



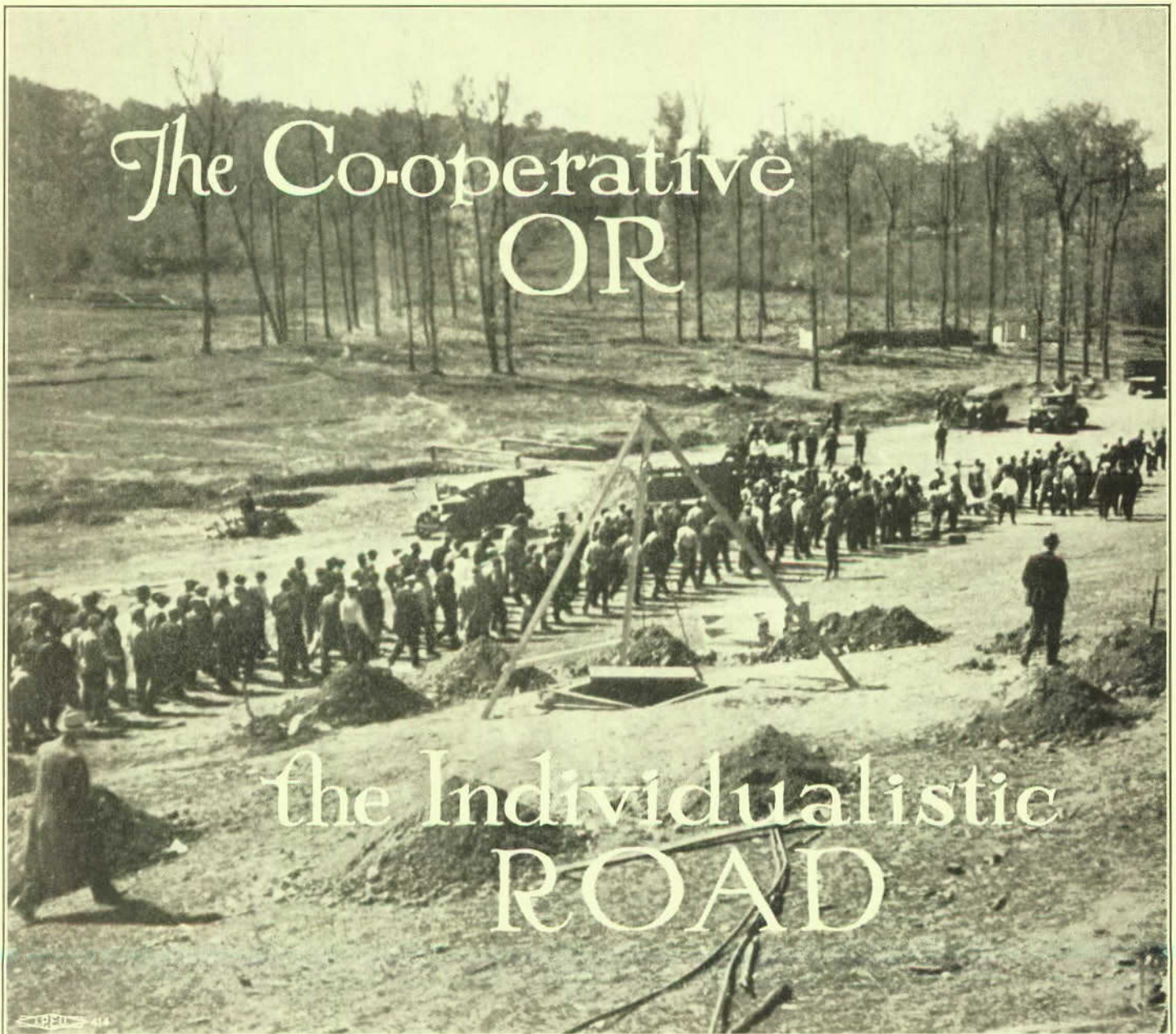
The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1937

NO. 5



The Co-operative
OR

the Individualistic
ROAD

Memorandum

H
**THE SOONER
YOU PLAN YOUR FUTURE
...THE BETTER
YOUR FUTURE WILL BE**
H

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

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
 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,
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 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Steam Power, Electric Power, Automotive Power—Frontispiece	190
Labor and Co-operatives—Is There a Future?	191
How Co-operatives Came to Ireland	195
Candid Camera Comments on Central Council's Convenings	196
Vote of Confidence to I. B. E. W. Officials	198
Research Built Into L. U.'s Procedure	199
When Open Conflict, Not Bargaining, Prevails	200
Boys! You Are in the Union Now	201
American Workers Watch I. L. O. at Work	202
Progress in Growth, A Labor Formula	203
Beyond Wages, Up the River of Adventure	204
Casey Is Dead, Sez H. C. Daw—Who Sez I'm Dead, Sez Casey	205
Editorial	206
Woman's Work	208
List of Co-operating Manufacturers	210
Correspondence	211
Fraternity of the Air	215
In Memoriam	226
Local Union Official Receipts	233
"Your Washington Reporter"	236

Magazine Chat

Widespread interest in the investigations of the La Follette Committee among labor groups is vividly illustrated by the fact that this Journal has exhausted its supply of copies of the first report. These copies were purchased by our members on reading an announcement that the Journal would act as book broker.

