electrically Welded

A German cruiser now under construction at Kiel, which is not to exceed 10,000 tons displacement, under the Treaty of Versailles, is to be all electrically welded. Meanwhile the new German light cruiser, Koenigsberg, has been placed in service. This ship, of 6,000 tons, is the first cruiser

to be all electrically welded, the saving in weight by welding being about 14 per cent. It has a speed of about 33 knots and has two separate types of engines—steam turbine and single-acting, two-stroke Diesel, the latter in use only when the ship is cruising. Her cruising radius is said to exceed that of light cruisers in other navies by about 3,000 miles.

The stern is unusually long and low, being about 6 feet 6 inches above the water. The hull differs from that of the usual cruiser, having been especially designed at Gottingen University with a view to minimizing resistance. The engines develop 63,000 horsepower, which is small for the speed of 33 knots. By comparison, the new French 10,000-ton cruisers have 170,000 horsepower, but travel only one and one-half knots faster. The ship, which is long and narrow, can make a 35-degree turn while traveling at 30 knots. All the new German destroyers, the next two cruisers and the battleship now under construction will be electrically welded.

Vacuum Cleaner Takes Out Ashes

A manufacturer of electrical appliances has recently announced a vacuum cleaner which will relieve the man of the house from cleaning out the heater every Sunday morning.

The equipment consists of an ash-handling truck containing a large hopper into which the ashes are drawn by air suction and from which they are conveyed by an enclosed belt conveyor to another truck which carries them away. The ash-handling truck has a gas-electric drive such as is used on large motor busses at the present time. The power is applied through a gear shift which can be used for either propelling the truck or operating the vacuum cleaner. The fan will handle 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute, which produces sufficient power to haul the contents of a standard ash can 30 feet in five seconds. In other words, the contents of a dozen ash cans can be whisked out of the cellar in one minute, or 60 cans in five minutes.

For private homes a flexible pipe line is used, but in large buildings having a large quantity of ashes each week a permanent suction pipe, extending from the sidewalk to the ash pit, will be built in the buildings and the truck will merely connect to this pipe line at the sidewalk. No dust escapes at any point between the boiler and removal truck.

Canada Now Has 220,000-Volt Electric Transmission Line

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission generates the bulk of its hydro-power at Niagara Falls, from which point it is distributed to Toronto and other cities in eastern Canada. It also has several large hydro stations in western Ontario, but because of treaty limitations on the amount of water which it can use from the Niagara River, it was found necessary last year to enter into a contract with a private company to furnish additional power for the Toronto district.

To transport this power from Paugan Falls plant of the Gatineau Power Company, the Hydro Commission has to construct a transmission line, and on account of the

distance, high voltage was deemed necessary from an economic standpoint. The voltage used is 220,000, which is the first line of that capacity in Canada, although similar lines have been in use for many years in the United States where lines of even higher voltage are now contemplated.

It is probable that more 220,000-volt lines will be constructed in Canada in the future because the remaining water powers capable of economic development are, in many cases, located long distances from point of use, and the higher voltage is more economical, as the transmission losses are less.

Pearls to Order

Man, with the aid of gas, has entered into competition with nature in the production of pearls and actually seems to have the advantage. A company in Brooklyn not only makes perfect imitations of genuine pearls, but goes further and turns out tints that nature has never known—to suit any costume or fancy. The pearls are comparable in beauty, ornamental value and appearance to those from the laboratories of the sea. In fact, the firm places strings of the genuine in exhibits of its own product and challenges anyone to select them by ordinary inspection.

The manufacturers have borrowed from nature to compete with her. When the beads have been shaped from special opalescent glass they are dipped in a lacquer of "pearl essence" made from iridescent fish scales. Several dippings, each of a slightly different tint, and the manufactured pearls gleam with the colors of the natural gems they represent.

Uniform heat is a vital factor in this delicate work, and the plant operators have found that gas furnaces vary scarcely a degree in temperature in a day.

Lighting For Flyers Shows Rapid Growth

More than 200,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric current were used during 1928 to light American airports, and 6,000,000 more kilowatt-hours to light airways, according to the Electrical World.

The rapid development of this phase of aviation appears in the number of miles of airways already illuminated. This total increased from 3,149 at the end of 1926 to more than 7,500 in 1928, and in 1929 there were more than 13,000 miles of lighted airways in the United States.

Lighting of airways is mainly done by means of beacons about 10 miles apart. These are mounted on 50-foot towers and rotate six times a minute. They are equipped with 1,000-watt lamps and develop about 2,000,000 candlepower.

In addition to beacon lights, airports are equipped with illuminated wind-indicators, boundary lights, floodlights, obstruction lights, ceiling projectors and building floodlights.

At the end of 1927 there were in the United States 1,047 airports, including those owned by the government, by municipalities and by private organizations. In addition to these there are approximately 4,500 unimproved auxiliary landing fields.

Seventeen radio stations are already in operation along the transcontinental airways for interstate communication of weather information and other messages essential to safe flying.



CORRESPONDENCE



CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Editor:

The writer has been elected as the first press secretary of our state association, which is one of the oldest in the Brotherhood. It has done a great deal to bind the various local unions together, eliminate all jurisdictional disputes in our state and help the various locals to elevate themselves to a higher level in our chosen work.

Our meetings are held quarterly on the last Saturday in March, June, September and December. On the last Saturday in June the association convened at New Haven, Conn., the home of Local No. 90 and good old Yale University. At our meeting we had International Vice President Keaveney and International Representative Kenefick present. Both gave interesting talks along real constructive lines and I am sure if the advice is heeded it will help some of the locals to attain better conditions. Both of these officers were elevated since our last meeting in March to a higher position in the Brotherhood, due to the facts that John T. Fennell, the beloved vice president and leader of the New England locals, has passed on to the great Eternal Land. This association admired John Fennell and his honest, straightforward, hard-hitting way. The Brotherhood has lost an able leader.

President Herbert Bennett presented the association with his resignation as he has left our state and is now back in his original local, L. U. No. 3, of New York. The resignation was accepted with deep regret. "Herb" has been our presiding officer since the birth of the association, and has always given the best he had, willingly, ably and dependably. He has gone to the four corners of our state and visited all intermediate points to help those who have tried to get better conditions.

The amalgamation of Locals No. 501, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and No. 402, of Greenwich, Conn., has taken his former local out of Connecticut. We feel sure that our greatest local union, L. U. No. 3, of New York, will be still more efficient with his addition and look forward to seeing good results accomplished by our former leader. Space prevents me from giving this Brother all the credit due him for what he has accomplished in Connecticut, and the lower end of our state is forever indebted to its former leader, Herb Bennett. This association wishes you the best of luck, Herb, and you are always welcome to our meetings.

Henry Tierney, business representative of Local No. 90, of New Haven, has been elected as president of the association and Ed. Conlon, of Waterbury, Local No. 660, as vice president. Both are able men and should build the association to a higher level and better conditions.

To Local No. 501, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., which now patrols part of Connecticut, we welcome you into our association and assure you of our united assistance at all times, knowing that you will take care of your Connecticut territory in good style. Your two delegates were with us and took an active part in the meeting. We regret that you have lost your able leader in the death of

READ

Interesting report from Ft. William, by L. U. No. 339.

Value of good mechanics, by L. U. No. 1091.

A report from a new local, by L. U. No. 632.

Apprentice education in St. Joseph, by L. U. No. 545.

The "Al Smith panic," by L. U. No. 176.

Pleasant Hours at Norfolk, by L. U. No. 734.

The Wood Chopper philosophizes, by L. U. No. 308.

Iowa locals mobilize, by L. U. No. 347.

and many other shrewd, timely and gracious reportings from this great-big organization of ours.

Brother Henry Wildberger and wish his successor and L. U. No. 501 the best of luck.

WILLIAM F. STEINMILLER.

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

Editor:

It seems to be a hard job to be able to get a press secretary to hold office in Local No. 7. One secretary had writer's cramps and the last secretary held office for five months and then became a contractor, so we had to have a special meeting Wednesday, June 25, and I was elected press secretary.

We had our organizer, our own Brother Kenefick, with us at our special meeting and it sure felt good to see his face around the hall again, and you cannot realize how little you know about your own state until you hear your International Organizer talk, and we sure were interested in what he had to tell us and I know the members of Local No. 7 all wish him the best of success.

We have a hard worker in our new business agent, Brother Caffery, and he sure has taken care of everything to the best of his ability, with 25 to 30 members out of work. It is a hard job for a new business agent to pick up, but we know he will bring us out of it all right and it won't be long before we will all be working again.

We had a funny case come up that reflects of what President Broach said in the July WORKER.

Our business agent, in looking over a fair being held for the benefit of one of our local churches for funds to finish their church, which is being done by a fair contractor, finds a non-union contractor doing the wiring. After inquiring he found it was a charity job, everything being donated by the different merchants in the locality, so our business agent, after straightening out said job had to go the limit. So you can imagine him coming down to the hall asking Brothers who have

been out of work from one to four months to go to work on a charity job, but he was successful in getting a union contractor to furnish the material and six members of the local to go up and do the job, and we had the satisfaction of seeing a non-union contractor taken off the job, which will do us more good than harm, and showed our business agent we were behind him to a man.

Beginning the first Monday in July we will hold only one meeting a month, the first Monday of each month.

E. MULLARKEY.

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

Editor:

Again it is time to get busy and send in some copy, so as to inform the electrical industry and the world as a whole, Local No. 18 is still alive and as active and effective as ever.

Mr. Cordy and myself have received no little praise for our joint article in the May WORKER, dealing with municipal ownership and union policies. (It is also apparent we were not altogether wrong in our eulogization of Brother Charles Feider, as perhaps you have noticed he has been chosen on the constitutional revision committee, a selection made by our International President after no little consideration and research into past and present achievements.)

That we of Local No. 18 are truly proud of what we consider a direct approval of our policies goes without saying; that we are loyal to the man and are behind Charley Feider is also a fact. Our advancement in the last 20 months proves it.

Election of officers is now our duty and our very congenial and untiring president, Charles Eckles, has been nominated again and as he has no opposition, it is a decided cinch. As I have not as yet been elected press or assistant press secretary, this may be my last communication, though I am hopeful it will not be.

The executive boards of both Locals Nos. 18 and 83 met to the complete satisfaction of both. Matters pertaining to the forthcoming election were discussed and the continuation of harmonious relations is expected and solicited by the main body of both locals.

Harmonious relations will benefit both the outside and inside locals in a city. This is especially true in a community such as this where anti-union activity is without equal.

I would like very much to hear from other locals who are dealing with a municipality, as comparison of conditions, etc., are at no time detrimental, and there surely must be others who have similar conditions such as ours, although I doubt if any have the anti-union organizations functioning with such telling effects as we of Los Angeles.

Hoping for the continued success of the WORKER and in the event I am again chosen secretary or assistant press secretary, I will be back again next month with the complete election returns and more of "Who's Who and Why."

RAY A. MANGAN.

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

Editor:

Noted the hints about early letters being greatly appreciated and will endeavor to comply. To start must mention that we just passed through our annual election, one that was hotly contested and brought out the votes as no election prior to this has ever done. The new officers came in with a tremendous landslide. To top things off, L. U. No. 28 will stage a "love fest" to assuage any hurt feelings and possibly damaged hearts suffered by any defeated candidates, also celebrating a victory and general get together for the good of the order. This will be in the nature of a crab feast, smoker and back-slapping contest, of course. We expect great benefit from this affair as a result.

Now in the field of sports, our baseball team started on a decline and took a number of beatings, but after being "razzed" a few times started back up the hill again and, at this writing, has won a few games, proving that that self-satisfied feeling resulting from a few victories and resting on one's laurels is not very beneficial to a team in the field of sport. To make progress in this as well as in any field one must keep moving forward.

The bowling teams closed the season with the presentation of a trophy by Local No. 28 to Team No. 2. All members of both teams—Nos. 1 and 2—were each presented with a gold medal. Team No. 2 gained the enviable position of first place in the Building Trades League. Team No. 2 is composed of Bill Noonan, Les Vulgars, Frank Klein, H. Hittell, O. Watson, R. Beck. These boys are all a hot bunch of rollers and already enjoyed a battle with Local No. 26; possibly some day we'll have contenders from other locals.

These days of warm, summery weather and blue skies beckon to one to go out in the great outdoors and get close to nature and enjoy life as only nature intended. Results of this are seen on all sides. Number of the boys these days have organized fishing and crabbing parties and various stories are heard about these boys catching some unusual specimens. Many a sunburned shoulder and back bears mute evidence of the sun's efforts on tender skins. On one occasion one of the Brothers with more sleep lost than usual took a spill and returned home in a rather damp predicament and we're still curious to learn his alibi. What hurt more than usual was his loss of poise and dignity; we don't know at this writing whether he has recovered same. Another with a considerable amount of originality donned an unusual costume consisting of either a mother Hubbard or possibly a night gown. The result was a ludicrous sight. But, the next day this original Brother came to work with his customary dignity and usual amount of spirit. The others shuffled along, suffering from varying degrees of sunburn, proving once again about that story of the last, longer, and louder laughter.

Possibly this same type of weather has an unusual effect on the hearts of the Brothers. Result, numerous Brothers are finding themselves married. What a shame! The flower of the local, the cream of the crop! They wouldn't listen, they won't consult the veterans. Results of this, the boys find the old story about two can live as cheaply as one has a few discrepancies and the originator of same would not be safe in their presence.

A few progressive by-laws have been incorporated lately. One of these compels incompetent mechanics to attend school upon report of employer or foreman and is an especially good one. All apprentices and helpers are already compelled to attend school. In these days of education and en-

lightenment this is an absolute essential for the welfare of the individual as well as the organization. Competition on all sides, opportunities gradually narrowing down, other trades gradually encroaching on our ground, we must step out of the usual groove and progress as never before or find ourselves hopelessly overwhelmed. On all sides can be seen corporations taking none but the cream of the graduates from the country's colleges.

Note the large number of auxiliaries to the locals in various parts of the country. The number seems more than usual or maybe we missed some last time. In our humble opinion we think nothing could be finer or of more benefit to the organization than to know that you have backing you an organization composed of those who are near and dear to you and one that gives you real moral and every other kind of support. We think that if more of these auxiliaries were organized throughout the land great benefit would result. I recommend that Local No. 28 take steps in organizing a women's auxiliary. Haven't heard, but we think that the I. O. looks on with favor towards these women's organizations—is it not so? Can say we read with great interest the letters from the auxiliaries of L. U. Nos. 508, 177-862, 108, 84, and 613. Everything written was read and enjoyed. We wish to commend these women heartily. Don't you think there is no organization like the great I. B. E. W.? We want to express our wishes for more and bigger and better auxiliaries to help strengthen locals all over the country, to give their all in support of these various organizations.

Sending a few more regards to some of the boys we left out at our last writing—these are the last of the names in our possession but we wish to be remembered to all the boys all over the U. S. A. who worked here in Baltimore at the Point Breeze job:

Here's to Paul Trapani, of 301 3rd Street, New York City. Good old Paul! Maybe we'll see you again one of these days. Maybe we got the address a little off, but we mean well.

Oh, yes; our big boy friend, George Plieber (we're uncertain about the spelling of the last name), of L. U. No. 3. You remember the "rosy" scribe of L. U. No. 28.

By all means, Jack Peacock, of 123 Pine Street, Hackensack, N. J. Let's hear from you boys once in a while.

Regards to all the boys again.

ROBERT S. ROSEMAN.

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

Editor:

It is not often that we appear in these columns, though we are quietly doing business at the same old stand; but at present in a much diluted state. In reality it is half and half, that is, one-half in the shops and on the job and the other half walking the streets or at home in the garden, that's me.

I think we have solved our attendance problem at our meetings this year as all are well attended. Here is how we are doing it: The first of the year we raised our dues \$6 per quarter and got out an attendance slip which is given out at the end of the meeting. You must stay in order to get your slip. Now here is what makes a demand for these slips. One of your slips a month is recognized by our genial financial secretary, H. P. "Coxy" Calahan, as \$2 when paying your dues and the only way you can get these slips is to attend the meetings. We meet the first and third Friday so we are now seeing some faces often that were seldom seen in meetings in the past. If any of the Brothers would like to have further information on this drop me a line.

Our two-year contract that gave us the 40-hour week and \$1.375 per hour, with double time for all overtime, expires July 1, and from all reports sifting in to us was not to be renewed by our contractors. Nevertheless, we went ahead and prepared a new contract following this same contract and adding provisions for two hours' pay for reporting to shop unless previously notified not to, and a clause providing that any job requiring three or more men shall have a foreman on it at all times and a rate of \$12 per day. And if the job has seven men or more there shall be an assistant foreman at the same rate who may use the tools. If there are seven men on the job the foreman is not to use the tools.

Copies of this agreement were then handed to our worthy business agent, Samuel Freed, to get signed up, and here is where he did a fine job through his diplomacy. In less than 24 hours he had every shop signed on the dotted line and we are ready to go for another year with all but one of our shops and a few curbstoners on the outside looking on. This exception is one who a few months ago elected to employ an ex-member of this local in preference to the men who were right, and thereby earned his unfair designation. However, we are glad to learn through one of our fair contractors that he has had about enough of it and we are expecting him back in the fold before long.

In closing I want to say hello to all my old friends in Local No. 68 and to Bill Jenkins and the old Rhode Island boys wherever they may be, and hoping the pendulum will soon be on the upswing.

J. K. McQUIDDY.

L. U. NO. 35, HARTFORD, CONN.

Editor:

Local No. 35, of Hartford, has just seen fit to increase the dues from \$5 to \$7 per month and the vote was unanimous. I mention the vote to show that the local is absorbing in a sincere way the advice and recommendations of their executive board.

I take this opportunity of congratulating the members of the local—it is running along smoothly, doing business in a business-like way, meetings are short and snappy. We adjourned three-quarters of an hour after the president opened the meeting, which was at 8 o'clock sharp.

The local sees and knows if it and the members are to receive any dividends they must invest first and that is what they are doing. This local of 145 members maintains a private office operated in a business-like way and not a hangout for drunks. In fact we very seldom see a drunk. We have very few of that species in our local.

The members are all working and we are classed as the leading building trade of Hartford. I mention these facts not as a boost but to show the smaller local unions of the Brotherhood that "it can be done."

Building is by no means good; some organizations have 75 per cent of their members out. Under those conditions we feel that to have all members working we are making progress.

WILLIAM F. STEINMILLER.

L. U. NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor:

Just finished reading the June WORKER, and noticed the usual kick about the officers regarding the change in the constitution. Now the next kick that will naturally follow will be about the choice of the personnel of the committee of 11. I personally know four of these men, and believe they

are capable of doing that which they are called upon to do. The other members of the committee are acceptable to Local No. 41 because we feel we know International President Broach and know him well when it comes to appointments of this kind. If only that mistrust for employer, Brother member, and officers could be eliminated, labor organizations would be able to function better.

We had an amendment to our by-laws on unemployment insurance, up for a final vote last meeting. It called for a certain percentage of the weekly wage of the journeyman to be paid into a fund known as the journeyman wireman unemployment fund. This fund was to become large enough to take care of extraordinary unemployment conditions before any benefits could be drawn from it. When a journeyman member was out of work he could apply for benefit after the second week of unemployment. The meeting was well attended and both sides of the question considered. The proposed amendment was defeated because the men working do not feel they should pay the bill. We have a number of men not employed at present. Some of these men work only when the employer needs men very bad. This is due in some cases to the individual men, some cases the dislikes for certain men by the employer. These conditions all contribute to the difficulty of the unemployment insurance.

In a recent Buffalo newspaper an article was published about the installation of an unemployment insurance in the General Electric Works at Schenectady, N. Y. If the local in Schenectady can give any report on this we would appreciate it.

The March issue of the WORKER contained a picture of the "big affair" committee of Local No. 340. We noticed that Brother L. A. Hostenstein, a former member from here, was on that committee. He always was a good worker for the Brotherhood and individual local as well. We have not forgotten him.

The number of members out of employment seems to be the same for the past six months contrary to newspaper talk of better employment conditions. International Representative Arthur Bennett has been here several times to aid us in our various negotiations. When in Buffalo, Bennett knows how to negotiate and usually has a perfect score by bringing back to us a better working condition with the employer. At present the mutual understanding and confidence between Local No. 41 and the contractors is better than it has been for quite some time and this is due in a large measure to the untiring effort and co-operation he has given us.

Another International Representative, Thomas Robins, has been here on railroad work. It was his first visit to the Buffalo local. His talk at the last meeting was commented on favorably by the members, and we hope to see and hear more of him.

Credit is due to the officers of the American labor movement in bringing about the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Judge Parker. Hoping we can get some more political recognition.

O. HOLZER.

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

Editor:

Well, well; I just knew it. Poor, old Grandma Anna Conda sure is all hot and bothered about the changes to the constitution and who the 11 Brothers will be that make the changes. I didn't know till now I was on top of a fence but inasmuch as you are playing to the grandstand I'll stay there. Also don't forget you can't win a

ball game by standing on the side line bawling out the umpire.

If Brother Sorrow thinks things are tough in the "Smelter City," Montana, he ought to be out here where men are men and jobs are a thing of the past.

Anyway the Ladies' Social Club have lots of work ahead of them as they are going to put over a picnic again this summer, and rest assured those who go will have a good time.

Monday, July 14, will see yours truly in Spokane, Wash., to attend the convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor. Several issues of importance are to be taken up. Prohibiting issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and increased compensation for injured workmen are two issues that will come before the convention.

Am sending in a short sketch of the Stone & Webster Shuffleton plant at Renton, which should appear in this issue if there is room.

Pickups of the day: George Johnson dolled up in one of his new shirts meeting his sister at the train. He hadn't seen her for 36 years. Brother Creel in the hospital having been operated on for gall stones. Jimmy Thomas' little son operated on for appendicitis and from last reports both patients doing nicely. And the wife telling me it's time to shut off the baby and put the radio to bed.

Recipe for a hot lunch: a hand full of firecrackers.

"LINDY."

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

Editor:

The electrician—"The servant of humanity."

The electric industry has developed so quickly and successfully that it has become the very heart of American civilization.

Electricity has done more to free the human being (as well as beast) from slavery than any of the tools nature has equipped us with.

Nature itself hid the secret from us, until an electrician pried her secret from her. The electrician gave to humanity its greatest weapon, which enables us to live better and easier.

The world's civilization would be still in the iron age if the electrician did not create the electrical age. Where the human being lives better, easier, longer, and more peacefully than at any time since the world began.

Electricity has made possible the reliable gasoline engine, which is the heart of the automobile and of aviation; ocean-going voyages would still be a hazardous adventure without electricity.

Transportation, in any form you may think of would still be in its infancy if it were not for electricity.

Education, "the father of civilization," would still be a luxury for the rich if electricity had not made the printing of newspapers, books and magazines possible at a cost which the poorest man can afford.

Radio, talking pictures, furnish millions with amusement and educational advantages that are within reach of the average man are all made possible by electricity.

The electrically equipped hospitals enable the doctors to treat the ills of the human being more effectually and the result is the average man of today lives longer than his ancestors of 50 years ago.

Wherever you go you can see the things accomplished by electricity, the home, farm, industry are all electrically equipped.

The electric lamp lifted man from the dark. Its inventor, Mr. Edison, was an electrician and was proud to be called such.

The electrician can truthfully be called the "servant of humanity." He is on duty day and night, rain or shine, a slave to duty, guarding the pulse of the nation, and protecting the millions of lives that are entrusted to him, after times with the cost of his own.

The electrician should realize that he is the "aristocrat of all crafts," that he enables all the other crafts to do their work easier and better. He also helps them in the manufacture of their materials.

The electrical industries belong to the electrician as much as the monopolies which are trying to monopolize it and control it. To prevent these monopolies from taking from us that which rightfully belongs to us, we should organize and cooperate as never before.

The electricians are now blessed with an intelligent and efficient leadership and should take advantage of it, not by just pledging allegiance but by actions and conscientious endeavor.

Organization, discipline, plus the efforts of every individual member to better himself and his family, would soon place the electrician in a class by himself.

If we would only realize our opportunities and take advantage of them we would soon be the highest paid, best educated and most respected tradesman of today. Honesty, reliability and ability should be the slogan of every member of the I. B. E. W.

Honesty

We should be honest with our employers and honest with ourselves.

Give the contractor an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

The contractor and the electrician must cooperate if they hope to survive. Together, hand in hand, they must fight the "carpet-bagger," the irresponsible contractor who has his office in his hat.

We must educate the public that the union electrician and the union contractor do better work, are a greater service to the community, that they are responsible for the successful operation of any electrical equipment that they may install.

We should be reliable, and should sense our responsibilities.

When we do a job, we should do our best to please the contractor and his customer because the customer pays the bills.

Do our work in a workman-like manner and stop and think that we are responsible for the lives and welfare of the people who live with the job, after we complete it.

The union electrician should have the ability to do his work more intelligently, more skillfully and quicker than any of the non-union electricians.

If we combine honesty, reliability and ability in our labors, our labor shall be in more demand than ever. We can sell our labor at a higher price, have better working conditions.

With honesty, reliability and ability as our slogan, the I. B. E. W. will reach to heights never obtained by a labor organization.

CULKIN.

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

Editor:

Knowing the editor has requested all copy be sent in early for the July WORKER, this is going to be brief.

Saturday, June 28, Local No. 103 held its first biennial election of officers at Horticultural Building from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., using, as usual, voting machines. The officers elected for the next two years are as follows: President, Frank L. Kelley; vice president, Joseph L. Murphy; recording sec-

retary, Frank R. Sheehan; financial secretary, John J. Regan; press secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin (Goody); treasurer, Theodore Gould; two inspectors, Wm. J. Berry and Joseph J. Flanagan; foreman, Frank A. Landrigan; trustee, Edward C. Carroll; two business agents, George E. Capelle and Wm. C. Horneman; five examining board members: Edward P. Cunningham, Frank J. Harrigan, James A. Morgan, Wm. H. McDonald, Frank J. McHugh; eight executive board members: Edward C. Carroll, E. L. Dennis, Wm. J. Doyle, James T. Kilroe, R. N. Marginot, Timothy J. McSweeney, Sumner E. Parker, Wm. F. Sheehan; two state electrical workers convention delegates, John J. Regan and Frank R. Sheehan; five state branch, A. F. of L. delegates: Wm. H. Flynn, Martin T. Joyce, Frank L. Kelley, R. N. Marginot and Frank R. Sheehan. International convention delegates were also elected. With a hope this is not too late for the WORKER I am stopping now.

"GOODY."

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

Editor:

Well, Brothers, I am still on the job. I was not elected as president for the com-

ing term. It was this way: My gang went back on me. Perhaps it was a good thing they did or some of the Brothers would have had to look for a new playground. You know some of them will never grow up; they just want to play and make a general nuisance of themselves. I am in favor of a children's night for these babies. Perhaps our new president will be able to handle the situation. Commencing at once all members who do not attend one meeting a month will be fined 50 cents, and it will be collected. This is the second time we have been threatened with this fine but up till now nobody has had the courage to enforce its collection. There was always a sob-story and if you could have heard all the excuses! There was an epidemic of sick wives and mothers, not to mention sweethearts, or some had to work on this particular night. Now, Brothers, get something better than that or bang goes 50 cents and no argument and don't bring a note from your mother—it won't count!

At our last meeting with our hall seething with interested Brothers, 34 to be exact, we held an election of officers for the coming term. The line up is as follows: Brother George Morrison, president; Brother E. Arnold, vice president; Brother McNamara,

financial secretary and business agent; Brother J. Carey, recording secretary; Brother Gor'd Forbes, treasurer; Brother H. Jarret, first inspector, and his batman, Chester Spence, second inspector. Trustees: Brothers Willie Randall, the boy friend, Lloyd Osier, and Brother Price. The licensing scheme I mentioned last month is still in the process of manufacture and we can't say just what advance has been made. We have now a new rule book, a new code which is dominion wide.

"Bert" Stevenson, of the electrical inspection department, paid us a visit and explained some of the changes and working of the new code. Those who paid attention learned something. Those who did not are just as dumb as before. Now, as I have asked before, will the rowdy element stay home or give our officers all the respect and attention due them? Let's make this a record term. Now all together till next month.

THOS. H. READ.

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

Editor:

We have just finished a little political campaign in L. U. No. 108, so I am sending in results. There is not much change in the line-up. The members were conspicuous by their absence during the nomination and election of officers in the local—the meetings they should attend above all others. They seem afraid they might get a little work to do themselves.

The officers have been elected for two-year terms, so the non-attending members will have plenty of time to crab about how things are run if they are not satisfied with results.

Brother R. L. Mecks was elected president; Brother L. T. Payne, vice president; Brother R. J. Hamilton, recording secretary; Brother Ralf Tornado, first inspector; Brother T. A. Gower, treasurer; Brother C. E. Beck, financial secretary; Brother Tony Anella, foreman; Brother W. P. Stowe, second inspector; Brothers H. E. Kilmer, W. L. Lightsey, Tony Anello, trustees. Brother R. H. Smith is taking over the duties of press secretary. So we are looking forward to some very interesting letters to the JOURNAL.

R. J. HAMILTON.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

Those who have been interested in the recent referendum of the I. O. concerning the constitution are no doubt waiting patiently for the results of the vote. We see changes in most all endeavors. Why not man-made constitutions, governments, etc.? So those who deem progress as paramount to higher civilization are onward citizens and change is inevitable.

Local unions are changing by-laws, resolutions, and are ever making rulings to be repealed or sustained for future conduct, and why not our national constitution? Probably before this article is in print the results of the vote will be made public.

From the inception of man into human life on our planet, or to personal responsibility for his conduct at least, experience came by contact with his fellows, and his behavior was governed by a code of laws. If not that, certain ethics were always mindful of his personal relationships and, as civilization grew, and the race multiplied, further understandings ensued and, of course, these changed to fit occasions at hand. So in our present day we can see very readily, looking back through history and to struggles of society, ever well-meaning leaders constantly pushing others onward to a still higher elevation.



HOW THE MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS., VOTE AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION. PICTURE TAKEN ON SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1930, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BOSTON. BROTHER HAROLD DOYLE IN BOOTH ABOUT TO TURN LEVER THAT WILL CLOSE CURTAIN AROUND HIM, SO THAT HE CAN VOTE, CONCEALED FROM EVERYONE.

We have reached at this time the highest of all known civilizations, and laws so complex on the statutes of our nation, and each session of state and national assemblies is cluttered with proposed bills for further complication in law seeking enactment. I dare say we need the files of our nation cleaned of superfluous antiques—laws that date back to Blackstone and relics far beyond him, possibly to the Grecian heyday. Who knows but that violations are committed daily? Not knowing, what is the citizen's conduct under all circumstances?

Some eminent attorney said, it is not always the law but the construction placed upon it, and precedent counts more in law than actual interpretation in this day. So as a friend of mine said, he would give any man a goodly money consideration if he would violate a law not on our statute books, for where there is no law there is no violation, and I say where ignorance is bliss conscious violation should only be punishable, but nature says ignorance excuses none.

Who knows what are the various technical constructions of our laws? They are like our Bible—all the isms, creeds, and philosophies find ground for their existence in it; and keenly alert, legal minds construe each law into an elastic bond that fits any case, and so it is, or is not based upon our progress, but upon don'ts or dos.

And in the light of national and state enactments we find organizations of all shades of human endeavor having the same complexes and are subject to revision or entire annulment. The state of Colorado has been speaking of rewriting our constitution, and I believe in so doing. When an instrument is brought up to the present, not speaking of the future (who are the constitutional prophets who can construct for advance civilizations? They know not the tomorrows in their own lives.) then all such laws existing under the past regime should likewise be re-drafted to fit the new constitution, so there should be a house cleaning, and we should modernize our conduct in law.

We as an organization should sensibly see to it that Brother Broach has all the common sense support that is possible in our Brotherhood to be sure of the extremely up-to-date organization sufficiently awake to even realize the need of lawful progress, and I am as one scribe who realizes our human frailties, knowing our inability to see or build for the future, but change makes it obsolete within 10 to 20 years.

Let us hope now the referendum carried and our president shall pick men, selfless men, far-seeing men, clear-visioned if there be any, to rebuild our organization for the present at least and the tomorrows will solve many of their own problems. As many journeymen say, when I go home, the job is where it is at. I leave it there. It has problems for the morrow, and seems a new decade has taken possession of the job, and this is what really is seen in our referendum. "Just for today, tomorrow is another day."

We are going to lay down the spirit of the past, with the exception of its wonderful experiences, rich in achievements well worth all the sweat and toil to accomplish, and use them as stepping stones to further progress.

Never scorn the ladder by which we ascended, because we surely did not pull it up after our ascent, but left it well constructed and safe for others to come after and in our journey forward, constitutionally speaking, smooth out the roughs, and make a permanent highway for generations unborn to carry on to further advancement our ideals primarily grounded in justice, equity and Brotherhood.

All boost for Brother Broach.

W. A. LOBBEY,
415 North El Paso St.

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

Editor:

Well, I did not get a chance to send in any word from our little biddy of a mixed local last month, as I did not have anything of any importance to get out as things surely are dead and I don't mean half either. Things are a whole lot better off in this part of the country than a whole lot of places that I know of.

We have had a lot of wondering Brothers with their cards in their hands and their tools on the running boards of their gas buggies, but we have just a few shops that have all card men and a whole lot of the kind they call "basket peddlers" here, and they just go out and cut each other's throats and then just laugh in their faces at that.

Well, we cannot get the boss to see things our way and get them all lined up to go out and drive these leeches out as they are killing a good thing for everybody. So I think it is up to the bosses to get things going as well as us.

The outside gang is just about 100 per cent, but there are a few of the back-sliders who are just as well out as in as they are no good as they are anyway.

I see by this writing that a lot of the boys are still going behind in their dues as per usual, and I do not know of any way that we could get them to come up and pay up, so if any Brother knows of a good way please let us know and we surely would give them the once over and lots of it.

I see by the results in the WORKER that they have missed a lot of the locals in the voting on the amendment of the constitution. We are a very small part of this great big union, but we surely would like to have part of our say anyway as it all helps some time or other, and I think our local should have been printed in as the votes were all cast and the results sent in, so why was the cause, eh?

Well, we are getting ready for a grand old spread in the near future for our grand picnic to be held at Springbank around the last Saturday afternoon in August, so if any Brother is in this part of the country, we surely will show him a good feed anyway, so drop around.

ROY SERVICE.

[Editor's note: Is L. U. No. 120 sure that the returns were sent in? A careful check in this office reveals (1) no record of receipt of a communication from L. U. No. 120 containing official vote; (2) no record of a letter sent by this office acknowledging receipt of such letter; (3) no record of official ballot list of such a vote. Every care via this three-way test was taken to guard such reportings.]

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

Editor:

I note in one of his newspaper articles that Calvin Coolidge gives expression to ideas very much in line with those upon which I agreed with you, with reference to the "mechanization of industry." This is a good opportunity to remark that "great minds run in the same channels," but I'll refrain for this time. We will, however, add him to the growing list of thinkers who are going to bring about the solution of this problem.

And now, Mr. Editor, if I could assume the character of a radio announcer I would say: "I have some great good news for you, folks." Last meeting night the nomination of officers was held by Local No. 125, and as history again repeated itself it will be my—well, to be diplomatic, let us say—privilege and pleasure to continue to act as your correspondent in this sector, and for two more years this time. Speaking of nominations, the present officers of

Local No. 125 were all nominated to succeed themselves, and, except in one or two cases, without opposition. This fact, Mr. Editor, is significant. We are told by our International Officers and others who visit us that Local No. 125 has one of the most efficient official families of any local in the Brotherhood, and I believe that there is no more active and progressive local in the organization. (Let me remark, in parenthesis) that I am not trying to present any bouquet to myself personally. I have been an officer of this local almost continually for over 10 years, but that is a different story. I have learned in that time why the donkey was the favorite companion of the "49ers" out this way. They could pile all the load on him that he could carry, and a little bit more—and he'd carry it. He didn't ask for much in return, and he didn't talk back—much. I have never either sought for or declined a nomination in the local, and though I have at times seen as many as 11 other members nominated for the same office, when the rest got through declining I have generally been elected because I was the only one left. So my qualification for such a long-continued term in office is only a patient sort of willingness to serve. However, this 10 years of service has shown me much of unionism. I have served on the executive board through many changes, sometimes one faction in control, sometimes another. I have served with officers who were activated by selfish motives, and with those who had only the good of the order at heart. I have passed through several so-called "house cleanings" and have noted a continual improvement in ideals and personnel of the local. Many of the officers of the past 10 years were of the highest order, and some were not. But the renomination of the entire present cabinet, almost without opposition is, as I remarked before, significant. I should like to commend to you, Mr. Editor, as sincere a group of officers as ever served a local union, imbued with the spirit of growth and progress in the organization, battling for results (sometimes between themselves) and going steadily forward with "the ideal of the greatest good to the greatest number," an outstanding body of union men—the executive board of Local Union No. 125.

This encomium, Mr. Editor, would no doubt be considered uncalled for, were it not for the fact that the same spirit of progress is evident in other locals all over the country, and to an even greater degree in the International organization. When one considers the type of men who are coming into the service—I said SERVICE—of the Brotherhood; when one marks the great improvement which you, Mr. Editor, have made in our official JOURNAL, when one realizes the higher ideals that are evidenced in the various activities of labor organizations, this indisputable fact stands out: Labor is learning to think! It is the obligation of those who lead to coordinate that thought, and guide it into the full realization of the highest ideals of mankind. And the leaders will not fail!

DALE B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. 127, KENOSHA, WIS.

Editor:

Well, boys, signs of spring have surely come. Not only do we see nature coming to life but at last the press secretary of Local No. 127 has come to life. And no wonder, because every meeting brings forth that age-old cry, "What's the matter with the press secretary and why isn't Local No. 127 in the WORKER?" And so here we are "signing on" to express a few of the thoughts that are uppermost in our minds.

Most of the boys have had a pay envelope presented to them at the end of each five working days all winter. But now the conditions do not look so encouraging, as there is very little building in progress. But that don't worry some. Take "Bill" for instance, he will have more time for fishing and he is one "baby" who surely enjoys the sport, and what's more you should hear some of his fish yarns he tells. The fellow who tells the first story never has a chance. There now, I am getting personal but I know "Bill" won't care.

Now let us be serious minded for a while. Of course, we are filled with respect and sadness when we think of the passing away of our late International President, Brother James P. Noonan. But is there one who can find a flaw in the Brother who is filling his place, Brother H. H. Broach? We must say that the new president is pleasing us more than we had expected any other man could.

His writings are more than mere penmanship, they are educational messages for us all; not one member should miss reading them—"Comment."

Well, boys, it won't be long until summer time and we all know what that means—picnics—where good fellowship reigns, even if it does rain and we get all wet.

W. J. HASTIE.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

The city and county of San Francisco are starting a bond campaign to take over one or both of the power companies here as a public-owned utility. If we are successful that will put the four major cities of the Pacific coast owners of their own lighting and power systems besides numerous smaller cities and towns, viz., Los Angeles, Calif.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., all three of the above-named cities' reports show a good profit at a reasonable rate to the small consumer as well as the large one with decent wages and working conditions for the employees. Poor Mother Bell's child out here is about to go broke on account of the hard times and the increase in rates. Ever since they have received the increase they have been laying off both men and women all over the coast. Some that were not laid off have felt the axe on their pay checks, that is, the lower paid ones. Of course the higher paid ones, the ones whose check runs into five or six figures per year, could not stand a cut—they might starve to death. The others can live on the good air until they are willing to pay the dear company to let them get back for the pleasure of working. If there is any one that can help us out with any information that will assist in putting this bond issue over we will appreciate it very much.

Wishing the International President and Secretary with the committee selected good luck in revising or making over the constitution.

C. D. MULL.

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

Editor:

As far as this part of the country is concerned the business adjustment is still on. Our local has been fortunate in having some of our men placed on jobs in other jurisdictions, for which we are very thankful to the locals giving us this consideration and hope that we will be in a position to return the favor.

All trades unions in the anthracite field

have won a victory by the recent decision of Umpire Gorman in the dispute over time and conditions surrounding the construction of the new Locust Summit breaker of the P. & R. C. and J. Company, as he has decided that the U. M. W. A. has no jurisdiction in such new construction work. So I want to say to all unions in the coal fields: Control this work in your jurisdictions.

At this time I would like to say a word to some of our southern Brothers who drift up this way with their cards in their pockets and hook on these jobs for a few cents per hour more than they are used to getting down there, that it is not fair play and far from union spirit. It helps to tear down conditions that we had a hard time to establish. Report to the business agent in whose jurisdiction you are. He will set you right and incidentally you will receive more compensation and better working conditions.