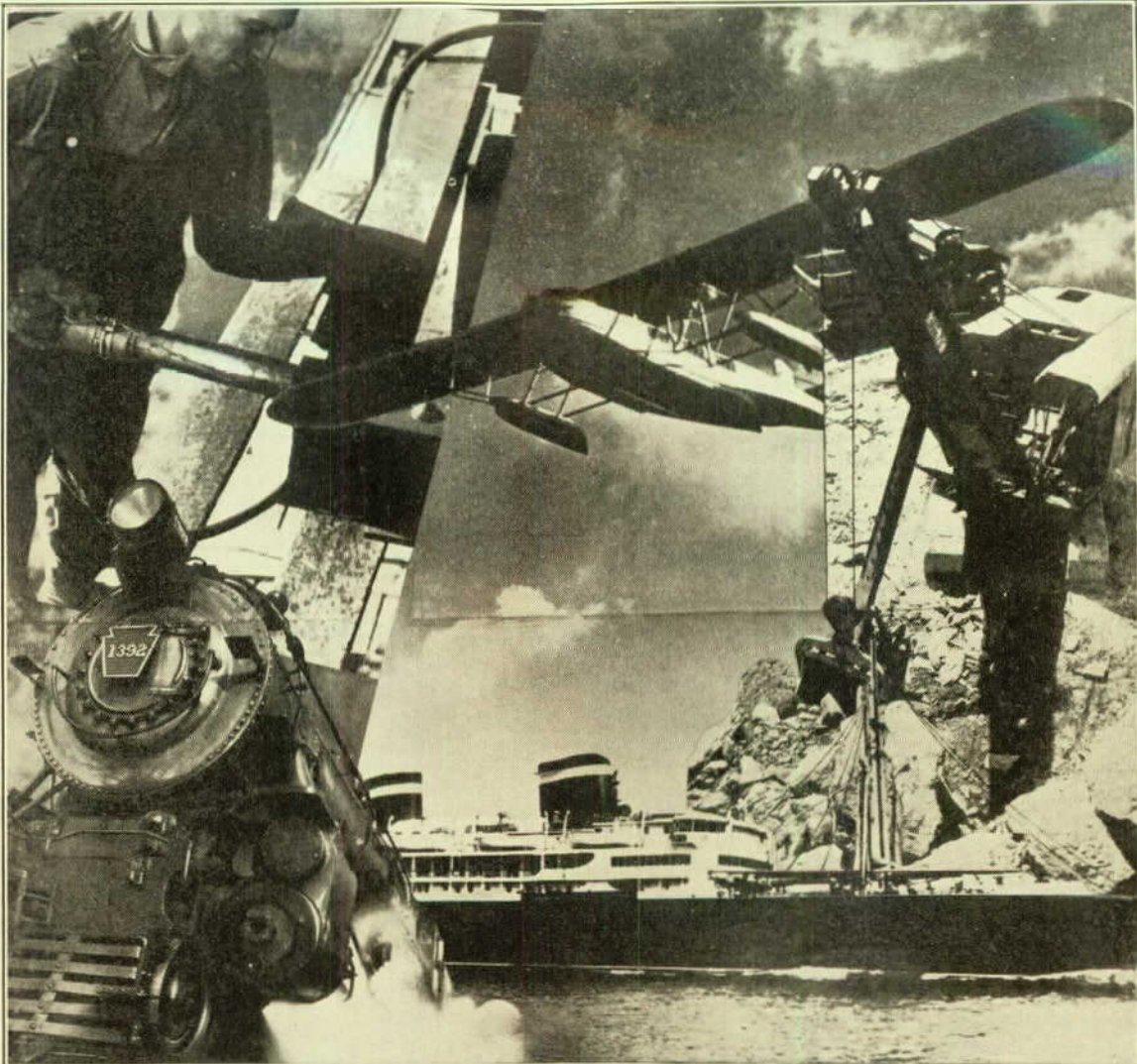
Publishers often complain about the reaction of labor unionists to book advertisements. They declare that labor is not a good audience even for labor books. But this view is refuted in part at least by the rapidity with which our supply of La Follette Committee reports was exhausted. This is all the more noteworthy when one understands that the price was about the same as that for an ordinary novel.

The Journal has from time to time had requests for books which sell for 25c per copy, but there has been no steady call upon our supply, as there has in the case of the La Follette Committee report.

The formula then that evolves is that workers will buy books of burning interest to them. The publishers have not produced such books, but the La Follette Investigation produced two volumes which were of such tremendous import to every labor unionist that they could not be overlooked.

This Journal believes that book brokerage is one of the services it can perform to its members, and it expects to secure a supply of the second part of the report of the La Follette Investigating Committee.

Harold Whitford's candid camera snapped the good photographs used in our first full photographic reporting of the executive council meeting.



**STEAM POWER ~ ELECTRIC POWER
AUTOMOTIVE POWER**

Courtesy U. S. Department of Labor.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1937

NO. 5

Labor and Co-operatives—Is There a Future?

I. Dynamics

“WE visited the spot in Ireland where a Catholic priest and a Protestant preacher had worked side by side to lay the brick that became a co-operative creamery. Irish farmers who not long before had been shooting at one another sat at the directors’ table guiding the destinies of a business that runs well over half a million dollars a year.

“We sat around the table with a group of former working men who direct the English Co-operative Wholesale Society and listened to them talk calmly in terms of hundreds of millions of pounds, of great tea plantations in India, of fleets of boats and acres of factories which whittle down the cost of the English co-operator’s food and clothing.

“We heard the tale of another co-operative wholesale (Scotland) which is so well financed that it underwrote a bond issue for the city of Glasgow when the terms of the Bank of England seemed too onerous.

“In Sweden we listened to stories of co-operative ‘trust-busting’; of monopolistic Goliaths slain by the sling shots of the co-operative David.”

These vivid incidents are a fitting introduction into the comprehensive story of the co-operative movement of Europe told by the President’s Commission of Inquiry, which made a tour of England, France, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland to see at first hand what co-operatives really are and how they work.