It has always been a puzzle to me how men who supervise electric installations for big concerns and carry an International Office card in our organization can go on a job, pick up the cheapest labor possible, and work them the longest hours, will not recognize local agreements, and discriminate against the union man in favor of the "fink." In general they are the most disagreeable persons you could hope to come in contact with. They certainly must think something of their own cards or else they would let them go entirely, why not give the other fellow member a break then? I would like to hear from other sources how they feel on this subject as it is of vital importance to all of us. If our own members don't give us any consideration, how can we expect the same from some outsider who never has seen the light of organized labor?

"GEP."

L. U. NO. 176, JOLIET, ILL.

Editor:

Well our Republican "degression" is still with us, with nothing in sight to raise our spirits. I wonder what our politicians would call these hard times if Al Smith had been elected? I suppose they would have said, a Democratic panic.

Local Union No. 176 backed a move to put men in public office here, who are favorable to organized labor. As a result of our efforts, Harly Hart was elected to a position on the Joliet school board. That is just a starter for us, you know. Work from the bottom up.

Then our Chamber of Commerce decided at one of their meetings that the working man didn't know what time to arise in the morning and go to bed at night and what we needed was daylight saving time. So they circulated a petition getting 6,000 signatures on it and as a result our city council granted them the right to hold a special election to settle the question.

Then organized labor came to the front opening in the papers and with hand bills showing why we should stick to standard time. We also had Mr. Clark, from the Standard Time League here to direct the battle for us. It sure was a hot battle while it lasted. You would think the fate of our country depended on the result. On election day we had cars out working against daylight time and as a result we are still living on standard time. Maybe in time these members of the C. of C. will wake up to the fact that organized labor is a power to be recognized, since we defeated them in two of their undertakings this year.

E. FREDERICKS.

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

Editor:

At last we find that the referendum vote was taken and all should be contented with it. Those who were so strong against the plan now should turn in and help to carry out the committee's action. I believe a good bunch were appointed and they will make good. We can not expect that all linemen will agree nor all insidemen will feel good about the laws, but I think we can get down on the level and try to work with the committee. I mean to carry out and go along with the law so made and get them working before fall, while the most work is going on. I wish them luck and success.

For Illinois locals I wish to suggest that they will send a delegate to Elgin, Ill., to attend the Illinois State Conference, which will be held in August. Anything that you think should be in the laws of this state that will be of benefit to the electrical worker, bring it with you and we will see what can be done about it. Every one of our locals should be represented there. When you get the notice of the meeting just send some one to attend and fix it so he can go.

Work here is about the same as other places, no new men put on but I think all our members are working, at least no application for work is on our files. Springfield got tired of being an inland town, so they voted to build themselves a lake. Now perhaps we will have a few sailors and marines as well as submarine men in our local. It will not be so hard now for our members to learn the art of bathing and fishing. We will dam it and hold the fish and boats. If coming this way stop and take a ride.

F. C. HUSE.

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

Editor:

Vacation time. And that goes for electricians as well as people who have money. The American Railway Association convention, held in the Atlantic City Convention Hall, helped to relieve the monotony of forced idleness and had the "day room" deserted for a week, some overtime providing a "stake" to carry the boys over until the next show.

Building is at a standstill, not a foundation hole being started that would brighten the outlook for the future. The request from one of the largest nationally known building corporations for a list of fair contractors may have something to it, but we're getting pessimistic, as we never feel sure until we see the steam shovels and pile driving equipment on the spot.

We're standing at attention for our next chance to get in a few days on the American Fair to be held annually in the Auditorium, July 17 to August 27.

The "fair," in a special resolution, has been endorsed by the United States Senate. Porto Rico is among the exhibitors with elaborate displays and will be opened personally by Governor and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. A village of Jibaro headhunters in a tropical jungle setting will be installed. Jibaros in native costume (they've got nothing on the beach costumes for brevity), armed with razor-keen machetes, will do their stuff splitting green coconuts and serving coconut milk as it is drunk in the tropics.

While not officially recognized by the United States, the Soviet government has been spending huge sums in this country for the purchase of various supplies, materials and services, and is now starting a campaign to sell Russian products here. Their exhibit will consist largely of art materials and handicraft work, which dates

back, it is said, to the 16th and 17th centuries when serfdom was in full sway over the vast stretches of the former land of the Czar. Canada and South American republics will have exhibits. Features include the daily operation of the mammoth ice skating rink and the world's first Industrial Arts Theatre. This activity will be conducted by the Pathe Exchange, showing educational films in the auditorium ballroom, fronting directly on the ocean and seating 5,000 persons.

No admission fee will be charged to the "Fair," but attendance will be controlled through tickets issued from the box office. If you're coming down get in touch with Brother W. E. Cameron, our business representative, and he will see that you are supplied with the "Annie Oakleys."

The article by our International President, H. H. Broach, in the June JOURNAL on "Maintenance Men" hits the nail on the head. Pride is the stumbling block. When a job of this type is suggested to one of the "old timers" he usually gets hostile, declares there is a lot of good stuff in him yet, and that we are trying to shelve him. It's in times like these that steady employment would have an appeal, and the fact that it has "executive" approval will help a lot in placing men in the large hotels.

Kindly note: Brothers "Lew" DeHaven, "Hy" Maxwell, "Oscar" Scull, having provided new craft to be included in L. U. No. 211 navy, they are in the future entitled to be addressed as "Captain" in addition to the many other names they have been called.

G. M. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

L. U. No. 212 has just finished saying it with ballots, and here are the results: President, John Gysin; vice president, John Eschenbrenner; treasurer, Milton Weisenborn; financial secretary, A. Liebenrood; recording secretary, C. Voellmecke; business representative, H. Fitzpatrick; foreman, Dan Johnson; chairman sick committee, George Schwoeppe; inspectors, L. Becker, J. Cox; trustee, long term, G. Olsen; trustee, short term, L. Toumey; executive board, F. Marty, W. Crawford, H. Baade, W. F. Mittendorf; examining board, wiremen, B. Jansen, C. Goetz, J. Doty; examining board, fixture hangers, H. Walther, A. Kramer, R. Tritch. And there you have the official setup for L. U. No. 212 for the next two years.

At this time I wish to thank the election board, on behalf of the local, for services rendered, for no doubt we all agree that acting in this capacity is one tough job, especially in hot weather.

In reading over the various articles in the May issue of the JOURNAL I wish to say that the article by Brother Ford, chairman of the I. E. C., under the caption "Insurance Opposition and the Hyena in Men," in my opinion was a wonderful write-up.

The entire article was very instructive, interesting, and enlightening and appealed to me very much, and I am sure it would be worth anyone's time to read it if they have not already done so.

Here I am going to take the liberty of quoting one of the paragraphs in Brother Ford's article: "Isn't it strange that these human beings, who dwell in comfort and luxury, get so much satisfaction out of the misery and poverty of others? One would think the hyena would be eradicated in man after so many centuries of time."

Brothers, be sure to refer to this article and read it.

And now it becomes my sad duty to report the deaths of two of our members,

Brother Joseph Luerck and Brother Joseph Lynch, both of whom died suddenly. Brother Lynch was killed in an automobile accident and Brother Luerck was killed by a fall down one of the elevator shafts while working on the Carew Towers. L. U. No. 212 wishes to extend its sympathy to the families of these departed Brothers.

Credit must also be given to those members of L. U. No. 212 who were on the job with Joe, and attended Brother Luerck's funeral, and conducted themselves like real Brothers in more ways than one, from the time the accident occurred until Brother Luerck was buried.

I also want these Brothers to know that their efforts were very much appreciated by Mrs. Luerck.

Brothers, another important fact that I wish to call to your attention, is the August primary election in the state of Ohio, and a little later the fall elections.

By all means go to the polls and cast your ballot for those men who have been endorsed by the labor organizations. For only through this medium can we ever expect to have laws passed that will be beneficial to the working class. No doubt you are sensible enough to realize that we get nothing from the men who are endorsed and supported by employers' associations. That isn't their way of doing things. They support the men whom they can depend on to legislate laws for their interest. Remember this when you go to the polls to cast your ballot.

To those members of the Brotherhood who have written to me requesting information in regards to work in this locality, will state we haven't any more work here at present than our members can take care of.

Whenever the need arises for more men we will be glad to inform you through these columns, but until then save your carfare and stay where you are.

I also wish to say that it is almost impossible for me to answer all the correspondence seeking information, so I am taking this means of reaching those who have written requesting working conditions.

In closing I wish to say that the guy who wrote this article has been re-elected to write 24 more articles and I'm hoping I'll be able to fill the bill.

WM. F. MITTENDORF.

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

Editor:

I wonder if the months roll around as quickly to you birds who aren't writing monthly letters for the JOURNAL as they do to us of the "faithful" few. It seems only last week when I strained every nerve to get under the wire.

Our old scrapping friend, Charles Maunsell, was in town last week and was looking fine. He was accompanied by his son, who is even better looking than the old man.

We are just recovering from the shock of our recent election in the local, a shock which was tempered somewhat by previous information of what was coming but none-the-less distinctive to the egotism of the defeated and exalting to the victors.

It was a well-organized and perfectly executed maneuver and wiped the slate of most of the old officers. It wasn't a fight against inefficiency but against too much control in a single shop and too much enthusiasm for rigid inspection. The leaders in the fight against the ins, the fellows working on the power plant job and by some not working at the electrical game. Be that as it may the old press secretary was too good to be ousted, even though he worked for the Jordan shop.

But after all, the defeated always expect to see the union go on the rocks when

it's in other hands than theirs. This may be just what we needed. And even though defeated the old officers have their hearts in the cause and will be ready to help whenever given the opportunity. Here is one who is back of the new officials to boost them with my voice, though I didn't with my ballot.

A list of new officials follows: President, W. C. Boon; vice president, Earnest Goldsmith; recording secretary, C. A. Mans; financial secretary, J. L. Lewis; treasurer, C. A. Gill; business agent, J. W. Hinshaw; trustee, C. A. Mans; press secretary, J. R. Woodhull; executive board, Boon, Bill Dowling, Graham Sheldon and Elmer Davis.

J. R. WOODHULL.

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

Editor:

The members of Local No. 230 have been asking their press secretary to get busy and write a letter to the WORKER to show that we are still on the map, so here goes.

Indefatigable is the word with which Tunney floored the reporters with and I think it expresses the efforts of our hustling business agent, Brother Reid, who succeeded in getting the majority of the members of the Victoria Contractors Association to sign up a new agreement with the inside wiremen, giving them a substantial increase in wages and a five-day week.

Work at present is rather slack though the two utility companies are keeping their outside gangs busy.

As stated before, the B. C. Electric Light and Power Company were successful against keen competition in acquiring the water rights of the famous Campbell River Falls and their engineers are busy in making surveys and taking field notes in order to present a scheme of development, which will meet with the approval of the legislature when it meets in 1931. The following statement appeared in our two daily papers:

Campbell River Power Project of \$20,000,000

Survey this spring starts plan to ultimately develop 150,000 horsepower. Tremendous industrial development necessary to provide fixed charges. The expenditure to be made in the next five years is conservatively placed at above \$12,000,000, but the total investment in dams, machinery and transmission lines, to enable utilization of the full power output, will finally amount to more than \$20,000,000.

One of the unavoidable facts of the situation about to be created will be the necessity of creating a market for the new power, in order that the operating and fixed charges may be met and this will require an annual income of at least \$3,000,000 and will make necessary the attraction to Vancouver Island of new industries which will consume power on a vast scale, and result in the great expansion of existing towns and the creation of new communities. This, Mr. Editor, is a bright spot in the rather dreary outlook brought about by a few millionaires manipulating the finances of the country so as to add more gold to their already overflowing coffers at the expense of the masses.

SHAPPIE.

L. U. NO. 231, SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Editor:

For the second time in the history of Local No. 231 we are going to try to get a letter in the WORKER, and we hope we won't hang on this figure as long as we did on No. 1.

Two important things have taken place that we think are worth recording and also

we would like to express our appreciation of the good things that are being published in the WORKER.

On the first of June we signed a new agreement for the ensuing year with the scale at \$1.12½ for journeymen and a few minor changes in the working agreement. Some little trouble occurred getting everybody to agree, and before any definite action was obtained everybody took a one day lay off. After that things came through in very nice shape.

The second important thing was the election of officers and the appointment of a business agent, F. M. Smith getting the call for business agent and seems to be going strong for the first two weeks.

Work is just about right in Sioux City to keep most of the boys busy with some overtime for a few but as it is the first time in many moons that the fellows have had steady time most of them are in the position to use all they can get.

We are bothered considerable with non-union armature shops taking large jobs of power installations from us and as yet have been unable to do much toward solving this difficulty. If any readers have had trouble along this line and were able to cope with it, won't you please pass the word along? We are unable to organize these shops because they contend we have no division for their class of work but they do not hesitate to go out on construction work. We are going to try to see what a little publicity, both local and national, will do for the firms employing these people, as some of this work is for firms doing a nation-wide business.

While we have most of the larger jobs sewed up we are practically stopped from all the smaller house jobs as competition for this class of work is so keen that most of it goes to the one-man outfit that works for the love of it rather than what profit he can get.

G. E. PRESCOTT.

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

Editor:

Sorry, Brothers, I missed out on getting a letter in the June WORKER, therefore I am preparing this early enough to get it in the July issue.

News of interest is one of the most difficult articles excepting work, to find about here so in order to make this letter escape the waste basket I will try to tell you some of the happenings which are not on the minutes.

As I told you some months ago we could expect to hear some fish stories. Well, the season is now on; the story this time is not that he got away, but that it was too rough to catch anything, so all of us who were expecting to eat fish were disappointed.

Brother Atkins appeared at work one morning without his coat or hat. We wonder if he forgot them, or did you leave in a hurry, Bill?

Brother Joseph Corcoran, or "Gramp," as some of us know him, is back again; he sure looks good, but we are of the opinion he had better keep away from oysters and remain awake in eating places or some tough waiter is going to spoil his looks.

Brother Haberle is now driving a Willys Knight, the old Ford being down the woods. We have heard a lot of this Willys Knight but few of us have seen it. Oh, he has it all right, the question is will it run and for how long?

Brother Nash is quite sporty also; he dolled up his Ford Coupe, and now he won't drive it to work for fear of it getting caught in the rain.

Work here is about the same as it is elsewhere. We are in hopes of something happening to relieve the situation.

I almost forgot to mention that Brother Bob Cartwright is slinging sausage for one of the local contractors.

This being all the dirt I can dish I will sign off until August.

G. W. JACKSON.

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

Editor:

The month of June proved a fairly busy one for old L. U. No. 284. Every one of our boys were kept at work, and we are glad to say that no Brother had to "hit the bricks." Not quite busy enough to warrant traveling Brothers seeking our fireside, and we are sorry to say that we have been obliged to turn down a number of outsiders.

The "hot-shots" from the pen of our International President, Brother Broach, appearing in our WORKER each month, are sure gems of real unionism, and we admire him for the straight-from-the-shoulder attitude that he takes in saying just what he thinks. His writings are food for thought, and we all can gain much by following his line of thought and properly digesting it.

We were recently agreeably surprised by a visit from our new International Representative, Brother Walter Kenefic, of Springfield, Mass., who gave us an interesting address and created a feeling of friendliness and understanding among the members of L. U. No. 284. Brother Kenefic has been prominent in union activities for years and has made an enviable reputation for himself in his own local, L. U. No. 7, of Springfield, Mass.

Brothers, we have a postage stamp collector in our local, who has become near-sighted from deciphering cancellations, and would like to correspond with any Brother who is interested in "Philately," and desires to exchange, or what have you! Brother Clement H. Menard, of Lenoxdale, Mass., has several thousand in his collection and will be glad to hear from you.

During July and August, we shall hold but one meeting a month, which will give the boys an opportunity of enjoying the privacy of vine-covered back porches these hot nights, in Bee Vee Dee's, a long frost-covered glass of white-collared "ambrosia" in one hand, and a palm-leaf fan in the other. Nicol, take notice.

We are still receiving inquiries from many locals relative to our recent publicity campaign, and we are glad to be able to suggest to others any information that may be of help to them.

ERNEST C. STONE.

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

Editor:

It seems like I always have a holler of some kind when I write for the JOURNAL, but what better place is there to holler about things like this? In the December JOURNAL I asked the Brothers of other locals to look out for a D. R. Burnett but it seems nobody knew him. He blew back in here again and had a good story for why he left so suddenly but when he left this last time he had a better reason and that was because he wrote a check and signed another man's name and in Texarkana they call that forgery. We would like to get hold of him for that. He was driving a new Ford with a Georgia license. I am enclosing a picture taken last fall while he was working on the International Fertilizer Plant here. He is the bird with the felt hat on the right. Give a look and dust off the thinkpan, so if he gets to rattling in your town you can put the law on him and stop him for a while.

He is a wonderful liar, we know, but he

claims to have worked on permit in many towns like he worked here. He told of working on the Fox Theater in Atlanta, Ga., and in Jackson, Miss., last winter. He knows many union men in Kansas City, Mo.; Tulsa and St. Louis, but nobody is able to remember him. I hear he is headed for St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

If you read my last letter you know we were going to have a party with the contractors. Well, we had it, and how, and then we had another May 15. You know we are about to decide contractors are good folks to get acquainted with and we hope they think something like that about us.

Some of the boys have been catching up on their whittling and wishing the rains would stop so they could go out and feed the fish without feeding the 'skeeters.

Brother Bert (Blackie) Davis breezed in for a short visit and left without gathering any moss.

Brother Charlie Hargis limped in here a few days ago, having come out second best in a run-in with a cow on the road.

Of course we know International Office



D. R. BURNETT

Representatives are a necessary evil and get big salaries, while some of the good Brothers are warming the benches waiting for a job to come in, but—how are we going to get around news like this? A letter from one of these International Office men reads: "Just noticed I did not answer your letter, but I have had my troubles and have been very busy; for instance, Local No. 124's contract calling for \$11 March 1, \$12 March 1, 1931; \$13.20, September 1, 1931. Noonan's funeral; new local at Pittsburg, Kans.; treasury shortage at Wichita; closed shop agreement at Coffeyville; a two-year agreement for St. Joe, \$1.18½ July 1, \$1.25 January 1, 1931; one-day strike at Dubuque, old scale 95 cents, new scale 97½ cents, retroactive to April 1, and \$1 January 1; St. Paul, old rate \$1, new scale \$1.12½, and now Omaha." You tell me, Brother. I will listen, but you have to talk loud and fast.

I never seem to write in time to get my letter in the JOURNAL the same month I write it, but if I write you will know Local No. 301 is still doing business at the same old stand. We can't promise you a thing but if you are passing our way stop in and say howdy, folks.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

The trade unionist who is ashamed to demand union made goods or union service is a barnacle on the trade union movement.

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

Editor:

Not wishing to be a hog and take up too much of your valuable space, I willfully neglected to write you for June, so in the meantime I have hoarded up a little knowledge. Now I am trying to figure out what this so-called knowledge is, or in other words what knowledge is of most worth? The uniform reply is: Science. This is the verdict on all counts. For direct self-preservation or the maintenance of life and health, the all-important knowledge is science. For that indirect self-preservation which we call gaining a livelihood the knowledge of greatest value is science. For the discharge of parental functions, the proper guidance is to be found only in science. For the interpretation of national life, past and present, without which the citizen cannot rightly regulate his conduct, the indispensable key is science. Alike for the most perfect production and present enjoyment of art in all its forms, the needful preparation is still science. And for purposes of discipline—intellectual, moral and religious—the most efficient is, once more, science.

Modern civilization rests upon physical science; it is physical science that makes intelligence and moral energy stronger than brute force. The whole of modern thought is steeped in science. She is teaching the world that the ultimate court of appeal is observation and experience, not authority. She is creating a firm and living faith in the existence of immutable moral and physical laws, perfect obedience to which is the highest possible aim of an intelligent being.

Scientists tell us that the reason why the secrets of nature have been hidden from the world so long is because we are not simple in our methods of reasoning; that investigators are looking for unusual phenomena, for something complicated, that the principles of nature's secrets are so extremely simple that men overlook them. Nearly everything of importance that has been done in the history of the world at one time appeared impossible. Civilization would still be in an elemental stage but for the fact that things that seemed impossible to the majority of people have been done by those who had faith in themselves and in their purpose.

Things are so planned in the moral universe that in order to get very far, or to accomplish very much in this world a man has to be honest. The whole structure of natural law is really pledged to defeat the lie, the falsehood, the sham. Ultimately only the right can succeed, only truth can triumph. Now let us come back to earth.

As Mrs. L. T. Payne has advised you in the June number, we have an auxiliary; many thanks to the Brothers and Sisters from Tampa who assisted us in the formation. Let the good work go on. As delegate to the central body, I have brought the matter up there, and there will be more auxiliaries if I know my onions. It seems a hard matter to get the boys to understand how much the girls can help us. The Brothers who only see what actually exists today never progress. It is the men who see ahead, who anticipate, who forecast the future, who forge ahead. So take heed, Brothers; get your wives, mothers and sisters and let's get together and see if we cannot make life better and better as we go along.

The financial situation being strained here by four banks closing up, has a tendency to slack up the work, so, boys, get busy and get on maintenance if you can until such time as we strike oil here and then the structural part will come with a rush. Get educated, so when the rush comes you can all be foremen and take care of the influx of labor

that will come in with the boom.

We are still dwelling on advertising our wares, but it's a slow process. I would like to see the Brothers get interested in some of the sports such as diamond ball, which would be one way of advertising. Again I say demand the label on everything. Yours,

THE WOODCHOPPER.

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

Editor:

Once again must I say what we know we read in the WORKER, for instance the information which Brother N. Cordy, from Local No. 18, gave to us in the May issue, is just plain common business sense. He writes that certain responsible men, after having met their business manager, have departed from an attitude of antagonism to an attitude of friendliness towards organized labor. The talent to instruct in "organization education" is the keystone of all labor leaders today, for with the employer desiring our craftsmanship all other things must fall in line.

We are still plugging along here, half the membership are employed with Brother Tweede as business agent. His reports are interesting, as he keeps us well informed on what is being done in all directions.

WILLIAM H. CREELY.

**L. U. NO. 339, FT. WILLIAM, ONT.,
CAN.**

Editor:

In reading the May issue of the JOURNAL, I was interested to notice so many Canadian union letters published in close proximity to each other. I, however, missed our own, L. U. No. 339, so thought it better be included next time to make the close proximity closer.

At time of writing we are in the height of business. The Backus-Brooks electrical workers recently joined our local 100 per cent strong and are at present negotiating, in conjunction with the paper makers and pulp and sulphite workers, a wage schedule and, although up to the present a satisfactory decision has not been obtained, we are hopeful. The Minister of Labor, the Hon. Peter Heenan, is here in the district to try to effect an amicable settlement.

The members of our local employed by the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur municipalities are asking new schedules and up to the time of writing have been turned down cold. Now we are used to "cold" in this country, but the treatment meted out to us was certainly a freeze-out, in fact the bottom fell out of the glass completely. Luckily it was not a beer glass the bottom fell out of or the boys would have been mad, and you can take that word both ways and together.

We are here situated far from the maddening throngs of big cities. The nearest city to us is Port Arthur and the nearest city to Port Arthur is Fort William, and we adjoin each other. No reason why we could not be one city, the same as the I. B. E. W. is one local. In matters of union men's activities, naturally the two cities work together as one—conjointly and together in harmony and all agreed, or I should say nearly all agreed. We have some good labor representatives in the Fort William city council, but of course always majority rules.

I said at the start of this letter that I was pleased to see letters from the Canadian locals.

The nearest city west of us is Winnipeg, 450 miles away. The nearest east is Toronto, 800 miles distant. One thousand miles away is Montreal.

In presenting schedules in these two cities we have always got the argument that higher prices are paid in the west for similar work. The reply to this has always been that less wages are paid east of here. Although we

do not claim responsibility for the western wheat pool activities we claim to be west enough to require the same wages and conditions as paid out that way. East enders, some of them, are hardly getting sufficient to make our claims a demand, so all activities in the east are to our benefit.

Our situation here sometimes makes me think we are akin to the chicken in the war contractor's canned chicken ration. This contractor was taxed with the crime of adulterating his chicken ration with horsemeat, and on admitting this as a fact was asked to state the proportions. He told them the proportion was 50-50. On being pressed to be more explicit as regards quantities, he finally admitted that one horse went with one chicken.

I think we are on a par here. Our flavor might help the pot but the pot's flavor will certainly accent or detract us.

Brother Ingles was here a couple of weeks or so ago. We are always pleased to see him. He and Brother Noble arrive here like a breath from the outside world and it is the only means we have of keeping touch on the Brotherhood's activities, as naturally the WORKER does not always say all we wish to know. These two Brothers are certainly a store of information and knowledge. Brother Ingles was working in the interests of the pulp mill workers while here.

Years ago the old time boomer was our source of information, but alas he is now of the past and although these days there are lots of men hanging on to freight and passenger trains east and west, this method of transportation is not so easy as formerly and railway companies are keener in its prevention.

The labor situation here is not good at present. No new construction at all and there are more than sufficient men for maintenance.

Our tourist season is now beginning so if any of you readers want a cool summer this is the place. No sweltering heat here. Sleep every night in comfort unless the missus disturbs you.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

Just a word to the local unions of the state of Iowa in regard to the state electrical workers' association's efforts, toward securing legislation, which we hope will correct some of the conditions pertaining to our trade existing in this state.

Our bill, a copy of which will be sent to all local unions in the state, has been indorsed by the Iowa State Federation of Labor.

President J. C. Lewis, of the I. S. F. of L., is assisting our legislative committee to outline a constructive program, which we expect to have ready for you by the time you receive this WORKER or shortly after.

It will be necessary for the association officers to have the co-operation of every member in the state for the successful continuity and conclusion of this program. When all the necessary data and completed bill are ready, in its completed form, they will be sent to your local.

Each local will be requested to appoint two or three active members to act as the local's legislative committee, and it shall be their duty to contact each Representative and Senator and others who may be helpful, within the local's jurisdiction, and keep the association's secretary informed of these contacts and their results as a matter of record.

This article is not intended to cover all the details, as we feel that would require too much space in the WORKER, but is intended to inform the members in a general way of the progress of the association.

Agitation for our bill by all members at your meetings and wherever it may be beneficial, will be appreciated by your officers. Don't hesitate to contact anybody that you think may be of help to us.

Boys, let's try a little of the old-time methods—"Help your organization and therefore help yourself." This bill is going over this time, but let's put it over with a wallop. Don't expect a few men to make all the sacrifices of time and money. If you meet with reverses in approaching your party, just take it with a grin and keep coming back for more; that is what wins.

If anybody has any helpful suggestions please write A. O. Norman, 2818 Payne Road, Des Moines, Iowa. Thank you.

A. O. NORMAN.

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

Editor:

If space becomes more in demand, as the quality of our JOURNAL increases, we scribes will be a lucky lot to find a spot to tell our tale of woe to the boys in far off fields.

I am going to hustle off Toronto's July message, so that it goes farther than the editor's waste basket. At that none of us has any kick coming as far as I can see.

Things in Toronto are much the same as last month with about 35 boys out of work. We are making a determined effort to have every man placed before this letter reaches the "Queen City."

Perhaps the biggest news item of the month is Brother Brown's retiring from his position of business manager. Bill has held the job for four years and has done a lot of good work for Local No. 353 and the Brotherhood as well. He was fed up with the job and told me he was through about two months ago.

When nomination day came along Bill Brown and I were nominated for the job. On election night Bill refused to stand so I was "it" by acclamation. Not much use to talk about it, but I had better hustle around and justify the boys' confidence in me.

The executive sent Brown away on a two weeks' vacation in the wilds of Muskoka, so I venture the fish are in a bad way up there. All this palaver about the business agent is not intended for those of our readers who know all about it but for the many friends of Bill Brown who are scattered all over America and who can only keep in touch with Toronto through this column.

We are justly proud that our financial secretary, Cecil Shaw, holds the honored position of being the first-named delegate of the newly appointed Constitution committee. For a man of his years Brother Shaw is decidedly well posted on labor legislation and if the other 10 members are on a par with our dynamic secretary, the Brotherhood need have no fears about the decisions of this committee.

Next year is convention year and I for one am glad that the Brotherhood will have a chance to pick up some lost time before it comes off. The letters from all over indicate considerable depression and a convention this year would be something of a failure.

Toronto wants every local in the union to be well represented at the 1931 convention, so I will ask the boys to hustle up ways and means of making this the best ever.

All Canada looks to Toronto for a certain amount of guidance in matters of organized labor, so that every delegate will not only have a chance to enjoy the meeting and other local attractions, but to prove himself

a worthy standard bearer to the cause of organized labor.

We have a monthly trade paper in the union now. Our president called it the "Makin's" and that's what it intended to be—the makin's of a good union man. Others suggested the "Pull Chain Socket," the "Generator," and other highly poetic names, but our prexy is a "husky fellah," so he won out.

The editor will have to be careful what he prints in this magazine. In the June JOURNAL I mentioned that we adjourned at 9:30 at the last two meetings. Some of the boys have had quite a time convincing their wives that it takes three hours to negotiate a few miles after a union meeting. Don't forget the special committee stall, boys. It's always good, if a bit musty with age.

A number of boys who dropped their cards during the recent stretch of prosperity are trying to get back in, so as to be placed in jobs. What a chance; we are looking for quality, not quantity in the personnel of the local.

F. J. SELKE.

L. U. NO. 364, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Yes, it's been quite a while since L. U. No. 364 has been heard from, but it's still very much alive. In the last letter I intimated that the future would have something in store for us and in no time Brothers were flocking in from all directions, not unlike crowds attracted to a county fair. Now it's a different tune. Many of the Brothers here have had no work for months and very few if any are getting in full time.

Now is the time to seriously consider President Broach's article in the JOURNAL, "To Inside Local Unions." There is more truth than poetry in it and if we don't establish another class below Class "A" men we are going to lose out.

The apprentice school here is coming along very nicely. There are about 12 apprentices who are taking advantage of it. The instructor is Brother Teachout, who is very ably handling the school. I am sorry to report, though, that the journeyman school is discontinued. Brother Olson was in charge of it. I hope that this school will soon be re-established, as it was very beneficial, even to the most experienced. Problems and new devices, as well as many other things were discussed here. It is nearly impossible for any electrician to have come in contact with all difficulties that come up, in construction and trouble shooting so it is a splendid thing when we can get together and have an open discussion on these things.

WILLIAM LINDBERG.

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

Editor:

Traveling along, losing opportunities and the many days that have elapsed cannot be recalled. We will say after we have come to our senses: "Where have we been all these years?" We are losing golden opportunities, now when we should be preparing for better days and not looking for the worst. The summer will fly past and we will be in the throes of the gloomy season, losing work that belongs to us and should be corralled. For the past two months my communication has been the only one from New York State. (Have been talking license for the electrical workers of New York State. Would like to see it a national law. But we must take it as a state issue. If the men would only realize what it means to them! It would mean that all work

would have to be done by a licensed man. A handy man would not be able to pass a state examination. First, they would have to show where they had served the four years apprenticeship and this would be rigidly verified. They would have to pass a written examination, an oral examination and a practical examination. Many would not try the test, I should say. In fact a man who was not qualified would hardly dare take it.

It would strike into those maintenance jobs Mr. Broach, our president, says are slipping away from us. He spoke on this matter of losing work on account of remuneration where men were not classified. This could be taken care of by the local unions but if a state licensing law demanded that those jobs were to be given to licensed journeymen electrical workers, then we would have more chance of securing those jobs because the man would be qualified, whereas the plant engineer, fireman, or the company chauffeur could not qualify because he would not have his apprenticeship for the purpose of qualifying to take an examination.)

Some men might say it can't be done, but it has been done and we can get that law enacted if we will talk it up, get everybody interested and behind it. There are many branches of the work that different localities are losing and which could be gotten for our men if we were licensed. The law could be made for reaching and include everything. Many petty jobs are sneaked through which work could have been secured. Permits to perform work would have to be secured from the department of public safety of all communities and every piece of work would be registered and at the disposal of interested persons. The men themselves could get a line on those jobs and post those who may be taking care of the situation.

Now, Brothers, don't let this opportunity pass. Talk it over and get busy. See if we cannot get some legislation put across for our benefit. If we don't look out for ourselves nobody else will. The longer you wait before starting the harder it will be to begin. So let us talk it over and we can have it enacted into a law before another year rolls by. We fought a long time to reach our goal—that is, what we have. Let us hold it, and what is more, let us reach out for the rest that belongs to us. It may look like a hard task but it is not. All it needs is a start and plenty of perseverance and cooperation. Now don't let any more time elapse but get busy.

This may be warm weather for talking on this subject but there are cold, wintry days coming and we will need plenty of work to keep us busy during that period. So chat about it and get everybody busy. Get busy, New York staters!

Once again we were grieved to learn that a Brother has gone to his eternal reward. Since our last letter to the WORKER, Brother William H. Coons has left us. Many of the boys knew him as "Bill." He was of a sunny disposition, ready to speak a good word for a fellow, earnest in his undertakings and a loyal fellow member. At our last meeting our members stood for a moment in silence in due reverence of his memory. We will miss him very much; he was faithful in his attendance at our meetings and voiced his opinion on the floor, where it should be. May he rest in peace.

Our annual election of officers was held and the following officers will act for the following year: President, Charles Van Herpe; vice president, John J. Smith; recording secretary, Edward Therian; finan-

cial secretary and business agent, S. Seymour Scott; trustees, David Bailey, Paul Stronski and Harry Mohl; foreman, John Moore; inspectors, A. Landry and Harry Burt. The officers and following Brothers constitute the executive board: Chairman, Harry Mohl, John Dorfner, Joseph Bleau, Patrick Burke, Phil Martin, Martin Nash, Michael Connors and Fred Behm.

J. J. SHEEHAN.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

The convention week of Division 4, held at Winnipeg, got under way Monday morning June 2, although a special meeting of railroad electrical workers, open to both C. N. R. & C. P. R. men of this city, and vicinity was held in the Labor Temple on the evening of Sunday, June 1.

This meeting was addressed by Brother McGlogan, of St. Paul, vice president of all railroad electrical workers affiliated with Division 4 in the United States and Canada.

Brother McGlogan dealt with the regional council, which it is proposed to inaugurate to help better conditions among railroad electrical workers affiliated with Division 4.

Some interesting information was gleaned from his remarks, and at the close of the meeting the opinion of the majority seemed to be in favor of the regional council although no definite action was taken in the matter.

This meeting was also attended by delegates to the convention, and they extended fraternal greetings from their different locals in eastern and western Canada to their Winnipeg brethren, and also gave short addresses on conditions as they existed in their different localities.

After the first day's business a banquet was given in honor of the visiting delegates at the Fort Garry Hotel. Among the speakers present were: Chairman Senton, toastmaster McKenna, R. J. Tallon, chairman Division 4; A. O. Wharton, president of Machinists; R. A. Pyne, representing C. P. R.; A. Eager, representing C. N. R.; Mayor Webb, representing the city of Winnipeg, and Premier Bracken, representing the Province of Manitoba. After the banquet a whist drive and dance were held. One hundred and ninety-two devotees of the cards sat down to vie with each other for numerous beautiful and useful prizes.

All cares were forgotten on the capacious ballroom floor, where to the strains of a first-class orchestra merry couples two-stepped and fox trotted and jostled each other with good humor, enjoying every moment. It was well attended and judging from observation I am safe in saying everyone had a splendid time.

On Thursday, June 5, our regular meeting night business was disposed of in short order; no lengthy discussions were entered into as at ordinary meetings, as we of Local No. 409 had arranged a social evening for our visiting Brothers.

Brother Middlehurst, our president, introduced the visitors, who included: Brother L. A. McEwan, of Local No. 561, Montreal, Que.; B. W. Sweetman, Local No. 629, Moncton, N. B.; J. H. T. Cretney, Local No. 1095, Toronto, Ont.; C. Robertson, Local No. 409, Winnipeg, Man., all of C. N. R. Brother Russell, Local No. 561, Montreal, Que.; Brother Burke, Moncton, N. B., Local No. 629; C. H. Smith, Local No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.; all of C. P. R. All who attended this meeting gained information as to working conditions at various points of both C. P. R. and C. N. R. systems which are a little out of the ordi-

nary, and not able to be acquired at individual local union meetings, and thereby profited to that extent. International Vice President Ingles arrived during the evening and expressed his regrets that he was not present earlier in the week, but pressing business engagements had kept him traveling to many points settling grievances, etc.

This meeting closed at 11 p. m., after which a few moments were spent in getting better acquainted with each other.

There goes the whistle!

R. J. GANT.

No goods or service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a union label, shop card or working button.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

June, the perverse, the hypocritic, the Jekyll and Hyde of the 12 moons is upon us. When lovers long for dark, quiet nights June presents us with the shortest of the year. When stream and field are most enticing red bugs and ticks are most profuse. When wooded hills are cool and tempting poison ivy grows the longest. When maid to man is most alluring come lay-offs, we're broke, and wedding bells can't ring. That is bad enough, but there is worse to come.

Just last week I attended a massive outdoor graduation exercise where some 1,400 high school and junior college students were receiving their diplomas, and listened to the flowery speeches as to their future prospects.

SIXTH IN THE SERIES

Alec Trician, says...

"A 'Handy-man' or 'Carpet-bagger' is one who once oiled a motor or put on a socket. He imagines his experience and carries his 'shop' in his hat. He does cheap work at a cheap price, he is not safe and sells fire hazards.



A Trade Union Electrical Craftsman

is licensed and has years of experience. He works for a master electrician and is efficiency plus. He will connect the modern wiring systems without experimenting on your time and money. Reliable masters employ UNION ELECTRICIANS. They are safe and their work is a guaranteed insurance against fire hazards.

This Is the Sixth of a Series of Advertisements Sponsored by Local 284

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Of this 1,400, it is a conservative estimate that 750 will, for various reasons, start out to make their own way without further schooling. Seven hundred more job hunters in a community already suffering from unemployment. These from a city of from 75,000 to 80,000 people. Think of this from a national standpoint, for every 100 people throughout the U. S. A., another job hunter to be turned out in June. It may be said that Pasadena is an educational center and that other cities will not have a proportionate number of graduates, therefore, for sake of argument, let us divide the number by 10 and say one more job hunter to every 1,000 citizens. What does it mean? Just this: You linemen, cable splicers, narrow-backs or any other laboring skate who might be reading this, unless we of the good old U. S. A. put a stop to the yearly influx of some 450,000 or more foreigners into our land of the free it will no longer be free. Unless we, who, through taxes and other support, have made these youngsters' education possible, do something to protect them from unfair competition until they can protect themselves, the workingmen's haven of America is doomed.

How futile and inconsistent to educate our own to appreciate the finer, better, cleaner things of life and then turn them loose in the world to compete with the cast-offs from other countries.

Think it over, Brother Unionite, and remember the power of labor today lies in the ballot. Support the Congressman or Senator from your state who favors stricter immigration laws. Write to the one in office now and let him know your sentiments. Our predecessors, the union men of years ago, were directly responsible for the public schools of today. Let's not be unworthy of them. Let's keep conditions so that the time, trouble and expense of educating our youngsters will not be in vain.

D. F. CAMERON.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

If some men were as afraid of hell as they are of hard work the devil would be lonely in this world and the next. The reason so many fall into evil ways is that they have just a speaking acquaintance with honest toil. The greatest moral disinfectant in this world is work. It keeps a man physically, mentally and spiritually in trim. But the boys here just can't find this said little word work, so I guess they will have to go wrong. I believe every Brother should get out and look around at the work the rats are doing and do something instead of looking for others to hold an umbrella over them.

Some Brothers like the old saying, "Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, get somebody else to do it with their might." This everlastingly looking for someone to do for us what we should do for ourselves, makes pigmies of giants. Get up and out and do it. Put will into it, and aim behind it, and you will have one of the greatest joys of life—seeing things go and knowing that you made them go.

TOM HANSOM.

L. U. No. 434, DOUGLAS, ARIZ.

Editor:

Will write to let the I. B. E. W. know we are on the map. We are like some other locals; we have our griefs. We have open shop conditions and some nuts that we can't crack. But we have a fine lot of fellows in our local as can be found anywhere, but they are not what I call radical enough. They won't express themselves frankly enough.

Well, I am not much to express myself in

a few words so I will close before you get about a dozen pages.

WALTER M. KETNER.

L. U. NO. 456, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Editor:

Plans are now being formed for a mammoth civic celebration to be held here next fall. This event will commemorate the settlement of New Brunswick in 1680 and the granting of the royal charter in 1730. Pageants, parades and other forms of celebration will take place over a three-day period. Internationally known men and women will be the guests of New Brunswick on that occasion.

Organized labor, well known in New Brunswick for its interest in civic affairs, has been asked to participate. One of the forms of taking part will be in the parade. And it is to our advancement to make a creditable showing and boost the cause of organized labor in all its branches. Most of the plans are still in a tentative stage so can not go into details as to just what Local No. 456 and other organizations will do.