Unlike many government reports these two thick volumes are as interesting as any travel book published, and yet accuracy and authenticity are not sacrificed. It is likely that these volumes will remain as a reliable source of information on the co-operative movement as we shall have in this country for a number of years. They are of great importance to American labor inasmuch as the co-operatives in Europe are primarily owned and operated by working people, and further inasmuch as the co-operative movement is growing rapidly in the United States of America.

WHAT IS CO-OPERATION?

There is no attempt to define co-operation in a doctrinaire manner by these investigators. The report says: “Whenever people join together in a mutually helpful undertaking, that is co-operation.

Business better for everybody in nations where co-operatives prevail. Better salaries paid than in private establishments. More than a business—a real competitor to monopoly.

The co-operative movement in Europe is that same helpful joining together on a more permanent basis, in an organization by which co-operators supply themselves at cost with the things and services they need. While a few dream of creating a new state of society, most of them are working away to solve practical business problems.” These inquirers, namely, Jacob Baker, Leland Olds, Charles E. Stuart, Robin Hood, Clifford V. Gregory and Emily Cauthorn Bates, found co-operatives in practically every branch of the industry, including production and marketing of farmers’ products, construction, housing, banking, insurance, and even funeral services were supplied on a co-operative basis in some nations.

The big news to labor in this country is that co-operative stores in general pay workers 10 to 15 per cent more than private establishments and also pension their aged. Co-operatives are generally 100 per cent unionized, with collective agreements and arbitration boards to handle disputes.

Moreover, the co-operatives have become great educational institutions which have popularized economics and made the masses of the people aware that economics is not a dismal science for the few but practical learning affecting daily lives.

II. Scope

The report lists 10 types of co-operatives now going concerns in Europe. They are:

1. Farmers’ purchasing societies.
2. Farmers’ marketing societies.
3. General purpose farm societies.
4. Workers’ productive societies.
5. Consumers’ distributive societies.
6. Housing societies.
7. Utilities.
8. Special service societies.
9. Credit and banking societies.
10. Insurance societies.

In Czechoslovakia 903 consumer co-operatives serve a membership of 817,000, doing a business of about \$70,000,-

000. Also in Czechoslovakia 5,376 farmer co-operatives serve a membership of 597,000, doing a total business of \$87,000,000.

In Denmark 1,939 consumer co-operatives serve 354,000 members and do a total business of \$63,000,000; while 5,182 farmer co-operatives serve 590,000 farmers and do a total business of \$277,000,000.

In Finland 532 consumer co-operatives serve 517,000 members and do a business of \$73,000,000; while 1,562 farmer co-operatives serve 366,000 farmers and do a business of \$60,000,000.

In France 2,908 consumer co-operatives serve 2,540,000 members and do a business of \$233,000,000; while 16,823 farmer co-operatives serve 847,000 farmers, doing a large business figures for which are unstated.

GREAT BRITAIN LEADS

In Great Britain 1,118 consumer co-operatives serve 7,483,000 members and do a total business of \$1,080,000,000; while 1,090 farmer co-operatives serve 150,000 farmers, doing a business of \$54,000,000.

In Norway 497 consumer co-operatives serve 138,000 members, doing a total business of \$31,000,000; while 1,363 farmer co-operatives serve 204,000 farmers, doing a business of \$36,000,000.

In Sweden 624 consumer co-operatives serve 568,000 members and do a total business of \$103,000,000; while 1,541 farmer co-operatives serve 395,000 farmers and do a total business of \$54,000,000.

In Switzerland 585 consumer co-operatives serve 402,000 members, doing a total business of \$94,000,000; while 6,136 farmer co-operatives serve 362,000 farmers, doing a large business, figures for which are missing.

In Great Britain the consumer movement has reached its largest proportions. It is claimed by British co-operators that consumer co-operatives serve one-half of the population.

III. Technology

To many Americans, co-operatives are likely to appear as just another “ism”—this, in spite of the fact that in many fields the co-operative system has been developed in the United States for many years. It is true that a certain idealism attaches to the co-operative movement.

The report points out that “saving money on purchases is not the only motive of co-operative organization. Per-

haps equally important is the desire for participation with others in unselfish and useful work regarded as leading toward a better form of society." The report goes on to say "Co-operatives are business enterprises and have inherent in them a strong and special emotional appeal, which is really necessary for their growth." The report stresses the fact that many earnest people contribute "a great deal of unpaid volunteer work." Despite this fact the co-operatives are great business enterprises which have their particular merchandising principles which must be rigidly adhered to in order that the co-operative might be a success.

We have singled out for special discussion in this article these merchandising principles and group them under the head "Technology."

The first important principle is standardization and quality. A co-operative must provide plain, quality goods, in full weight and measure, at lowest possible prices. "Co-operators are selling to themselves, they say, and so have no incentive to misrepresent the quality of their goods." Many societies deliberately go out and educate their membership in the values that are built into the goods themselves. The co-operative does not undertake to sell luxury goods since the co-operative is primarily a democratic organization trying to serve working people. On the other hand, the co-operative will not sell shoddy goods of any kind.

LABORATORIES FOR TESTING

In Finland some of the societies have laboratories with technicians to test the goods which are sold. This particular Finnish society notes that about 25 per cent of all goods examined are rejected by the society and that the saving to members is about \$1,000,000 a year. Other co-operative societies have testing laboratories.

The co-operative store is subject to the will of the people even more perhaps than the private establishment. One co-operative executive said: "It is hopeless to try to counteract the style craze."

The co-operatives are credited with leadership in rationalizing the retail business. In Europe the chain store had not arrived until recently, the co-operative taking the place of that type of system. It is believed that the next great merchandising expansion of co-operative distribution in Europe will be in the department store field. Operating costs are kept low. One saving is in salaries to higher executives which are much less than in private business. However, this may be a disadvantage for it is said that where chain stores are entering the field, they are attracting a better type of executive because they pay more money.