Some of the boys have shown plenty of dramatic talent in the past and no doubt will take part in pageants and other presentations. And that does not imply that all of them are bad actors even if we do have a large group "at liberty." For work is still scarce and as hard to find as the old, proverbial needle in the haystack. But as some optimists tell us, prosperity is just around the corner. The trouble with most of us is finding that corner. Perhaps next time I'll report all hands working. I would like to, and mean it, too.

ALFRED E. ARTMAN.

L. U. NO. 497, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Editor:

We will again appear in print. Brothers, as I sit here tonight fingering this doggone machine, trying to write a few lines to give you Brothers some more of something to read, I am inclined to wonder just how many of the Brothers read their JOURNAL each month and really try to keep in touch with the rest of the Brotherhood and what they are doing.

It has always struck me as rather uncanny that out of the hundreds of locals of the I. B. E. W. throughout the country there are always less than a hundred that appear in our monthly JOURNAL. Is it a lack of interest in the Brotherhood? If not, what is it?

If we, the electrical workers, would adhere to our own good judgment and make our JOURNAL our blue book of the Brotherhood, and then use it as such, I am sure that we would find that in doing so, we would relieve at least part of the conditions that exist in some of our Brother and Sister locals, such as idle men, poor conditions, etc.

There are locals that never have a write-up in the JOURNAL; some appear for a time or two and then we hear nothing more from them. However, there are some that are as regular as the months of the year and to these locals should go the laurels for our existing JOURNAL.

We are still swamped with idle men here. There isn't enough work to go around; there are only a few of the old timers who are fortunate enough to have steady employment. In reality this condition is caused by too many travelers; if those Brothers who desire to change localities would adhere to a little more good judgment and either write ahead or read their JOURNAL relative to work before starting somewhere, you wouldn't find the conditions that we are confronted with here.

We of Local No. 497 try to be fair and

give each and every Brother who visits our locality a square deal. We do not harbor anything other than good will to any one; however, if Brothers continue to flood our local we will be forced by circumstances to hang up a detour sign to any Brother who comes here looking for work.

There are no hopes of the employment situation here becoming any better until later on in the fall, and if the Rock Island Dam can be signed up, as we sincerely hope that it will be, conditions here will again become good. However, we are optimistic enough that we realize the possibilities of signing an agreement are very remote.

Local No. 46, Seattle, has offered its co-operation towards procuring a signed agreement for this job, and if terms that are satisfactory for both locals can be agreed upon the job will be turned to L. U. No. 46, and they will then proceed toward turning this job fair.

And I might say this, that if you Brothers who are looking forward to possible employment on this project will stay away until after this said agreement is reached it will make the procuring of the same a great deal easier; for I might say this, if it wasn't for card men a project like this one here would be compelled to be fair towards organized labor; but you will find by investigating such jobs as this that the largest per cent of those employed are card men. Do not misconstrue, I do not refer to union men, when I say card men, for a card man is a two-legged creature that invades the sanctity of our Brotherhood, takes the oath of obligations and swears true allegiance to the support of the Brotherhood; and at the first sign of a tight belt about his middle, instead of a nice juicy steak, shoves his card upon the shelf, and invites himself to keep company with those lowest of the low—the scabs.

There are all too many men of the type just mentioned who carry a card of the I. B. E. W. and if I am not right when I say that they cause more trouble in the ranks of organized labor than anything else that we have to contend with, then please tell me what it is, for I am real curious.

Here's something new: Recipe for getting rid of a business agent: We have been confronted with something new, at least new to us here, and that was getting rid of a business agent. The building trades here put a business agent in the field representing all crafts and he was paid by assessments of affiliated locals to the building trades. The electricians agreed to help finance his salary for a period of time that it would take to determine the feasibility of such a business agent.

We know from experience that it takes a good man at a trade to act in the capacity of business agent, for if he does not know the phase of work that he is representing, he can not determine the class of work that is being done relative to its standard of installation.

Therefore we decided that we would be better represented if we would instead of retaining the services of the building trades business agent, elect one of our own craft. The idea did not go over so big with the building trades. According to their own decision, we could not dismiss his services as long as we were affiliated with them. Result: We withdrew from the building trades council until the time that they see fit to let us affiliate and retain whomsoever we see fit to represent us.

H. J. WELCH.

L. U. NO. 502, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

In the May issue of the JOURNAL my letter was headed "Local 502, St. Johns." Just a word of enlightenment. In the province

of Quebec, they have a city named St. Johns and in Newfoundland there is a St. Johns also. In this fair province of ours, namely, New Brunswick, there is a city by the name of Saint John, not St. Johns. This city is also called the "Winter Port of Canada."

I am bringing this to your attention, for of late the various editors throughout the country have a tendency of forgetting that there is such a place as Saint John. Whether this is intentional or not I do not know, but I want to be put on record as saying that, to us, there is one and only one Saint John. Why, it isn't so long ago that I was in Boston, and do you know that even in that part of the country they think Nova Scotia is the Dominion of Canada. Strange, isn't it?

Our new slogan is "faciamus sciri" (let us make ourselves known) and, believe me, Mr. Editor and all Brothers throughout the International ranks, we are doing it to perfection. We have one drawback, however, and that is the non-payment of dues. If the boys don't kick through within a short while the treasurer will probably make himself known to those who believe we can get by without the ducats. If we boys expect to win, we must stick through thick and thin. So, to the laggards of this universal Brotherhood, just a word: Get behind the wheel for a bigger and better organization!

Although late, congratulations are in order to Brother Francis Weaver, who welcomed a new arrival at his home recently. Better late than never. We believe this solves the mystery of his absence from the meetings of late. Here's hoping we will see more of you, now, Frank.

The local was honored by the presence of Brother Jim Broderick, International Organizer, on two occasions since our last writing, and through his indefatigable efforts two raises have been granted the boys. We have a very warm spot in our heart down this way for "Jim" and although the boys have not turned out to the important meetings as they should they are gradually slipping in, and on Brother Broderick's next visit to us, I am sure we will do better. At that, I hope "Jim" will have a royal flush to slip us in connection with our last demand.

Our casualty list has now been wiped out, with the return to the fold of our president, C. W. Perrett, and H. McCulloch, both of whom had the misfortune to fracture their ankles.

We have again "cleaned house" and now we find at the helm George R. Melvin. The wish of the union could not be bettered. In Brother Melvin we have placed the reins in very capable hands—a man of far-seeing ability and a fighter to the last. As a man, we have found George a pal and Brother.

May you keep the old ship from the treacherous rocks, George, and, remember always, Local No. 502 is with you to a man.

G. R. MELVIN NEW HEAD OF ELECTRICIANS

Pass Resolution of Regret on Death of James L. Sugrue

George R. Melvin, secretary of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor, and secretary of the Saint John Trades and Labor Council, was elected president of Local No. 502, Saint John Branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at the annual meeting of that body held in the Trades and Labor Council rooms, Germain Street, last evening. He succeeds C. W. Perrett, who has headed the organization for the last 12 months. A resolution of

regret in the death of James L. Sugrue was unanimously passed.

Other officers elected were vice president, C. W. Roberts; recording secretary, J. M. Young, re-elected; financial secretary, C. W. Perrett; treasurer, J. H. Gallop, re-elected; foreman, J. Mugridge; inspector, Lloyd Tracey; trustees—George R. Melvin, C. W. Roberts, C. L. Lunnin; delegates to Saint John Trades and Labor Council—C. W. Perrett, George R. Melvin, Lloyd Tracey, C. W. Roberts and C. L. Lunnin; delegates to the Saint John Building Trades Council—J. M. Young, C. W. Roberts and C. W. Perrett.

ROBERT F. JONES.

L. U. NO. 544, HORNELL, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, look who is here. None other than Local No. 544, which has been quiet for a long time, but just can't stand by any longer. As we are all on short time we have plenty of time to write. At our last meeting we had our annual banquet. Thanks to our old friend, Ed. Haynes, who officiated with the eating end and believe, me, Brothers, when I say eat we sure did, and had plenty left. But as usual the left-over went to charity. Brothers Gains, Montgomery, Lynch, Turner and a few kitchen boys furnished an interesting game of indoor baseball. Brother Bromley refereed the game. Brothers Borden and Lawless and Murphy, Sr., sang a beautiful number of songs. And in all I think every one had a wonderful night. I know I did, as I donated heavy this month to charity fund meeting.

We are still working short time and with partial shutdowns. I think we are doing fairly for these hard times but we are looking forward to better times most any time. We are enjoying good working conditions, thanks to our faithful pilot, Committeeman B. J. Lynch, who keeps a sharp eye out for his ever-wandering and battling herd. And, Brothers, just a word for the good old Erie Railroad. As you all know it's a fair road and anything you swing our way in the line of business it will help us all to get back on full time schedule again and we all like plenty of work.

Well, Brothers, I'm only substituting for our regular press secretary, who is suffering from cramps in his hands and will try to be "on the air" more often. Best regards.

WINDY.

L. U. NO. 545, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor:

Several of our press secretaries have asked for the experiences of other locals regarding schools for journeymen and apprentices.

Following is the success (?) of L. U. No. 545: Last fall our school was duly organized by the state and an instructor was appointed. We were assigned to a class composed only of students from L. U. No. 545.

Up to this time all was lovely and enthusiasm seemed to be high. But here is where complications and the complexes caused by human nature set in. Human nature is so funny that she is serious.

First we were confronted by the members who did not want to learn. They would not try to learn if all they had to do was to open their mouths and have it poured in.

They compose the class of workmen who say: "The scale for electricians is so and so per day. If I can't get that I don't work." All they are interested in is what they can get, not what they give in return. When an employer passes them up when he is wanting to hire a man, they are loud

in their remarks about the local not protecting them, or so and so has a pull and everything is crooked, all because he cannot get a job until he is absolutely the last man to be had. They just cannot wake up to themselves.

But this type did not come up to class; they were not interested.

Next we had a class of workers who knew it all. They are, I think, the boys who wrote Hawkins' Electrical Guide or Croffs' Electrical Encyclopedia and such books. No instructor imported or "raised from the ranks" can tell them anything, so why waste their time coming to class? So they were not there.

Now we had another type of workman, the fellows who were trying to be shrewd. This is the way they figured: "I am getting by and seem to be fairly well liked. I have had quite a bit of experience. If I just keep that to myself and don't impart it to anyone I will continue to be the choice of the boss and get first choice. If I impart it to the rest they will know as much as I do. If I come to class and impart any of my knowledge I will just be undermining my job." So they were conspicuous by their absence.

There were some who were just indifferent and too lazy to come to the school.

What did those who went accomplish? Well, there were not enough to hold a real interesting class. It went on for a while and then was discontinued.

For the members of L. U. No. 545 who really wished to learn, who were really interested, and anxious to raise the standard of organized labor, we feel sorry that they were deprived of their chance.

A good instructor does not make a school, neither does a room full of pupils. One must be eager to impart and the other eager to learn and all must have that feeling of Brotherly love which says in effect if not in words: "My experiences are yours, for as you rise I rise also. Neither of us alone can go very high."

Like lots of other locals we want and need a school but how can we make it compulsory and be able to enforce it? That's the problem.

E. R. SAXER.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

At our meeting of June 11, the members and a few friends had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting and instructive talk by Mr. Benjamin, the engineer in charge of construction of the Southern Pacific train bridge across Suisun Bay, which will, upon completion, take the place of and do away with the train ferries which for a good many years have been used as a connecting link for all northern and eastern trains from Port Costa to Benica.

Mr. Benjamin, in his talk, brought out very plainly the points of interest regarding the construction of this bridge. The first survey was made in June, 1928, which included information with regard to earthquake areas and condition of the bay bed.

Good rock bottom was found around 140 feet below the water, so the concrete piers had to be put to that depth for solid foundation. About 90 feet of this was through mud, clay and gravel.

A special steel pier with four shafts in each one was sunk down through the mud to rock bottom, then a clamshell dredge was used to remove the mud and gravel from each shaft, they being full of water at all times.

When the clamshell has removed all possible, a high pressure of water is used to force the remaining gravel from under the

edges of the steel piers. 13,000 cubic feet of concrete is used in each pier.

The bridge is of all-steel construction, 33 feet in width and better than a mile in length with double tracks. The lift span is 326 feet in length and weighing 16,000 tons and rising to about 135 feet above high water, being operated by two 150-horsepower 2,300-volt motors with a standby of a 200-horsepower gas engine.

All cables are of two-and-one-fourth-inch steel with two from the control room which is in the center of the lift span to each corner of the span. The counterbalance weights have eight cables to each corner. These weights are of concrete with a hollow space in which additional blocks can be added if needed.

At present we are not on the job, although our business agent has been working on the project.

Working conditions have not improved since last report, but we still have hopes. Election report next month.

ESHLEMAN.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

We are glad to announce that the electrical workers on railroads in Atlanta and vicinity have finally secured a local union at this point. May 14 Local Union No. 632 was installed here with jurisdiction over Atlanta and vicinity. Prior to the organization of Local 632 the members employed on the Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railroads belonged to different local unions and were never able to attend meetings. Some of our members having held membership for 14 years without being located at a point where the local union was located.

The different shop points in Atlanta are 100 per cent organized and we have only a few like the four men employed by the Atlanta Terminal Company who seem willing to accept all of the benefits of our organization without being members.

We have had the active cooperation of the officers and members of Locals Nos. 84 and 613 as well as the Women's Auxiliary of those local unions in getting Local No. 632 going on a good financial basis. We hope to be able to show our appreciation to these Brothers and Sisters in a more substantial way one of these days.

For the present Local No. 632 will meet once a month on the first Wednesday at the Labor Temple and the following officers will be on the job ready to welcome the members of Local No. 632 or any other local who care to visit with us: H. C. Taylor, president; C. E. Smith, vice president; C. L. Gassaway, recording secretary; C. O. Garvin, financial secretary; J. C. Hudgins, treasurer; E. M. Roberts, foreman; E. J. Potts and N. W. Sitten, inspectors; W. F. Duckett, G. A. Munsey and R. A. Garner, trustees. Delegates to the Atlanta Federation of Trades, H. C. Taylor and G. A. Munsey. Delegate to System Council and System Federation, Southern Railway, J. C. Hudgins.

We are rather green about running a local meeting but President Taylor already wields a wicked gavel and with a few more lessons from President Weir, of Local No. 613 will be able to get our business through in record time.

C. L. GASSAWAY.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Thursday, June 5, 1930, Local No. 734 held "Ladies' Night" and had an attendance of 147, including the women. President Sylvester presented the gavel to Brother Cherry, president of the Virginia Federa-

tion of Labor, who acted as master of ceremonies.

One candidate was initiated and the girls appeared to enjoy the goat ride as much as the candidate did.

At intervals we were entertained by the wife of Brother J. L. Harrell at the piano and by our own golden-voiced baritone, Brother R. C. Rutherford, who was accompanied by Mrs. Rutherford at the piano.

In point of attendance, the meeting was very successful but unfortunately we cannot expect the fair ones to attend every meeting.

The stock question of the day is "Who will they run against Lankford?"

Two years ago Menalcus Lankford, an attorney at Norfolk, entered the Congressional race and in reply to a questionnaire sent both candidates by the central bodies, stated very satisfactorily his attitude toward labor.

Lankford was elected and has to the best of his ability kept his promises to labor. This must not be construed to mean that he is a champion of labor to the exclusion of all other interests, for Representative Lankford has treated all interests and individuals impartially. He has won several important committee appointments and actually is the only representative this district has had in many years.

The majority of the members of organized labor will support him and we are hopeful that a majority of the voters in the district will show their appreciation of the good work done for us by the Honorable "Mac" Lankford.

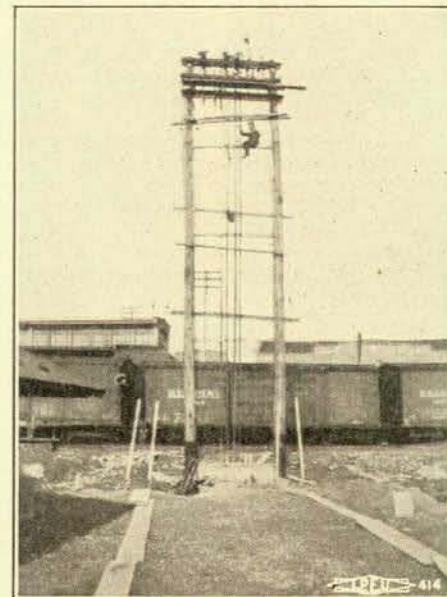
SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor:

Hello, folks! Don't know whether you're going to call us new comers or laggards, but whatever it is, I guess we're it.

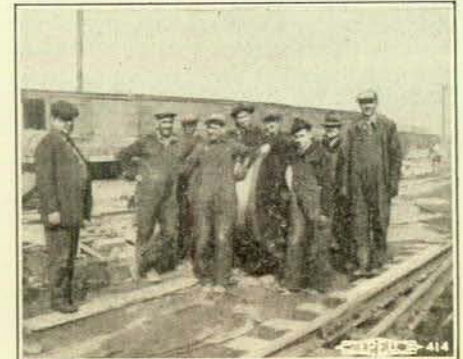
We had pretty good year last year, so far as work was concerned. We had a few large



jobs here which employed fair labor. One or two large hosiery mills, a lot of small jobs and two rather large ones. One of the large ones was a 19-story hotel. The Abraham Lincoln Hotel, as it is called, was started in April, 1929, and from June until the beginning of March kept about a dozen of our men busy. The work was all concealed and, in addition to the ordinary lighting and power, had conduits for emergency lights, telephones and radio outlets in every room. The job was fair throughout until near the

close. Due to bad conditions here, some of the work went unfair then.

The other large job was a storehouse for the Reading Railroad Company, at their shops here. This job took care of another dozen men. It was about nine months in construction. Besides the storehouse itself, the whole storage yard was changed to bring all overhead wires underground in ducts. Forty thousand feet of lead covered cable was



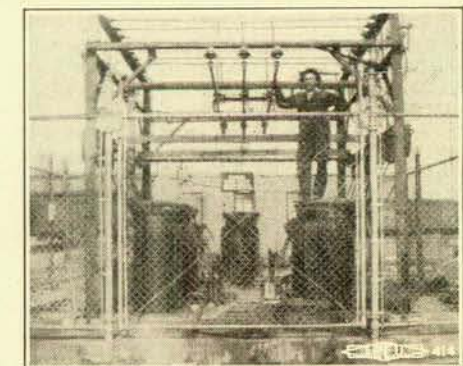
used in this project. A bank of transformers was installed, together with a large generator, which furnished direct current for the cranes and several large battery chargers.

I am enclosing three of a group of photographs taken while that job was in progress. One shows a 60-foot superstructure at the junction of the overhead and underground lines; another shows the gang which pulled the lead cables and the other one shows the transformer bank. Hope you can use them.

At the present time, building is very slow. There is only one building of any account being erected at the present time. That one is a large bank building, which will house the Reading Trust Company, upon its completion. This job will be 100 per cent fair.

The outlook for the future is a bit brighter. Our new business agent has secured a few signed agreements for us and has promises of a few more. We expect quite a bit of work after a while. Don't be deceived by that statement, however, Brothers. It won't be any more than we need for our men who are now idle. If you want to come and visit us, do so. However, let the tool kit stay at home. You will not need it.

We are heartily in accord with President Broach in his views and we are earnestly striving to put his advice to good use. We are gradually cleaning house and in spite of hard times we feel as though we are in better shape now than ever before. We attribute a lot of that success to his sound advice.



We are very much interested in the new constitution. Guess all the locals feel about the same way on that. We believe President Broach and his associates have picked a good bunch of men to revise it. We wish them the best of luck and lots of success in their efforts.

ALBERT R. HARTMAN.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

Many thanks to Local Union No. 912 for their best wishes to Local No. 817. We feel very sad to note that Brother Bill Blake is still full of "wim, wigor and windsor"; but say, you can't make us jealous, as we still take our bromo-seltzer straight, when we can get it. We have been very busy here in New York pushing our organizing campaign on one hand, keeping the boys on the job and payroll on the other hand, and adjusting grievances, where our members are concerned. Employment conditions in New York are far from satisfactory, and we would advise no one to come here looking for a job at the present time, as business and working conditions are depressed, and have not yet turned the corner toward improvement. Nevertheless the boys are all "sold" with the idea that the sun is always shining back of every black cloud, and that conditions cannot always remain depressed.

We celebrated "Tom Leach Night" by giving Past President Brother Leach a check for \$105, contributed by all the boys, together with their best wishes for his improved health and smiling face at our meetings.