The loyalty of the customers of co-operatives is a big factor in their success. They enable the co-operative to maintain a smaller working force by spacing their purchasing during different periods of the day. In England a co-operative store can handle as much trade a week with eight clerks, as a private store could do with 20.

EFFICIENCY OF EMPLOYEES

In Switzerland each employee costs the enterprise a thousand francs a year more than the average for private business. This is possible because the co-operative does more business per employee than the private retail stores, practically double the business per employee.

Another important factor in low co-operative cost is the low cost of capital. There is a steady flow of share and loan capital to the societies without the promotion costs that accompany private business. The co-operative society always sells for cash. This represents a saving. Often a delivery is not made.

IV. Labor and Co-operatives

The relation of labor to co-operatives is important. The report treats this extensively:

"Co-operative spokesmen claim that their workers are better paid and better treated than those of their private competitors. That seems to be true in all the countries we visited.

"In most of these countries co-operative enterprise started as a labor movement. Co-operatives and labor unions are friendly and work together. Unions use co-operative labor standards to bring pressure on private employers. In many cases co-operative enterprises operate on a closed shop basis, regardless of the attitude of their competitors.

"It is impossible to make exact statistical comparisons of wages, hours and working conditions in co-operative and in similar private employment, for lack of sufficient comparable data. We have, however, besides the statements of co-operative officials, those of labor officials, private employers in commerce and industry, bankers, and disinterested observers in government and university posts. The statement of a member of the Danish cabinet with regard to co-operatives in his own country, that on the whole they pay somewhat higher wages than are paid in private employment, appears to be applicable to co-operatives in all the countries we visited.

HIGH WAGES PAID

"Higher wages are particularly characteristic of employment in stores and offices. In manufacturing and transport, rates in many cases already have been set by the unions, and co-operative wages tend to be approximately the same as those generally paid, or only slightly higher. The co-operatives provide shorter hours, more generous vacations and pension arrangements and tend to furnish more secure employment than is generally the case in private trade. There are some exceptions, but co-operatives are among the best employers from the point of view of the workers. In Sweden, according to a labor official, the 3,000 retail workers of Konsum in Stockholm average 10 to 15 per cent higher wages per month than corresponding workers in private retail trade.

"In London, according to the general manager of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, transport workers are paid

10 per cent more than similar workers receive under agreements negotiated with private employers by their union; the wages of building trade workers employed by the co-operative are about 12 shillings a week above normal trade union rates; and in its dairy the society pays the same wages for a six-day week that private dairies pay for a seven-day week.

"The proceedings of the British Co-operative Congress of 1936 record this statement by a delegate of the Manchester and Salford Society: 'We have not any employee out of 2,200 who is not getting above the recognized union rate of wages.'

"Women in co-operative employment generally receive lower pay than men for the same type of work, a disadvantage common in private employment. Higher wages and better working conditions are generally maintained by the co-operatives in distribution, although the few private shops catering to high class trade are exceptions to this comparison, according to a British government statistician.

"The secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers in Great Britain estimated that wages for ordinary employees average 10 per cent better in co-operative than in private stores.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DOMINANT

"Collective bargaining is accepted by co-operative management, with the exception of an important group of societies in Finland. The unions with which co-operatives deal range from organizations composed almost wholly of co-operative employees, such as National Union of Distributors and Allied Workers in Great Britain, to unions of craftsmen and transport workers whose chief strength is outside the co-operative movement. When issues arise between co-operatives and their employees, the difficulties are usually settled by conciliation, adjustment and arbitration. Strikes and lockouts are rare. The co-operative movement and the unions meet each other half way. That is the official co-operative policy. It often has to be put into effect despite management resistance, however.

"The reasons why co-operatives can pay better wages and give better working conditions without sacrificing their competitive standing have been discussed under co-operative costs. An added reason, some co-operators say, is the greater interest and zeal of their workers.

"Co-operators have experimented with methods of relating wage scales to the condition of the business, thus giving the workers greater feeling of participation. One experiment, historically long drawn out, has been that of the bonus on wages, corresponding to the co-operative patronage refund.

"The Royal Arsenal Society of London pays employees a bonus on wages at a percentage equivalent to that of members' patronage refunds; all employees who have been in service six months or over receive this bonus. In Glasgow we were told by the manager of a retail soci-

ety that it paid employees a bonus on wages. In France, in the regional consumers' co-operative society of the Charente country, we were informed that employees are considered associates in the enterprise and are paid wages plus a bonus on a percentage arrangement.

"This practice of giving bonuses to workers is now, however, uncommon. Co-operatives generally regard it as contradictory to co-operate theory to distribute a 'profit,' which it is the purpose of consumer co-operation to eliminate. And trade union leaders, as we were told by an official of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, fear that such a bonus may come to be calculated as a part of the wages.

LOWER HOURS GRANTED

"A British Parliamentary Committee on Shop Assistants, in an extensive survey in 1931, found that actual hours worked by co-operative employees were appreciably lower than for other employees. The 48-hour week, which the committee recommended in its reports, has been general in co-operative stores since about 1916, but has not yet been widely adopted in private trade. In Scotland, the co-operatives have a regular week of 47 hours in the distributive trades, we were told by a director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. The co-operatives and one private chain of stores, he said, are the exceptions to longer hours, which in the distributive trades are generally 68 a week, with some competitors requiring 84 hours a week from their employees. * * *

"In Finland workers employed by the consumer co-operative Elanto receive, without charge, life insurance ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 marks (from \$40 to \$200), free medical service for themselves and their families, a 'recreation home' with supervision for children, educational classes, theatre groups, orchestras, sports clubs and free Finnish baths; they receive without charge, death benefits of from 2,000 to 10,000 marks (from \$40 to \$200), according to a member of the board of managers. Elanto also has a system of pensions for men over 65 and women over 58 who have been with the society 30 years; the men pay 50 per cent and the women 35 per cent of the premium, the society contributing the rest; maximum pensions for men amount to 52 per cent of average wages, and for women 40 per cent. Elanto also provides that when women employees have babies they can take six months off (without pay) without losing their positions.