President Al Fee, and Chairman McCullough returned from the System Federation convention and reported to the local all that occurred of importance to electrical workers. This local union is opposed to any increase of per capita by the System Federation at the present time, as it would necessitate an increase in local union dues, which would cost us many members. In fact many of the boys feel that we could stand a reduction of per capita, which would give us more margin, with which to carry on the affairs of the local union during the current hard times.

International Representative Brother Slatery arrived in town and attended our meeting held June 17, and made a spirited address, together with suggestions to the local union in reference to improved methods in the administration of the local's business affairs. He stated that he expected to work here in the east for some time to come, and he can feel assured that the boys will give him their entire cooperation, as we have problems for him to consider in connection with the organization of New York Central Electrical Workers, who have not yet lined up before the altar. One question in particular upon which we are working to find a solution is the anomalous situation affecting our jurisdiction over railroad electrical work. The local is deeply concerned about the settlement of this question, as it will greatly affect the members, and the success of the organization campaign, in fact the future of Local Union No. 817.

We feel confident that the electrical workers' trade is destined to continue to expand as time goes on into the future, because it will never be possible to create machines to do electrical construction work to any extent. The discovery by science of how to generate electricity direct from fuels will result in the allocation of most of the work now being done by the steam-fitter and allied trades to the electrical worker, not to mention the many new inventions in other fields, where electrical applications will be made, resulting in a constantly broadening field for all who are following the electrical art.

RIDIKULYO.

Don't criticise others if you are the sort of a union man who fails to spend his union earned money for union goods and service.

L. U. NO. 912, COLLINWOOD, OHIO

Editor:

Local No. 912, Railroad Local of Cleveland, Ohio, speaking. Collinwood Shop Federation held a mass meeting on June 20 for the purpose of organizing the no-bills. The meeting started off in a rather lame manner. Someone allowed the mayor of Euclid, Ohio (candidate for county commissioner), to make a political speech, in which he very skilfully evaded the question of giving work to contractors who employ union labor. General Chairman J. J. McCullough, of New York City Electrical Workers, spoke with his usual eloquence and, assisted by our old friend, Sam Ullery, of the Carmen, and McMann, of the Firemen and Oilers, succeeded in swinging a number of no-bills in the right direction. Max Hayes, of the Cleveland citizens, rounded out the program with a stirring address on organization as a remedy for the unemployment situation we are confronted with.

Our new union terminal is now complete and will be put in full operation June 29, which we hope will create some new jobs and swell the ranks of Local No. 912.

President L. A. Berg is the proud possessor of a new mahogany desk which has some very interesting history attached to it. Brother Rossman forbids me to mention him so I won't. Our organization committee has added another scalp to their belt which is doing pretty good considering the number of men being furloughed.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

I missed last month with a letter so here goes to catch up. Before going any further, let me warn any of the Brothers who are contemplating a trip to Winnipeg to make it a pleasure trip. All our own members are working, but we are suffering here under the same general depression that has spread over the United States and other parts of Canada.

The Richardson building, which was to be one of the biggest in the west, they just dug out the cellar, filled part of it in again and called it a day. The Canadian General Electric did the same thing. They were going to occupy a whole block in the center of the city and that's that. Linework has kept up fairly good but there is no demand for men as we have had for the last three years. So, if you do come, bring some money with you.

Last meeting we had a visitor, Brother Wright, from Local 20, New York. He paid the press secretary of this local some very nice compliments, which I can assure Local No. 20 are very much appreciated. Thanks very much.

There is much comment on the new constitution committee which is just as well suppressed until we see what they do. Considerable comment in the JOURNAL anent Brother Broach assuming the sole responsibility of appointing this committee. Now, Brothers, no one man is big enough to assume absolute control over such a wide, democratic organization as ours is. An autocrat is an autocrat, be he the Czar of all the Russias or a petty foreman over a gang of grunts. Sooner or later he will meet his Waterloo, as Napoleon did. Brother Broach has shown no signs of this yet, and it is to be hoped that he will not, but he would have shown a poor initiative if he had quietly assumed the presidential chair and settled himself in the rut which had been made by a predecessor. He is to be congratulated in at least attempting to do something that nobody else thought of.

Congratulations to our new writer from Winnipeg, Brother Dick Grant, of Local No. 409. Keep up the good work.

I meant no offence, Brother Morrow, of Local No. 200, Anaconda. Worthy criticism never hurt anybody. Just stay with it. If you have the five-day week you have accomplished something more than we have here, except in the railway shops, where both the C. P. R. and the Canadian National are working five days. Linework is a general 44-hour week with a rate of 92½ cents. We haven't got any gold mine, but working conditions are fair and we manage to make a living and pay our dues which some of them don't do who make considerably more.

Hello, Brother Gus Kopke, of Local No. 18, Los Angeles. I was very glad to get your paper and to hear that you were still alive. We had a rumor around here that you had been killed in Minnesota, but I guess it must have been like most other rumors, grossly exaggerated. Kindest regards, Gus, and very glad to have had the opportunity of reading "The Transformer." Call again.

IRVINE.

L. U. NO. 1047, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Local Union No. 1047 met last meeting night with Vice President Brother Jordan in the chair. The same old faces were present, and we would like to see some new members once in a while. Brother Maculalah gave us a very interesting talk, presenting information about the situation on all the lines.

Brother W. B. Jones and his wife attended the convention at Windsor, Canada, and they reported that they had a fine time. They are now spending two weeks in Alabama with relatives.

Brother Doc. Matteson's wife was reported ill, but we are glad to report that she is recovering nicely now.

We should soon be hearing from our big fishermen. Perhaps they'll have an interesting fish story about that great big fish that got off the hook.

Brother Al Emch, we would like to hear from you and see you up at our next meeting. Again we extend a cordial invitation to all members of Local No. 1047 to be present and contribute to the success of the meetings.

F. P. SOUTHWORTH.

L. U. NO. 1091, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Editor:

I am glad to see so much in the JOURNAL lately, showing the interest that is being taken in the matter of making of better mechanics in our craft. It will be to our benefit when employers realize they will be money ahead by hiring only union men and it is up to us to bring about that condition in some way.

Employers do not always have to have closed shops and sometimes it is hard for them to work to an agreement and at same time compete with the neighbor who does not work to one. We should make it the other way, that is, harder for the non-union contractor to do business profitably with non-union men. We should work for and with those who are co-operating with us and against our competitors. We should put employers of union labor in such a distinct class that to be a member of that class means a successful business and to be out of it means failure.

We, being ordinary human beings, are apt to glorify ourselves and find fault with the other fellow. We look at ourselves through rose-colored glasses and at the

other fellow through "welding goggles." We wonder why employers do not jump at the chance to sign up. If we were in their places we would. We forget that they are in business only to make money and we work for them to make a living for ourselves.

While they are making profit they stay in business and we have work, but if they cannot make a profit they go out of business and we have to look elsewhere for work, so why are we not helping ourselves when we do what we can to help them make the profits?

We union men can do much individually and through our organization to insure our jobs and improve our working conditions by co-operating with those we work for. Of course we cannot all agree on just how far we should go. Must we buy union made goods at any price? We have to buy economically, do we not? Must we who work for the railroads refuse to buy from dealers who ship by truck (they certainly are not contributing to our payroll though they might make the pay check go farther)?

Personally I feel that we should not only favor union made goods but we should buy them when possible. And we should patronize dealers who contribute to the revenue of the railroads, even if it should cost a little more. Members of our organization can prove the value of the organization to the company in other ways. We should do our best at our trade. We can keep our eyes and ears open for prospective business for the company. We can and should feel that we are a part of it and its losses are our losses.

G. D. CUMMINGS.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Station WATT (what?) coming on the air and broadcasting for the first time. Of course, Mr. Lindell, press agent for Local No. 46, broadcasts regularly, and I am sure you have read and enjoyed his peppy articles. But I want the other auxiliaries to know that we are far from being asleep even if we do not broadcast.

The mercury has jumped to 70 in the shade and lots of shade, so it isn't due to extreme heat that we haven't much to talk about.

The Ladies Social Club of Electrical Workers No. 46 organized October 14, 1925. Our gavel is manipulated by our president, Mrs. Beck, and Mrs. Harroun is vice president, Mrs. Goodson treasurer, and myself secretary.

A brief summary of our activities follows: We sponsor one big dance each year and the local finances same, as we sisters are a thrifty, conservative lot. It is given in conjunction with Linemen's Local No. 77 and is free to electricians, linemen and their friends.

The afternoon card parties, held once a month in our hall, are enjoyed and well attended. Luncheon is served and a nominal charge made. A committee of two or three take charge.

The big event of the summer is our annual picnic or get-together outing, to be held on August 3 this year. This also includes Local No. 77. The unlimited number of lakes and salt water beaches afford unusual places for our outings. This also is financed by the Brothers and last year 17 gallons of ice cream were not enough to take care of the goodly crowd. Prizes were awarded for

games and swimming and the batting averages of the base ball players were of more importance to us than the peace pact, prohibition, or what is it they are talking about?

We adopted a sunshine fund for the sick and Mrs. Hilpert, wife of our business agent, is chairman. Seattle sisters have very few sick, owing to the wonderful Seattle weather, but then sometimes we do overeat at our card parties.

The women's auxiliary is an answer to getting better attendance at our dances, parties, etc. When folks meet on a social basis it creates a stronger brotherly feeling.

I will leave working conditions to Mr. Lindell—also such remarks as Mr. Simpson going into the ditch, etc. Yes, yes!

We would appreciate a line from any and all auxiliaries. If you have a new idea pass the good word on.

Station WATT (what?) now going off the air until next time.

MRS. R. C. SIMPSON,
Box 860, Rt. 13.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84 AND 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

It was very pleasing to read so many nice things from the auxiliaries represented in the last JOURNAL. Congratulations to the new auxiliaries. We wish for you much success and pleasure.

Women have accomplished much along new lines in late years. Imagine a real live auxiliary from every union in all trades. What wonderful things could be accomplished!

Chain stores and dealers in merchandise without the union label might sit up and take notice, since women do most of the buying.

Recently our auxiliary served a chicken supper. We realized a splendid sum of money. Many of our ladies were sure "on the job," working early and late. Everyone felt well repaid for their work.

As usual the Electrical Workers Quartet of Locals No. 613 and 84 sang for us. If you have ever heard them sing—no need to say more. When they sang "Springtime in the Rockies," and the writer was being served fried chicken, well, it was just great!

Part of the money from this entertainment is being used to help establish the new railroad Local No. 632. We are hoping to have the wives, mothers, and sisters of these men join our auxiliary soon.

The membership drive has just been closed. It was a close race. The winning side came out ahead with only two points. Both leaders, Mrs. Weir and Mrs. Langly, worked faithfully.

We have had splendid attendance, also added several new members to our roll.

The losing side will entertain the winning side soon. We of the losing side hope it will be a picnic.

MRS. CHARLIE BOONE,
369 Ashley Street S. W.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Congratulations to Savannah, Ga! They have organized and did not forget their press secretary.

I see in the JOURNAL that Local No. 22, Omaha, Nebr., is hoping to organize an auxiliary soon. I wish you the best of luck.

I was glad to see so many letters in the JOURNAL for June. Expected St. Petersburg Auxiliary to have a letter in. We had the pleasure of visiting them at their last meeting. Mrs. Beck, our president, acted as installing officer. This being their second

meeting, we sure had a grand time. Believe me they sure do know how to entertain.

I would like to say I missed the letter from Local No. 308. Whatsa matter, Wood-chopper?

All the members of the local and auxiliary were entertained with a watermelon party recently through the courtesy of J. G. Blake, one of our fair contractors. There were 30 people attending, and oh how that crowd liked watermelons!

We are giving a free fish fry June 28. Just had a card from A. B. Grout, our A. F. of L. organizer, saying that eight of his family expect to attend and all of them were hungry. If all turn out like that there is no reason why we can't have a good crowd and good time. Let us hear from more auxiliaries next time.

To any one wishing to write this auxiliary, the secretary's address is 511 East Park Ave. So long till next month.

MRS. L. T. PAYNE,
511 E. Park Ave.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

The women of St. Petersburg have formed an auxiliary of Local Union No. 308.

Monday, June 2, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary. A call had been sent out to all mothers, wives and daughters to attend.

Tampa Auxiliary, L. U. No. 108 and members attended. The Tampa Auxiliary came over to formally install the auxiliary and help to elect officers. Those who attended were: Mrs. Hekelmer, Mrs. R. L. Meeks, Mrs. L. T. Paine, and Mrs. C. E. Beck. Those elected to office were: Mrs. H. Resen, president; Mrs. J. D. Baker, vice president; Mrs. Bliss, treasurer; Mrs. Malcolm Marks, secretary.

After all business was closed the Brothers from Local No. 308, together with the visiting Brothers from Tampa, met with the auxiliary at the home of Mrs. Baker. A social program had been arranged and a good time was had by all.

Let us say in the face of business depression we are of good cheer and hope to grow even stronger.

MRS. MALCOLM MARKS.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Well, here we are again and want you to know our auxiliary is coming along fine. According to rules, we had to have another election of officers this month and the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Henry Tolle; vice president, Mrs. Gertrude Wescott; secretary, Mrs. Clifford See; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Leslie Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur Dutton; conductor, Mrs. May Thurmond; warden, Mrs. George Robbins; chaplain, Mrs. M. Benton. We will not have another election until next June.

We had a lovely picnic about three weeks ago, and everybody enjoyed themselves very much and want another one real soon. The auxiliary is giving a truck ride Wednesday night, June 25; we are all going down to Savannah Beach, which is a very beautiful summer resort about 18 miles from Savannah. Everybody is planning on having a big time and I know they will not be disappointed.

Our auxiliary would enjoy hearing from other auxiliaries very much, and hope to hear from them soon.

MRS. LESLIE JOHNSON,
109 W. Perry St.

PUTTING YOUR PENNIES TO WORK

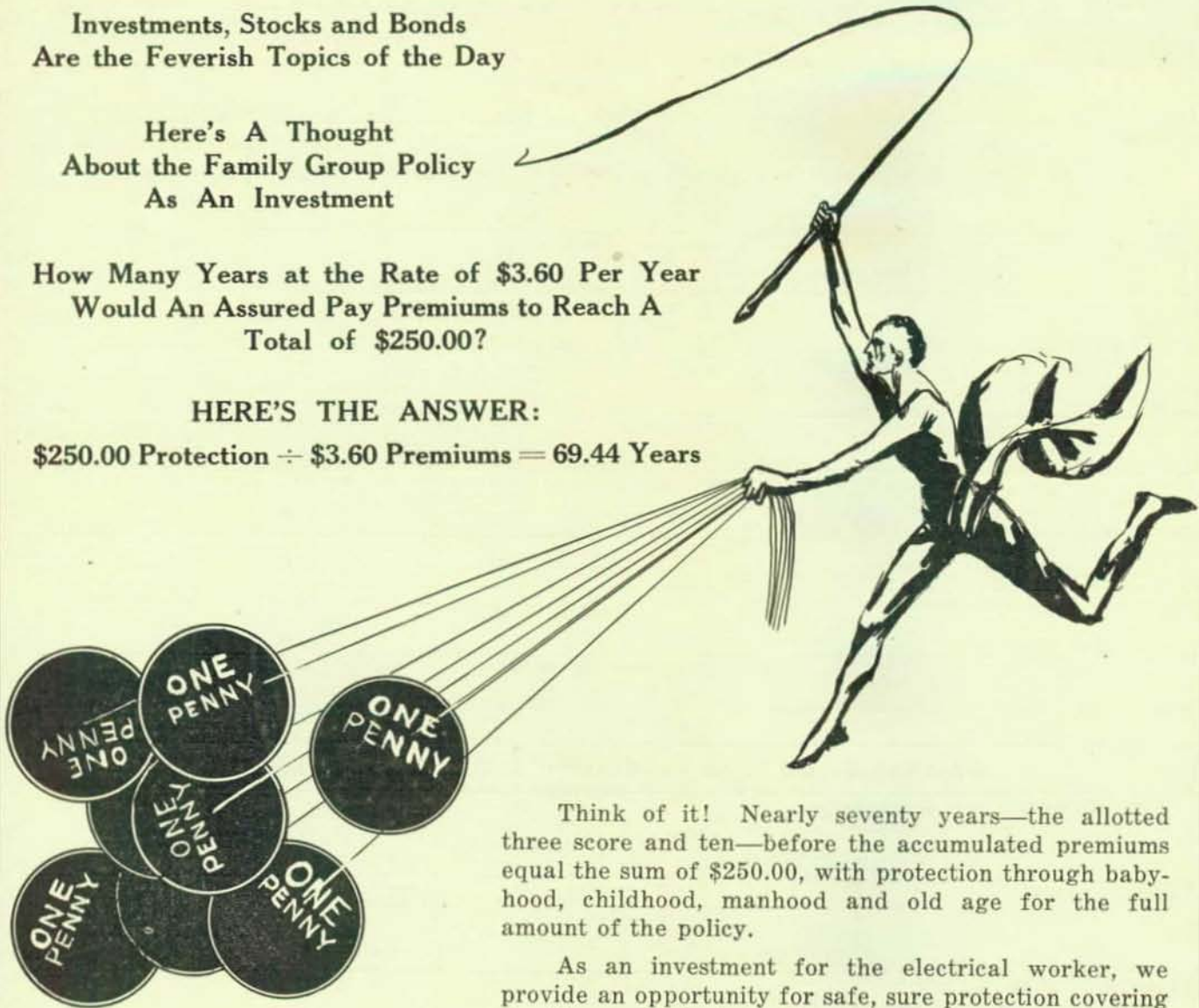
Investments, Stocks and Bonds
Are the Feverish Topics of the Day

Here's A Thought
About the Family Group Policy
As An Investment

How Many Years at the Rate of \$3.60 Per Year
Would An Assured Pay Premiums to Reach A
Total of \$250.00?

HERE'S THE ANSWER:

\$250.00 Protection ÷ \$3.60 Premiums = 69.44 Years



Think of it! Nearly seventy years—the allotted three score and ten—before the accumulated premiums equal the sum of \$250.00, with protection through babyhood, childhood, manhood and old age for the full amount of the policy.

As an investment for the electrical worker, we provide an opportunity for safe, sure protection covering families and relatives. Be wise and make it two units, \$500.00, the full limit of the policy.

We offer you a chance to make your pennies work as they never worked before!

Send us the completed application on opposite page and write us for more. You will need one for each member of your family.

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 have 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)

QUESTIONS BELOW TO BE ANSWERED 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)

(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.)

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. Bugnizet

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

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

Cut Here

Cut Here

SLUMP SLIGHTS INTEREST USERS, STRIKES WORKERS

(Continued from page 394)

June	40,100,000	33,700,000
July	63,100,000	56,500,000
August	44,500,000	41,700,000
September	38,200,000	30,150,000
October	56,500,000	47,900,000
November	52,500,000	47,500,000
December	53,100,000	43,200,000
Total	\$500,900,000	\$513,430,000

*Figures revised.

Doles for Capital

Dr. William M. Leiserson takes the same point of view in the June bulletin of the National Women's Trade Union League:

"We criticize other countries also for handing out 'doles' to the unemployed and we are inclined to blame their persistent unemployment to this policy of the dole system. As a matter of fact, however, most European countries have less of a dole system than we have. Every one of our large cities has enormously increased its expenditures for family relief since last October. In many cities more money was handed out to unemployed families during the months of January and February than they ordinarily spend for family relief in a whole year. In city after city the family relief funds have been exhausted and the community funds have had to engage in special campaigns to raise additional money for relief of the unemployed. These payments by charity organizations and the soup kitchens, breadlines and free lodging houses which were everywhere in evidence during the winter are nothing but doles to the unemployed and they represent a dole system far worse than anything they have in Europe. For in most European countries, much of the money that is handed out to the unemployed consists of contributions by the workers themselves; in other words they are payments on unemployment insurance and not outright doles and charity.

Are Dividends But Doles Disguised?

"But this is not the only dole system that we have. The New York Times a few weeks ago carried a story with the following headline: 'Dividends Kept Up Despite Trade Ebb.' The story went on to say that whereas in April, 1929, which set a high record in business prosperity and employment, the dividends paid out amounted to about \$240,000,000, in April, 1930, in spite of the industrial depression and the widespread unemployment, dividends had increased to more than \$290,000,000. In other words, corporations continue to dole out dividends to their stockholders and investors even when their investment is idle and when they are laying off instead of employing labor.