"French consumer co-operatives gave vacations and sick insurance to their workers long before such benefits were made compulsory by law, we were informed. * * *

"European co-operative enterprise offers its workers very generally a greater degree of security than does private employment. * * *

"In Sweden the combination of a strong labor movement and the consumer co-operative movement served to moderate the depression, we were told by the secretary of the Swedish Central Labor Organization. While private business cut

down spending during the depression, co-operative business followed a policy of expansion, he said, building and improving plants, buying new machinery and adding to its warehouses. Kooperativa Forbundet built its macaroni factory during the depression.

"The London Society's policy of building a reserve against a future depression by maintaining a 5 per cent patronage refund irrespective of higher gains, is regarded as a protection for wages, according to an official of the Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks; with such reserves there would be less need for curtailment of staff or reduction of wages in a depression.

"'Sharing the work' is sometimes resorted to when work is slack, we were told by the manager of the S. C. W. S. boot and shoe department; 50 per cent

of the employees work one week, the other 50 per cent the next.

"We nowhere heard of less employment because of the spread of co-operation. In some instances workers have been transferred from failing to going concerns. In general, co-operatives seem to have increased the stability and amount of employment along with their increase in consumer trade. * * *

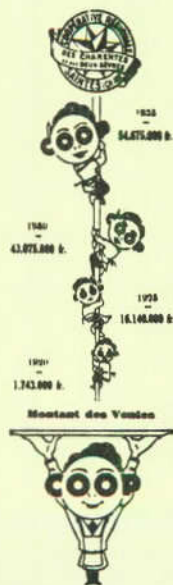
"In Sweden, the lower wages and salaries of women workers cause an increasing employment of girls and women, both by co-operatives and by private business, according to the principal of the co-operative college, Var Gard. Women's organizations would do a great service to both men and women, he said, if they made an issue of equal pay for equal work in co-operative enterprise. * * *

62a



Le magasin
N'APPARTIENT PAS À UNE
ENTREPRISE COMMERCIALE
mais....
à une VÉRITABLE
COOPÉRATIVE

"This store is not a commercial enterprise, but a true cooperative."



Ingenious use of the word "CO-OP" adopted by many societies in France





Racine Co-operative—a type of co-operative store frequently seen in the American Northwest.

COMPETITION MADE DIFFICULT

"In view of some observers, the co-operatives have been somewhat handicapped in competition through their willingness to allow union organization and collective bargaining, and their concessions to union demands. This opinion was expressed concerning British co-operatives by an economist with bank connections. A Copenhagen city official pointed to the fact that the organization of workers in the distributive trades is almost entirely limited to cooperative stores, and suggested that this meant higher costs which explained the slow growth of consumer co-operation in that city.

"Various co-operative officials have complained that labor unions are too aggressive in their demands upon co-operatives; they should, it is said, spend their time organizing those employees whose conditions are below co-operative standards. An official of the Belfast Consumers' Society, which requires all employees to be members of trade unions, told us: 'We don't get the support from labor unions that our policy warrants.'

"The British Trade Union Congress of 1935 passed a resolution condemning newspapers which attack co-operative conditions of work and wages but are silent about bad conditions in private business.

"The effect of the generally higher co-operative wages and conditions upon private employment is difficult to ascertain. In manufacturing and transportation, the workers in almost all the countries we visited are well organized and able to bargain with employers; while in retail distribution, even in England and Sweden, trade union organization has not become very general.

"In Sweden, according to a national labor leader, the higher standards of co-operative employment have had a definite effect in raising standards. A Swedish bank executive, however, declared that the one primary and essential rea-

son for the rise of real wages is the strong labor movement. * * *

"General agreements of one kind or another have existed between co-operatives and union in England since 1893, in Norway since 1915, in France since 1920, in Switzerland since 1914. At present, more or less detailed agreements are in force in Finland, France, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. * * *

"Though collective agreements are general, the 'closed shop' is not. No exact figures are available as to the number of societies in various countries which employ only union labor.

"Between 85 per cent and 95 per cent of co-operative employees were union members at the end of 1933, the Co-operative Union's labor department estimated. But, while union membership is customary in British co-operative societies, it is required of employees by only about 200 out of 1,000 local societies, according to an official of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. * * *

ARBITRATION BOARD SET-UP

"The English National Conciliation Board is an institution for such of the co-operative retail societies and trade unions as wish to use its services (the C. W. S. does not subscribe to it, preferring to deal with the unions directly). Panels composed of six co-operative representatives and six worker representatives meet in different sections of the country as needed; an impartial chairman presides, but does not vote. If both sides are willing, a case upon which the panel remains divided may be referred to the impartial chairman for decision. The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, to which the largest number of co-operative employees belong, brings in most of the cases. * * *

"Sweden has a national arbitration board set up by the Co-operative Union and the Central Labor Organization. The unions have the right to strike, said an official of the Central Labor Organiza-

tion, but thanks to arbitration 'they do not have to.'

"In Geneva a conciliation board has averted strikes. Czechoslovakia has a joint commission to settle disputes between consumers' co-operatives and organized labor. In Denmark, we were told, the joint body representing labor and the co-operatives has not been very active."