"The Willys-Overland Company, of Toledo, announced in February a distribution of \$900,000 in quarterly dividends for the months of November, December and January when the company was employing only about 5,000 people. In the preceding March this company had employed close to 30,000 workers. While the vast majority of the employees were unemployed and being supported by the Community Chest of Toledo the Willys-Overland Corporation continued to dole out dividends to its stockholders. Their investment wasn't earning wages, but they received income just the same while the employees were supported by the community. Just why it should be considered bad to hand out meager doles to unemployed workers and good to distribute great amounts of money to stockholders whose

factories are not working remains an enigma. Perhaps it isn't a dole if a business corporation gives away money to people who haven't earned it. If that is true, then perhaps if the corporation continued to pay wages during slack periods these would cease to be doles.

"This raises the question: Who is responsible for unemployment and who should bear the burden of it? If an employer needs 30,000 workers for some months of the year but needs only 5,000 during other months, are the 25,000 who are thrown out of work supposed to stand around idle and support themselves at their own expense or

at the expense of the community until the employer needs them again? Why, then, do we not say to stockholders that their investment, their factories and their machinery are idle during the same months that the wage-earners are idle, and during these months the money they have invested is not entitled to any return? Why are stockholders not supposed to support themselves during the periods when their factories are idle?"

Always demanding the union label, shop card and working button is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

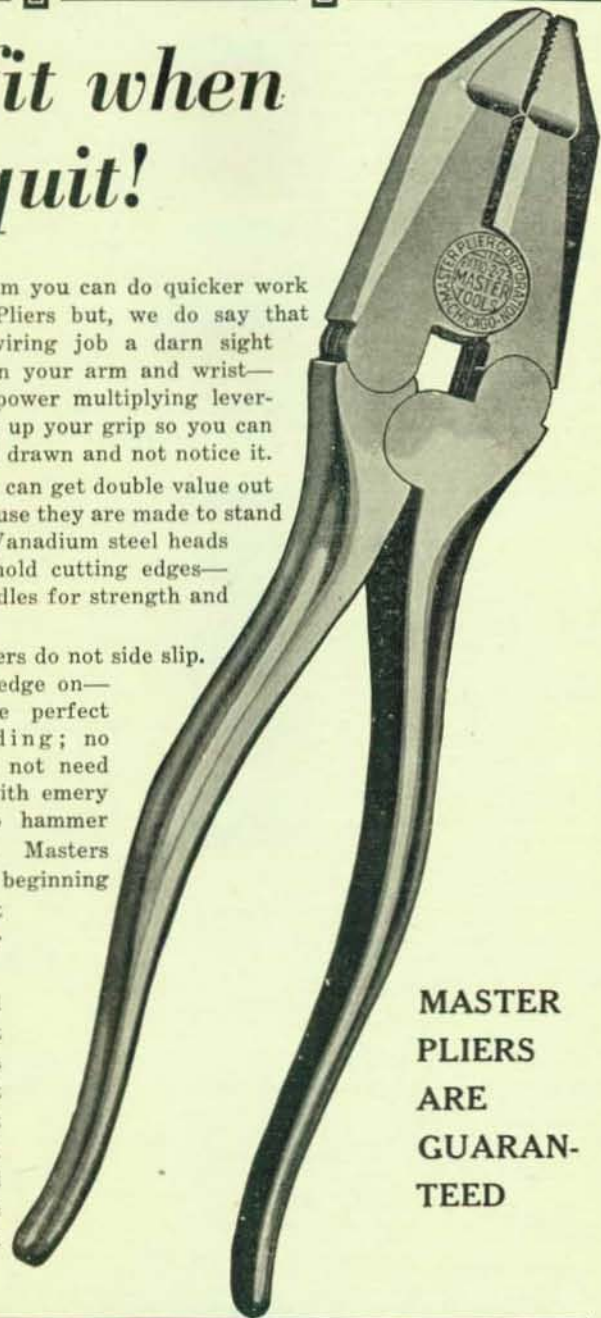
feel fit when you quit!

WE DO NOT claim you can do quicker work with Master Pliers but, we do say that you can lick any wiring job a darn sight easier—less strain on your arm and wrist—because the double power multiplying leverage in the head steps up your grip so you can walk thru No. 8 hard drawn and not notice it.

And we do say you can get double value out of Master Pliers because they are made to stand the gaff—tempered Vanadium steel heads—the best stuff to hold cutting edges—and carbon steel handles for strength and toughness.

Besides Master Pliers do not side slip. Blades always meet edge on—the box joints give perfect alignment—no binding; no tightening. You do not need to monkey around with emery to loosen-up nor to hammer the pins to tighten. Masters are right from the beginning and stay right—right with you on your work as it comes.

We have a special way for you to get a pair of Masters—a way you can test them out without costing you one cent. But give your local number and mail the coupon, so we can send it to you.



MASTER PLIERS ARE GUARANTEED

MASTER PLIER CORP., Forest Park, Illinois

TELL ME ABOUT YOUR SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

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TOWN

STATE

LOCAL NO.

IN MEMORIAM

Thomas McDonough, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, Thomas McDonough; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McDonough Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the passing of Brother McDonough Local No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of his great services to our Brotherhood and it extends its condolence to his family in their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK SHIPPY,
WILLIAM McGRATH,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Hugh Heasley, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Hugh Heasley; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Heasley Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Heasley and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK SHIPPY,
WILLIAM McGRATH,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Harley C. Sharp, L. U. No. 18

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our worthy and esteemed Brother, Harley C. Sharp, who answered the last call on May 18, 1930; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 18 and a copy forwarded to our official publication, the Worker.

OZRO SANDERS,
C. M. FEIDER,
ANDREW F. KILEY,
Resolutions Committee.

Michael O'Neil, L. U. No. 195

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the universe has, in His infinite wisdom, removed from among us our esteemed and worthy past president, Michael O'Neil; and

Whereas we shall miss the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties to Local No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as well as to the labor movement in general; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability that always seemed at his command and used by him in behalf of any and all labor matters when called upon for aid and counsel be held in grateful remembrance; and be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members of this local in general and especially by all of those who worked with him and will prove a great loss to the public as well as to the community in which he lived; be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved family and friends of the deceased we express our hope that even so great

a loss to us may be overcome for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sister of the departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN HAYES,
LOUIS BRANDES,
LAURENCE DELANY,
Committee.

Joseph W. Lynch, L. U. No. 212

Brother Lynch was initiated in Local Union No. 212, March 24, 1920. Died June 2, 1930.

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother Joseph W. Lynch, we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and commend them to God for comfort in their hour of sorrow; and therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

C. VOELLMECKE,
President,
W. F. MITTENDORF,
Press Secretary,
Committee.

Joseph Luerck, L. U. No. 212

Brother Luerck was initiated in Local Union No. 212, February 6, 1924. Died May 27, 1930.

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Joseph Luerck, we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and commend them to God for comfort in their hour of sorrow; and therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

C. VOELLMECKE,
President,
W. F. MITTENDORF,
Press Secretary,
Committee.

William H. Coons, L. U. No. 392

Whereas Almighty God, in His supreme wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy and loyal Brother, William H. Coons, and

Whereas Local No. 392 has lost one of its loyal and faithful members; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 392, extend our condolence to the bereaved family of our late Brother, William H. Coons, in their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother William H. Coons, a copy be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

CHARLES VAN HERPE,
I. SEYMOUR SCOTT,
JOHN J. SHEEHAN,
Committee.

Chas. P. Gish, L. U. No. 661

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 661, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Chas. P. Gish;

Whereas it is our sincere desire to pay fitting tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 661, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the family which remains to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and a copy to be entered into the minutes of our organization; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 661, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

M. D. SNELL,
E. A. UNDEGROVE,
C. E. KEYS,
Committee.

John George Smith, L. U. No. 588

Whereas Almighty God has, in His infinite wisdom, called from his loved ones our dear friend and Brother, John George Smith, whose untimely death is a sad blow to his friends; and

Whereas our sympathy goes out to his wife in her bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a memento to his memory.

LEWIS C. DUPEE,
GEO. E. BELL,
ALFRED L. PETERSON,
Committee.

Roy Waugh, L. U. No. 695

It is with deep regret and sorrow that the members of Local Union No. 695 record the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Roy Waugh;

Whereas it is our sincere desire to pay fitting tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 695, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the wife and children and the brothers and sisters who remain to mourn the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and a copy to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 695, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

EVERETT GEORGE,
President,
F. R. BIAS,
H. J. THOMAS,
Committee.

Leroy Volkmann, L. U. No. 963

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 963, Kankakee, Ill., mourn the death of our worthy Brother, Leroy Volkmann.

Whereas we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence, and commend them to God for comfort in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

FRANK SCHULZE,
EARL HARPER,
SIDNEY LAMPERT,
Committee.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 400)

money could buy. That these ideas are now accepted is proof that they are workable.

A new concept has sprung into prominence in the last few months. That is, the responsibility for the providing of employment. Now that the evil effects of unemployment have been made so plain, everyone, from business leaders to the man on the street, will agree that someone must assume responsibility for keeping wage earners at work. Government has partially accepted the onus and public works are being pushed to provide what help they may. But such measures will not provide permanent employment for those thrown out of work by automatic machinery. The adjustment must be made in the way of shorter hours and a wage high enough so that children and married women will not be forced into industry to supplement the wages of the male provider. And industry itself must realize its responsibility toward its workers—must be made to understand that firing an able employee is an act of wanton destruction, an economic and social crime.

When the nation gets time for a real moving day, with the mental house cleaning that means, these needed changes will be realities.

NEW GROUP OF HONORED MEMBERS FILE FOR PENSIONS, JULY

In accord with the provisions of the constitution requiring that the International Secretary "shall publish the name of the applicant and the number of the local union of which the applicant is a member in the two issues of the official JOURNAL preceding the next meeting of the I. E. C.," the list making application for the Brotherhood pension, is herewith appended:

- L. U. No. 3 George F. Davis.
- L. U. No. 3 Chas. S. Greene.
- L. U. No. 3 Albert W. Huck.
- L. U. No. 3 A. C. Sullinger
- L. U. No. 3 Henry A. L. Tiemann.
- L. U. No. 3 Richard S. Thomas.
- L. U. No. 3 H. C. Weissner.
- L. U. No. 43 J. F. Williams.
- L. U. No. 52 George W. Shepherd.
- L. U. No. 83 H. M. Scott.
- L. U. No. 134 John G. Buick.
- L. U. No. 134 F. P. Kinsley.
- L. U. No. 134 F. E. Lockman.
- L. U. No. 134 Frank Mally.
- L. U. No. 134 W. E. McFadden.
- L. U. No. 151 A. Wagner.
- I. O. Wm. M. Jeffreys.
- I. O. R. Lavoie.
- I. O. Chas. Murphy.
- I. O. John H. Berkeley.
- G. M. BUGNAZET,
International Secretary.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1930, INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1930

Lodge No.	Name	Amount
79	J. W. Owen.....	\$1,000.00
500	Wm. Ernst.....	475.00
103	C. J. Leary.....	1,000.00
I. O.	Chas. Beile.....	1,000.00
134	F. L. Moore.....	1,000.00
134	C. J. Sotor.....	1,000.00
18	H. C. Sharp.....	825.00
I. O.	H. W. Zeapernick.....	1,000.00
212	Jos. J. Leurck.....	1,000.00
1	C. F. Acker.....	1,000.00
5	Abe J. Perlman.....	1,000.00
1	Thos. McManamon.....	300.00
58	E. W. Kerwin.....	650.00
I. O.	H. C. Vinnicombe.....	1,000.00
195	Michael O'Neil.....	1,000.00
296	N. Martel.....	1,000.00
3	C. Schon.....	1,000.00
134	D. Geo. Rose.....	650.00
I. O.	H. E. Conover.....	1,000.00
5	J. R. Smith.....	1,000.00
124	Walter L. Miles.....	1,000.00
134	Henry K. Mueller.....	825.00
195	Bart R. Ward.....	1,000.00
84	C. L. Sanges.....	1,000.00
I. O.	G. W. Miller, Sr.....	1,000.00
501	H. Wildberger.....	1,000.00
134	F. W. Hansen.....	1,000.00
695	Roy Waugh.....	1,000.00
392	W. H. Coon.....	1,000.00
134	Fred Gottmann.....	1,000.00
134	J. I. Mahoney.....	1,000.00
1	D. R. Murray.....	1,000.00
43	P. J. McCabe.....	825.00
134	Arthur L. Yorkey.....	1,000.00
134	W. O'Day, Jr.....	650.00
382	Otto N. Mitchell.....	1,000.00
84	Walter F. Thomas.....	650.00
17	Roy Martin.....	1,000.00
3	Daniel McWilliams.....	650.00
		\$35,500.00

Total claims paid from June 1, including June 30, 1930.....	\$35,500.00
Total claims previously paid..	1,971,795.10
Total claims paid.....	\$2,007,295.10

TARIFF REVISED; SEATTLE SEEKS FREE PORT RATING

(Continued from page 396)

now exist at our different ports is the delay to the carriers themselves. Profits in operating steamship lines depend largely on terminal cost, and the customs regulations tend to increase this expense. In a free port the vessel is unhampered by customs control of the cargo, and in consequence makes a much more rapid turnover.

Arguments For Free Ports

1. Ports are the gateways through which commerce must pass. Every form of waste, whether of time or money, that can be eliminated means to that section and to the country added facilities.

2. By handling traffic more economically and expeditiously a free port will encourage and give impetus to surplus production, and benefit shippers, consignees and consumers.

3. The establishment of free ports will tend to encourage new business. Traffic follows the line of least resistance with saving of time, labor and money.

4. Free ports will be the means of saving interest on large sums of money by precluding the necessity of tying up funds for customs duties while goods are held in warehouse.

5. Free ports will increase the speed and decrease the costs of receiving, transferring and reshipping of merchandise.

6. Free ports accord facilities for unloading goods which may be stored, packed, assembled, manipulated and even manufactured within the free port with the greatest possible freedom.

Manufacturers are accorded the privilege of exhibiting and demonstrating their goods, grading and altering same for domestic or foreign use. Buyers can examine, test and compare the commodities of the world before making purchases.

7. Well developed ports in the United States will stimulate the growth of exporting houses and enable them to hold goods for set periods without the payment of duties, often equal to the cost of the community itself.

8. Besides supplying a more convenient outlet for American goods, free ports will aid American manufactures in need of foreign supplies by bringing raw materials to our shores cheaply for subsequent import or export as the needs of the trade demands.

9. The number, speed and efficiency of cargo boats will be greatly increased and in this direction a free port becomes a vital factor in enabling us to meet the foreign trade demands of the future.

Advantages Claimed For Free Ports

It is because of the delays and annoyances which have been briefly stated and which could be amplified that the advocates of free ports for the United States feel that they have established their case. By simplifying the process of entry and clearance, by equalizing inbound and outbound traffic, thus tending to lower the export rate of American goods, by facilitating dealing in foreign products, by including certain manufacturing, by removing the present-time restrictions of the bonding privileges, in providing space for exhibiting foreign goods and samples so that the American merchant may be able to examine his imports before accept-

ance, in lowering the cost of insurance and guarding of goods, in enhancing the value of warehouse certificates from the standpoint of discount because of greater police and fire protection than now exists, and for many other reasons, a free port would tend to increase and expand the business of any port where it is established.

The turnaround of every ship would be expedited. On the average 60 per cent of the operating costs of a voyage lies in the terminal expenses. Reduce this by giving the ships better service in the free zone and few lines could afford not to berth there.

It is generally recognized that adequate sea routes are as important to a port as proper railway connections. There is no royal road to good shipping connections, except in providing the traffic.

We have had a great deal of interest in the building of the Panama Canal, but it is time we began to get American traffic lines up to fully utilize it.

The Free Port and the Load Factor

The institution of the free port has its economic cornerstone in the load factor. The large ship is more economical than the smaller one. The trouble is to find cargo for her. Also the more ships that come into a port, the better the service, the more animated the business of the port, the greater the possibility of filling the large ship.

The way to secure low freight rates and frequent express service overseas is to be able to unload cargo lots at the warehouses of a great port from which small short-haul feeder lines distribute the commodities to the secondary markets. In the past the United States has absorbed cargo lots within its own borders and has therefore had little re-export business. However, in the future, with the smaller South American markets opened to the United States it will be good business if many products, now handled uneconomically in broken lots, if at all, be consigned to an American free port in cargo lots for feeder line distribution to the smaller markets of Mexico, and Central and South America.

A cornerstone of English shipping was the London consignment market. German rivalry was due largely to the free port. The free port may well become the cornerstone of American shipping supremacy.

The sun is just rising on the morning of another day, and the first day of a new year. What can I wish that this day, this year, may bring to me? Nothing that shall make the world or others poorer, nothing at the expense of other men; but just those few things which in their coming do not stop with me, but touch me rather, as they pass and gather strength.

A few friends who understand me, and yet remain my friends.

A work to do which has real value without which the world would feel the poorer.

A return for such work small enough not to tax unduly any one who pays.

A mind unafraid to travel, even though the trail be not blazed.

An understanding heart.

A sight of the eternal hills and unresting sea, and of something beautiful the hand of man has made.

A sense of humor and the power to laugh.

A little leisure with nothing to do.

A few moments of quiet, silent meditation. The sense of the presence of God.

And the patience to wait for the coming of these things, with the wisdom to know them when they come.—"A Morning Wish," by W. R. Hunt.

Wonder is involuntary praise.—Young.

35-HOUR WORK WEEK OFFERED BY CHURCH STATESMAN

(Continued from page 386)

cases so long that many of them die and others have to undergo unnecessary and intolerable suffering before the end is reached. All this talk about the long run as an automatic remedy for technological unemployment is a cheap and hollow mockery of human feelings and human needs.

A rationally organized society which found itself able to produce more goods than it could sell and unable to keep all of its industries and workers employed would seriously undertake two fundamental investigations. First, it would seek to ascertain whether all its members were provided with a sufficient amount of necessities and comforts for reasonable living. If it found that millions were not sufficiently provided for it would employ its idle workers and idle machines in the production of the necessary goods and would make the proper distribution. If this plan left some of the workers and some of the machines unemployed, then this rationally organized society would reduce the working time so that all might have employment and that none would be engaged in production merely for the sake of production. After all, industry and production are not ends in themselves.

Time To Be Rational

Let us suppose for the moment that we are the responsible representatives of a rationally organized society and that we are attempting to follow out these two lines of inquiry. Do we find that all the inhabitants of this country are already provided with all the necessities and comforts needed for rational living? We do not. We find that the average annual income of unskilled laborers in 1929 was little, if any, over \$1,000 a year, while between \$1,600 and \$1,800 is necessary to enable a family of five, including three small children, to live at a minimum of health and decency in any of our large cities. The industrial operations necessary to provide these millions of persons with the goods which they make and which they ought to have would furnish employment for hundreds of thousands who are now unable to find work. Therefore, the first remedy for the kind of unemployment that is now afflicting us is to increase the wages of our vast army of underpaid workers, thus increasing the demands for goods, setting our idle machinery to work and providing jobs for the unemployed. To anyone who objects that increased wages would mean increased prices of goods and therefore decreased demand for goods the answer must be that this argument, if it were valid, would prevent any and every increase in wages that has ever occurred or that might be suggested. Another answer is that our industrial resources and powers are undoubtedly sufficient to produce the goods necessary for a decent living for all our people and a considerable surplus above that level for a large proportion. If this possibility cannot be realized through the distributive mechanism of the existing system then that system is not worth preserving. It is unworthy of the continued support of a society which has to its credit the great industrial achievements of the American people.

Wages Are Key

At the President's conference with the great business leaders last November the necessity of maintaining the consuming

power of the masses was clearly and frankly recognized. Hence the word was sent out to the business men of the country that they ought not to reduce wages or employment. One man at the conference perceived and acted upon the logic of this theory. That was Henry Ford. He said, in effect, if a high purchasing power in the hands of the working people is a good thing for business then we ought not only to maintain existing rates of wages but to increase them. And he proceeded to apply that logic to his own establishments. Unfortunately, his example was not followed by any of the others who took part in this conference, although many of them no doubt possessed the requisite financial resources.

Nevertheless, it is certain that a general increase in the wages of the underpaid will not be brought about in the near future; neither by legislation, since that method has been declared unconstitutional; nor by labor unions, since they will not be sufficiently powerful; nor by employers, since they lack the will even if they had the power. A more practical remedy is the five-day week and the seven-hour day. This arrangement would increase employment; increased employment would make labor scarcer and thus raise wages, while the increased demand for goods which would result from these two changes would provide further employment. If the operation of plants for only 35 hours a week should seem wasteful, they could be run on two daily shifts of seven hours or even of six hours each. Since the five-day week already obtains in establishments employing upward of 500,000 workers and since many other establishments have for the last few months been running three days a week or less, the five-day week and the seven-hour day could be more easily and widely extended than any other beneficial measure that is now practicable.