V. Effects

"The two greatest values of co-operatives are in their promotion of national and popular understanding of all the problems of economics and business, through giving individual families in their co-operative societies direct experience in business management, and in the relationship of business management to national and in some cases to world economics, and in their contribution to adult education, not only in economics but in cultural things."

This is one summary of the co-operative movement in its effects made by a government official in Scandinavia. There are other important effects, however, which will appeal more strongly to American workers.

Co-operatives act as a yardstick upon private business in all the countries where they flourish. In Sweden co-operatives have been known to enter competition with powerful trusts and to drive prices down on products of which there was a large consumption. Examples are given of products falling as much as 50 per cent under the impact of co-operative competition, saving millions of dollars a year to consumers.

DOWN GO PRICES

One of the cases in point was the Galosh Monopoly in Sweden. The overshoe monopoly was formed in Sweden in 1911 and thrived for 15 years. In 1926 the Co-operative Union Congress decided unanimously to take steps to break this monopoly. Immediately the galosh monopoly reduced the price of overshoes from \$2.77 to \$1.74. This did not stop the co-operators. They purchased a factory and were able to put the same overshoe on the market for \$.93 a pair, and like all reductions in prices the effect was magical upon volume. With the cut in price the use of overshoes in Sweden doubled.

This idea of using the co-operatives as a yardstick is new to America because the co-operatives in the United States have never reached the proportions capable of making a serious effect upon monopolistic industries. This process is all the more interesting as an antidote to bureaucratic government. Those Americans who fear a strongly centralized government could well examine the practice of using co-operations on the yardstick principle.

The Swedish co-operative union says: "In the nature of things state control of private enterprise must always be very defective. To achieve a real control over the forces of monopolistic price fixing we must resuscitate competition. This

(Continued on page 231)

How Co-operatives Came to Ireland

THE way in which a farmers' co-operative may serve all the needs of its members until it becomes in fact a general purpose society, is well illustrated by the Drinagh Co-Operative Creamery, Ltd., in Ireland.

In 1924 the farmers in the Drinagh Community were shooting each other because they differed in politics. But within less than a year these same people were competing with each other in making the trenches and pouring the cement for the foundations of the co-operative creamery. A local priest, who took the lead in the formation of the Drinagh Society, helped in laying the bricks. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society furnished technical information, and advised with the farmers in the various stages of progress. During the first year a large part of the labor, in such operations as packing butter and transporting it to market, was voluntary and unpaid.

With such illustrations in mind, leaders of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society say that the co-operative movement has been effective in allaying bitter political animosities. The unifying effect of co-operation is further shown in the fact that the present board of the Drinagh Creamery consists of Catholics and Protestants, including both the parish priest and the Protestant clergyman.

The creamery now has 1,500 members and nine branches, and serves an area of about 30 square miles. The supply department in connection with the main plant has a business turnover of approximately 80 per cent that of the creamery. Of the business of this department, 25 per cent is household goods (the nearest store being several miles distant); 75 per cent is seed, feed, fertilizer and other requisites for production and marketing. The creamery assembles, grades and ships eggs and poultry, sells pigs, and intends building a grist mill.

BUSINESS IS GOOD

Much of the trade of the society is at present done with non-members, although 75 per cent of the milk supply comes from members. The total business turnover for 1935 was approximately £137,000 (\$671,000)*, and the net gain on this turnover was about £6,000 (\$29,400), or 4.4 per cent.

The total assets of the society are about £50,000, of which £27,000 represents depreciated value of the society's building, machinery and other fixed capital; £9,000 represents the value of the stocks on hand at the end of the year, and a little over £12,000 represents debts due to the society. These debts equal approximately one month's turnover. The society has an accumulated surplus of assets over liabilities of approximately £30,000. The society has never used the £10,000 overdraft privilege which it has at the bank.

* In 1935 the British pound was valued at \$4.90.

After-war conflicts healed, all factions united to build an agency of distribution. Dramatic instance of unifying power of practical program.

The regular basis for membership is for the farmer to hold a £1 share for each cow he owns. A new member may pay half a crown (about 62 cents) upon joining, and purchase the remainder of his shares at a half crown per year, which may be deducted from the annual patronage refund on his transactions.

In addition to the central creamery, store and mill at Drinagh, the society operates 11 completely equipped branches including stores, with two new ones opened in 1936. At these branches milk is collected from the surrounding area, and the cream is separated and shipped to Drinagh for central processing. Each branch is equipped with a small mill which grinds the farmer's grain into flour and feed. Each store provides all the basic farm and family requisites.

The society has a poultry fattening and packing house, where it also packs and ships 200 to 300 30-dozen cases of eggs per week.

PERFECT PROCESS

The price of butter has increased from four pence halfpenny a pound in 1932 to a shilling a pound in 1936. This means an added income of about £40,000 to the farmers served by the society, and is in considerable measure due to its improved processing methods.

The patronage refunds of the society are made in fertilizer, feed or other goods, not in cash. Thus, in the case of the farm laborer, the refund may be in the nature

of credits to be used for the purchase of goods at the store.

Approximately 80 per cent of all the business of the society with its members are bookkeeping transactions involving no payment of cash. The amount of surplus to be distributed annually is determined largely by the expansion program for the year.

Officials of the Drinagh Society feel that the co-operative supply department has tended to serve as a price controlling factor in the region.

According to the secretary-manager of the society, it starts a branch when the farmers of an area promise a delivery of approximately 2,000 gallons of milk a day.

We visited one of these branches, at Bantry, which had been recently opened. As usual it has a cream-separating station, warehouse, store and grist mill. At that time only 42 of its 112 members were actually delivering milk, the others not having completed their contracts for delivery elsewhere. The young manager said the greatest difficulty he had to face was the pressure brought upon the farmers by private traders, who urged them not to join the society or deliver to it.

The manager and committee of the Drinagh Society have devised means to keep the members fully informed of the activities of the society as it continues to branch out. The annual report contains a detailed explanation of the auditor's figures and gives advice to the members on various subjects, such as the lines of production which might be expanded profitably during the coming year.

The following paragraphs taken from the 1936 annual report indicate the way this is done:

"The next account submitted by the auditor is called the 'Trading Account,' and it gives a summary of the trading done during the year and shows the

(Continued on page 235)



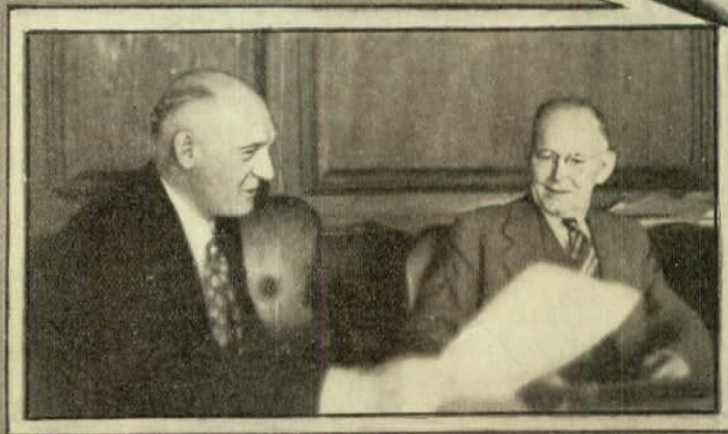
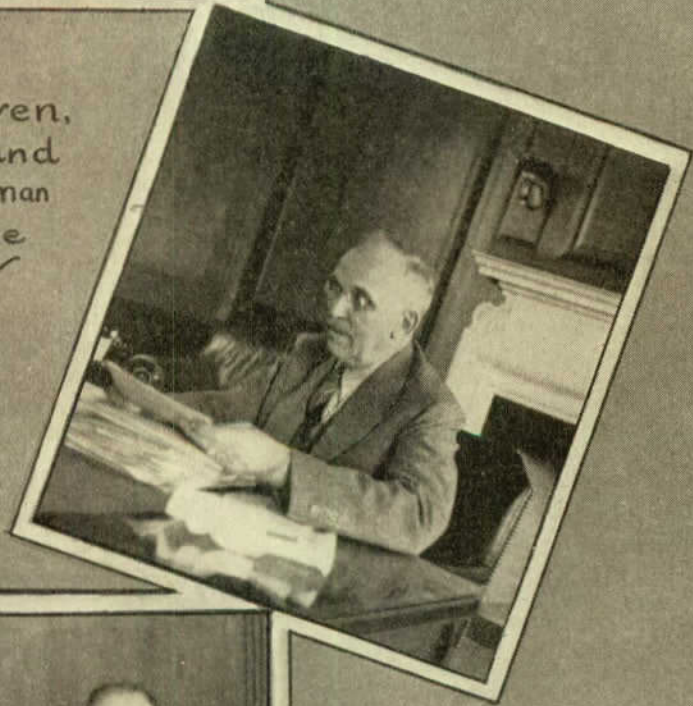
DUBLIN IS A CENTER OF CO-OPERATIVE LIFE

CANDID CAMERA COMMENTS ON



The Big Three—Bugniacet, Hogan and Tracy, pause for a smile in the midst of deliberations.

Charlie Paulsen, well-known and well-loved chairman of the executive council.



Gadbois and Oliver compare notes.

CENTRAL COUNCIL'S CONVENINGS

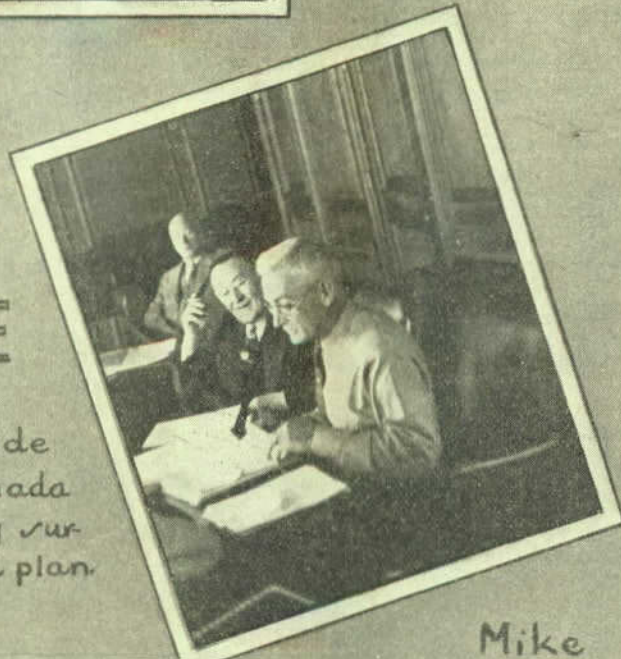


Nothnagle and Oliver (center) examine a proposal, while George Whitford and Mike Gordan "law wood."



PcE

Mc Bride of Canada calmly surveys a plan.



Mike Gordan, the hard-working secretary, does his stuff, while Kelley applauds.

Casey, calm and deliberate, from St. Louis town, confers with Whitford.



Vote of Confidence to I. B. E. W. Officials

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, room 613, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., at 9 a. m., on March 22, 1937.

The meeting was called to order by Charles M. Paulsen, chairman. Members present:

C. M. Paulsen	F. L. Kelley
James F. Casey	G. C. Gadbois
G. W. Whitford	E. Nothnagle
Charles F. Oliver	M. P. Gordan
J. L. McBride	

The minutes of the last regular semi-annual meeting were read, and it was moved and seconded that they be approved. Motion carried.