35-Hour Week Enough

There is not the slightest danger that our industries would fail to produce enough in a 35-hour week to provide all the necessary comforts and luxuries that are required by the American people. This arrangement would be immeasurably more rational than that suggested by the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes. Tentatively, indeed, but rather definitely the committee suggests as a means of keeping our industries going the development of new wants and it seems to rejoice in the fact, which it holds to be established, that

"wants are almost insatiable." The necessary conclusion from this suggestion is that in order to prevent our excessive equipment from being idle or going on part time, all that is necessary is to arouse a desire for and invent new luxuries. These will be purchased by the well-to-do and the rich. The fact that employment might be found for a great proportion of our idle machines and men in producing for the masses goods that are already known has not seemed to the committee worth serious consideration. The committee makes no reference to a better distribution of purchasing power as a means of lessening the unemployment of both men and machines.

V. Conclusion

The remedies which we have called futile and partially effective are properly so-called because they do not meet the kind of unemployment with which we now have to deal, namely, the substitution of machines for men, the constant capacity for overproduction and the inadequate consuming power of the masses. Our political and industrial leaders should be required to face this fact frankly. Up to the present, with very few exceptions, they have studiously avoided it or have not used their intelligence sufficiently to perceive its existence. So long as the public statements by the leaders of opinion deal only with partial and ineffective remedies and exemplify shallow optimism, the consideration of real remedies will be postponed and the genuine solution of the problem will remain unattained. Such leadership does but hand the people stones when they ask for bread. Such conduct is not worthy of men who have achieved such mighty things in the field of production. Until they seriously attack the problem of making a better distribution of the opportunities of working and living decently, their record must be characterized by the word "failure."

No man today can lay claim to a liberal education unless he knows something of the reach and sweep of those peaks of poesy and learning raised by the spirit of man in the civilizations of Greece and Rome.—Edwin Markham.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

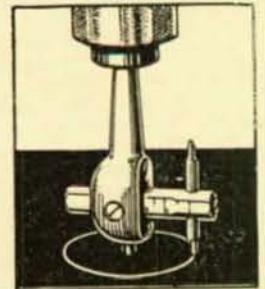
To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. **\$2.50**



"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat. Does not smoke the ceiling, spill or burn the insulation.

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Cuts holes 1" to 3" in diameter in sheet metal, outlet boxes, bakelite, etc. Fits any standard brace. It may also be used with drill press. Special this month only, Solder Dipper, \$1; Junior Cutter, \$2.75 Prepaid; if accompanied by this ad and remittance.



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NOTICES

Anyone having information regarding the present location of M. C. Driggers, member of L. U. 177, Jacksonville, Fla., will kindly notify his wife, Mrs. M. C. Driggers, 809 East Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of Lee Duty, please write me at 5 River Street, Newark, N. J. This man left my room June 9 last with my receipts for \$393.35 paid in for the month of April from Local Union No. 315, Passaic, N. J. He also took other valuables. He is about five feet, 10 or 11 inches tall, has brown eyes and hair and has a gold tooth in front lower teeth. He has a deep voice, is a good lineman and has a good line of gab. Brothers, if we can locate this man we will be doing a valuable deed for the Brotherhood and all honest working men. Please notify Chief of Police, Newark, N. J., or myself.

Fraternally yours,
W. A. ARBAUGH,
 5 River Street,
 Newark, N. J.

SOUTH SEAS GENERATE COOLING ELECTRIC POWER

(Continued from page 391)

of orchards and gardens. For, he says, a ton of the cool, deep sea water has a cooling effect equal to 165 pounds of ice, and a 20,000-horsepower plant would draw up, he calculates, about 100,000 tons an hour, part of which could be easily utilized for cooling and drying various tropical communities. The cold water obtained in this fashion would be produced at 1-20th of its present cost and could be used for mass refrigeration.

"I can easily foresee the time," he says, "when inhabitants of torrid, tropic regions will turn on the cool pipes when the heat becomes unbearable." Irrigation of the Sahara Desert, he told the academy, comes within the scope of possibility, by the generation of cheap electrical power on the coasts, with which to pump the water from wells far under the great expanse of sand. "If this vision comes true civilization, which had its start in the warm climes, may wend its way back to them. The time may even come when nations will struggle for supremacy over tropic water as they do now over coal and petroleum fields."

In the meantime, Sir Arthur S. Eddington, British astronomer, was unfolding another dream before the world power conference at Berlin. This referred to the possibility of utilizing unmeasurable power of planets, or stars and other elements to man's uses.

"We look into the sky and our telescope shows 1,000,000,000 stars," he says, "each of which is a celestial furnace apparently defying the law which limits our terrestrial undertakings. In other words, it defies the law that if you do not replenish your furnace it will die out."

However, the bodies of space do not seem to die out. He said the sun, for example, had enough energy to last another 15,000,000,000 years.

Eddington explained he believed vast stores of untapped celestial power existed, and asserted their existence was proved in the form of rays far more powerful than the ordinary X-rays. These, he said, were the X-rays, which were constantly interfering with the experiments of physicists.

The one thing that is worse than an occasional demand for the union label or union service, is never to demand them.

Astrologers Make Poor Showing in Test

How little six separate astrologers agreed in reading the character and predicting the future of the same individual who sent his birth date to all six of them independently is reported by Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, research officer of the Boston Society for Psychic Research in a recent bulletin of that organization. A gentleman of Dr. Prince's acquaintance agreed, the latter reports, to write to the six astrologers, whose names and addresses were obtained from advertisements, sending the necessary fees, giving the year, day and minute of birth and asking certain questions about business and other matters. All six astrologers replied but the difference in their readings, Dr. Prince reports, was ridiculously wide. There even were disagreements about the astrologic "sign" under which the inquirer was born although identical birth data were supplied to all. Statements about health and disease were totally different. Business advice and predictions were similarly unlike. Although the inquirer was married he included in his inquiry, at Dr. Prince's suggestion, the query "Shall I marry this year?" The resulting advice from the astrologers was as variable as usual, not one of them having been informed by his stars of the important fact that the inquirer was married already and ought not to be contemplating bigamy. In specification of elements of character, the report summarizes, the astrologers' statements were about half right and half wrong. In social, matrimonial and business matters the astrologers guessed 90 per cent wrong.

THE CITY OF SCIENCE SITTING ON THE HILL

(Continued from page 393)

The rise of scientific work in the government during this century has been phenomenal. The Bureau of Standards has shared this development. Nearly 1,000 workers in some 60 specialized groups in administrative duties, scientific research, and testing are actively engaged in the discovery of new materials, new processes, or new devices, perfecting them or the data concerning them through laboratory research. However notable the equipment, it is the men and women of its staff who are responsible for the astonishing list of successful enterprises which flow from the Bureau of Standards' laboratories to promote the general welfare of the American people.

In concluding this somewhat sketchy account of the bureau workers and their work in the research laboratories of the Bureau of Standards, I may quote the appreciation of laboratories by Pasteur, a master mind in the field of scientific research:

"Take an interest, I beg you, in those sacred structures which we designate by the expressive term 'laboratories.' Insist that they multiply and that we adorn them. They are the temples of the future, of wealth, and well-being. It is there that humanity grows, becomes strong, and becomes better. It there learns to read in the works of nature, the works of progress and of universal harmony; though her works are too often those of barbarism, unreason, and destruction."

(This interesting and important article is published by arrangement with the Commercial Standards Monthly, official publication of the Bureau of Standards, and with Director Burgess.)

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100.....	\$.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	3.00
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Buttons, R. G.....	.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair.....	2.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped.....	2.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.00	Permit Card, per 100.....	.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Book, Day.....	1.50	Receipt Book (300 receipts).....	2.00
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book (750 receipts).....	4.00
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.35
Charm, vest chain slide.....	5.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	20.00	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Seal.....	4.00
Single Copies.....	.10	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.50
Gavels, each.....	.50	Working Cards, per 100.....	.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index.....	6.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

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NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11 TO JUNE 10, 1930

Table with 5 columns: L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS. Each column contains a list of union numbers and their corresponding receipt amounts.

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS			
728	949354	949366	875	625211	625216	1091	350767	350787	22407,	22414,	269	656529.
731	460084	460127	885	071198	671234	1095	599535	599552	22422,	22951,	296	977037.
732	431996	432000	886	259274	259287	1099	787269	787292	23071,	23502.	325	37703.
733	125251	125287	890	706357	706360	1101	341487	341497	3-Series A.	23710,	334	691146.
734	915165	915278	892	651624	651637	1105	862050		23813.		354	105002.
735	670823	670834	900	597600	597605	1105	658101	658122	3-Series A.	24212,	374	874234, 236.
743	722365	722412	902	543532	543567	1108	645703	645726	24325,	24466,	387	651958.
757	697205	697239	907	38937	38943	1131	994416	994422	24594,	24761.	418	891162.
762	658500	658535	915	971291	971308	1135	614072	614077	3-Series B.	4789,	435	66160.
763	660097	660124	918	704609	704627	1141	689121	689192	3-Series B.	5061.	466	628533-534, 536.
765	24571	24580	919	59267	59270	1147	690903	690964	3-Series B.	5500, 5602,	545	640544.
770	657014	657039	922	613755	613757	1151	459866	459869	5728, 5756, 5834,		557	692309, 313.
771	330539	330543	931	862511	862517	1154	323072	323078	5857, 5872.		560	356766.
772	702201	702225	937	15110	15156	1156	114168	114272	3-Series B.	6184.	578	113692.
773	475242	475284	940	669521	669542				3-Series D.	4128, 4148,	583	33812, 33837.
774	799313	799332	948	834776	834807				3-Series D.	4316, 4320,	581	9124.
784	885026	885074	953	134106	134118				4433, 4561, 4562,		583	882770.
787	916113	916124	956	632848	632859				4619.		584	152234.
792	707001	707007	958	657224	657229				3-Series D.	4808, 4846,	586	609036.
794	891751	891795	963	38528	38532				3-Series D.	4928, 4994,	602	536033.
798	954425	954438	968	865915	865922				5024, 5044, 5118,		648	97638.
802	674696	674709	970	694425	694429				5135, 5498, 5541-		702	71857.
808	868866	868878	971	443043	443046				5544.		732	125265.
809	644463	644472		(Original)					18-150266, 282, 301-		818	694631.
811	968023	968030	972	665017	665025				310,		819	656639.
817	120811	121086	978	325930	325945				34-856080, 091, 096,		948	834787.
818	694629	694636	982	439082	439088				100,		1032	767808.
819	656639	656660	987	076345	076350				40-70292, 70368.		1037	20454, 20495.
820	591467	591482	991	684877	684893				48-61585, 61657, 61667,			
825	867060	867070	995	639699	639712				61684,			
828	703139	703150	996	626306	626320				61707,			
835	841017	841024	1012	668906	668909				61711,			
838	605492	605498	1024	117815	117861				61828.			
840	245202	245211	1025	973022	973030				67-688831.			
850	745986	746004	1029	789581	789601				77-889736, 817.			
854	371101	371143	1031	591193	591197				83-184645, 155224.			
855	3833	3836	1032	767802	767824				122-129999, 130100.			
857	240696	240714	1036	445856	445874				125-897139.			
858	699904	699945	1037	20441	20560				164-106606.			
862	619763	619786	1042	673125	673128				190-959154.			
863	701941	701960	1045	280089	280091				191-659559-561.			
864	946348	946390	1047	430285	430322				201-723860.			
865	98329	98438	1054	733131	733140				223-27120.			
869	546539	546550	1057	482319	482339				245-792261, 311.			
870	794278	794313	1086	699546	699590				246-306692-693.			
873	364135	364158	1087	681219	681228				249-634206.			
									259-913398.			

MISSING

21	635059.
26	939718-720.
132	691746.
244	704301-310.
264	39030.
296	977040-047.
323	601697-700.
335	622451-455.
472	612069.
583	882730.
584	152149-150.
654	299210.
689	634767.
854	371124-125.
875	625210.
1087	681226.

VOID

L. O.	16200.
1	698003, 136, 200,
	214.
1	963904, 964102.
1	697781, 783.
1	76486.
3	Series A. 20080.
3	Series A. 20544,
	20720,
	21035,
	21563,
	22045,
	22221,

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

243	993884-885.
286	639296.
443	600611-620.
507	868611.
549	940211-258.
557	692309, 313.
660	629638.
713	50011-50020.

BLANK

191	659585.
325	37700.
581	9156-9160.
581	9199-9200.
825	867062-065.

MINIMUM WAGE URGED TO GUARANTEE PROSPERITY

(Continued from page 390)

cerning the possibilities of increased efficiency.

Data Made Basis

"(14) If the boards use proper ingenuity they can at all times obtain a large amount of such data. Printed statistics exist in many cases, printed treatises in others. All this evidence is to be recorded and kept, properly indexed, in the Congressional Library. Even though the data might at first be somewhat slight, it would not be long, therefore, until the data was as comprehensive as could possibly be desired.

"(15) Within a year after one minimum wage order has gone into effect, the board must meet to consider a new order.

"(16) In the service of the minimum wage boards are to be a corps of inspectors and industrial engineers. The work of the inspectors will be to examine the payrolls and see that the minimum wage is paid. A report of failure to pay the minimum wage is not, however, to be at once followed by prosecution. Every employer who is finding difficulty in meeting the requirements of the minimum wage is to have first the services of the board's industrial engineers.

"(17) This entire program tacitly assumes that population does not increase faster than industry progresses. If population does advance faster than industry, then no minimum wage program whatsoever can work. It should be perfectly obvious that industry cannot give work to an unlimited number of applicants at a given minimum wage. In the last analysis, the wages of any class of workers must always be equal to the point of equilibrium of their supply and demand. In raising the productivity of labor the minimum wage raises the demand for labor, but if this increase in demand is counterbalanced by an increase in supply, a high minimum wage cannot be maintained unless accompanied by a vast amount of unemployment. Every possible means must therefore be

taken to keep the growth of population in check, both through birth control and through control of immigration.

Conditions Guarded

"(18) Wages do not consist solely of monetary payments. A living wage is valueless if at the same time workers find their labor intolerable. Hand in hand with the establishment of the minimum wage must go the establishment of principles governing working conditions. This is to be undertaken by the minimum wage boards as part of their regular routine.

"(19) The minimum wage is always to be expressed in terms, not of dollars of the purchasing value that existed when the wage order was adopted, but of dollars of the purchasing value current at the time of going into effect.

"(20) It is, prima facie, evident that the minimum wage must be the same throughout an industry for all employers and all workers. No worker can, prima facie, very well be forbidden to accept work at a wage which competing workers can accept and no employer be required to pay higher wages than his competitors. The general truth hereof is obvious, yet there are certain exceptions.

"(21) Supplementing the minimum wage is to be a thoroughgoing social insurance system. The object of the minimum wage is to give everyone the means to the enjoyment of the highest possible standard of life. In order that this end be obtained it is necessary that the breadwinner's income must not be cut off in times of unemployment or that a considerable part thereof must not have to be set aside as a savings against unemployment and against emergencies. Unemployment and emergencies must be met by a social insurance system, conferring benefits as high as are possible without causing undue malingering. Such a level would require that the benefits vary with the size of the worker's family. The premiums cannot well be paid entirely by the workers or the actual minimum wage available for the daily expenses of the worker is in reality reduced by a considerable sum. The premiums must, therefore, while the minimum wage is low,

be paid partly by the workers but largely by the state itself. The system might be either voluntary or compulsory; if the benefits are high and the workers' share of the premiums is low, a voluntary system ought to work successfully.

Unemployment Insurance

"(22) The social insurance benefits are to be fourfold, consisting of unemployment, disability, old age, and death benefits.

"(23) Partly as the necessary means of enforcing the unemployment insurance system and partly as the means of better placing of individuals in industry, a national labor exchange is to be established. It must be nationwide (though it may act through subordinate regional exchanges) and must have a complete monopoly if it is to function efficiently and put all applicants for work into touch with all applications for workers.

"(24) For the settlement of such disputes as arise in the administration of the social insurance system and also for the enforcement of the minimum wage, a system of industrial courts is to be set up.

"(25) The minimum wage is to be enforced through pay-roll inspections and the industrial courts. But such means, though valuable, possess but a small part of the reliance for enforcement of the law. Just as all organized labor stands bitterly opposed to nonunion workers who are willing to undercut the wage scale which the unions are seeking to maintain, so under a minimum wage system all workers affected by the minimum wage would be upon their guard against workers in their midst who attempted to connive with their employers in undercutting the legal minimum. In just the same way all employers would be upon their guard against any competitor who attempted by such a means to undersell them."

No labor unionist can fail to recognize in outline much of labor's wage philosophy and wage gains taken over and erected as a national system, on a legal basis. This plan might be called "Federalization of Labor's Wage Theory." Mr. Weber's brilliant article shows how far labor's wage theories have reached.

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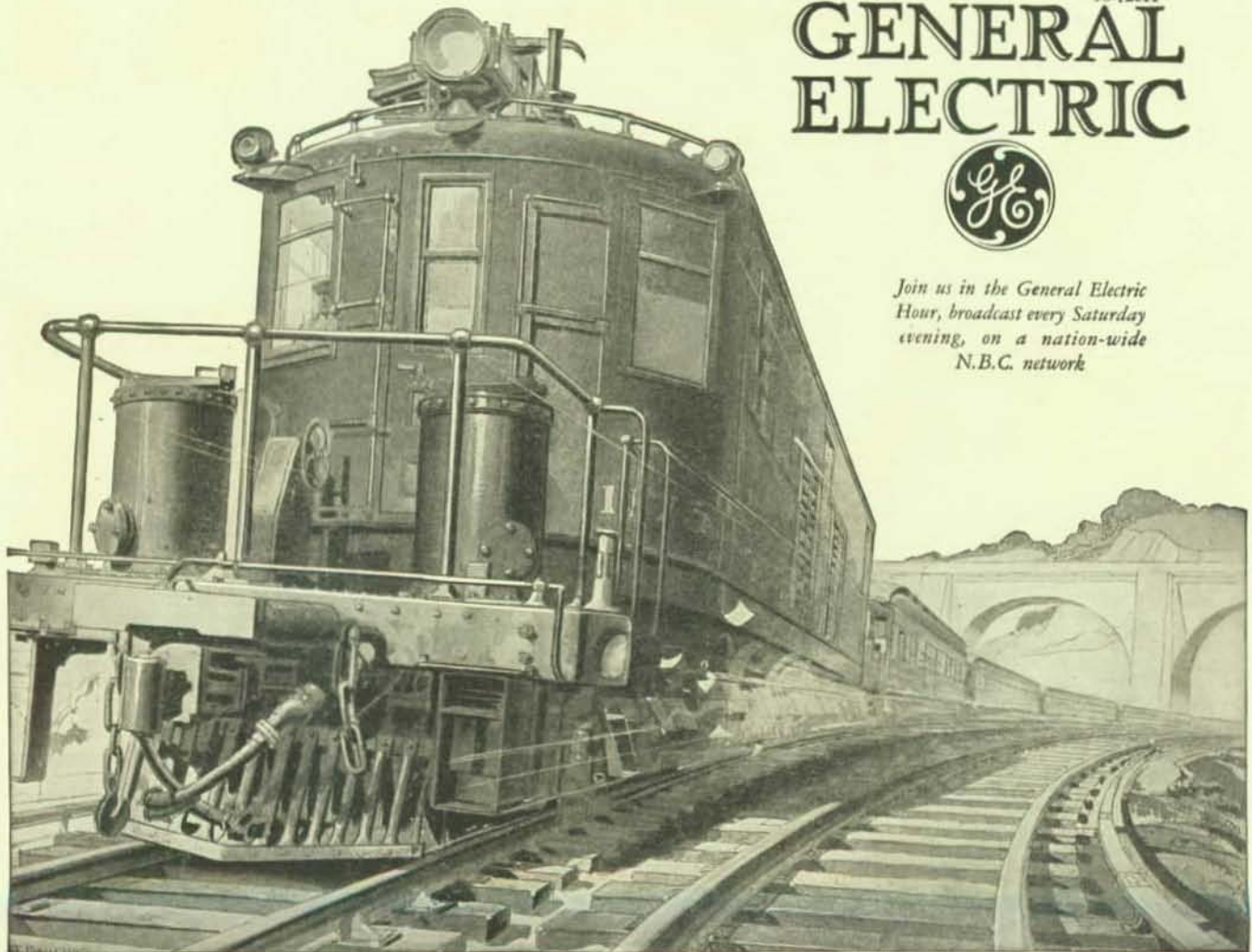
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—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