The council reviewed the activities of the council members on questions handled in their districts, as well as matters handled by mail through the International Secretary since the last semi-annual meeting of the council, and it was moved and seconded that all actions discussed be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed Members G. W. Whitford and C. M. Paulsen as auditing committee to examine the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor of the accounts of the Brotherhood.

There were presented petitions from L. U. No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo.; L. U. No. 17, of Detroit, Mich.; L. U. No. 18, of Los Angeles, Calif.; L. U. No. 38, of Cleveland, and L. U. No. 763, of Omaha, Nebr., for a referendum to amend the constitution so that members would be eligible for pension at the age of 60 instead of 65 and to permit members on pension to attend local union meetings. The petitions for referendum and figures as to the cost in the event the law were changed were carefully considered and discussed and as the petitioners had not provided for a further amendment to the constitution providing funds to maintain such a benefit, it was moved and seconded that the petitions be denied and the local unions be advised of the impracticability of such a plan at this time. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that the International Secretary be instructed to notify the local unions petitioning a referendum of the action of the executive council on the matter. Motion carried.

The appeal of William Clark, of L. U. No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., from the decision of the International President was presented. The council reviewed all the facts and evidence in the case and after a general discussion, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

The International President reported the death of Representative Herbert Bennett. The following resolution was read:

"It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that the International Executive Council records the passing of

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council.

Brother Herbert Bennett—a representative of our Brotherhood.

"Herbert Bennett was admitted to membership in 1901 and since then he was a most active, efficient and loyal member and representative. He always tried to carry out the Brotherhood policies and the principles for which we stand.

For several years he was business manager of former Local Union No. 402, Greenwich, Conn., and as business manager of this local union he established and maintained excellent working conditions and his accomplishments were recognized by all. For the past few years he had served as a representative for our Brotherhood. His services were always the best. He worked early and late in behalf of the membership and in this field, his attainments were remarkable.

"He died in service! He gave to the Brotherhood his full life and devotion. He exemplified the spirit and the cause of the I. B. E. W.

"The International Executive Council in meeting assembled does on this twenty-fourth day of March, 1937, extend its condolence in the grief of the family, relatives and friends of Brother Bennett. We mourn his passing and join with all others in expressing our deep appreciation for his services and our sincere sympathy at his loss. While he has now passed on his invincible spirit will continue to live in the hearts and minds of the officers and members of this Brotherhood."

It was moved and seconded that the resolution as read be adopted, a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and copies be forwarded to L. U. No. 3, and L. U. No. 277, and that the resolution be published in the JOURNAL. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that the council and the International Officers present stand in silent tribute to Brother Herbert Bennett for one minute. The motion carried, whereupon the council and officers stood in silence for one minute.

The International Secretary presented the returns on the recent referendum and the council found on tabulating the votes that Proposition No. 1 was adopted by a vote of 36,160 in favor and 6,611 against, while Proposition No. 2 was adopted by a vote of 36,079 in favor and 6,432 against. The council considered this vote a wonderful expression of confidence on the part of the membership.

The auditing committee reported that they had gone over the report of the audit of the financial affairs of the Brotherhood

for the period from July 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, and recommended its acceptance. It was moved and seconded that the report of the auditing committee be accepted and the report filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee also reported that they had gone over the audit of the funds of the E. W. B. A. as made by Auditor W. B. Whitlock, and had found the report correct covering the period from January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936. It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted and that the executive council members attend the meeting of the E. W. B. A. and report to that meeting in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the E. W. B. A. Motion carried.

The following pension applications were examined, found to be in compliance with the provisions of the constitution and acted upon favorably:

L. U. No.

I. O.	Charles Baumayer
"	James L. Collins
"	Lee L. Johnson
"	H. G. Kathman
"	Charles McKay
"	Joseph McDonnell
"	John W. Nehill
"	David T. Rabbitt
"	Samuel E. Rankin
2	Edward O'Keefe
3	Henry Breitmeyer
3	Charles Cheiks
3	Frank W. Gallagher
3	Edward Grube
3	John P. Jones
3	John E. Knoebel
3	Edward C. Lockwood
3	Thomas E. Ryan
3	Henry Zipkie
9	Mont M. McCulloch
9	Thomas O'Donnell
9	Charles F. Wysong
17	Hugh McLeod
18	F. L. Esting
41	William Kershaw
52	Charles C. Willson
57	S. A. Birkhaus
65	John T. Hagerty
98	Amos Roscow
98	P. F. Turner
103	Frank Howard
103	Charles L. Waite
103	Nathaniel Hussey
134	Clarence D. Cole
134	W. T. Gearhart
134	C. E. Israel
134	W. D. Kerivan
134	A. J. Lundberg
134	Herman Meyer
134	W. E. Meyer
134	William McMullen
134	M. Sheehan
134	Charles W. Tress
134	Percy Wilson
134	William Wolf
134	E. C. Hewitt
151	J. P. Counihan
151	Clay Epperson
210	Charles W. Turner

(Continued on page 235)

Research Built Into L. U.'s Procedure

"I HAVE also been making out the local union wage reports as we have a new agreement up for negotiation and presume we will have to have plenty of figures to prove our point that we need a higher wage. In this report I have a year to year account of the wages received by each member, average hours of work, average weekly wages earned, number of members unemployed, percentage of unemployment, and the total wages earned by all the members, number of weeks worked with total hours, and the average weekly wage of the whole local. As you can see there is quite a bit of labor connected with figuring out the above data, but I believe it is well worth the effort in view of the fact that in our last negotiations in 1931, when we only had a few months of the research cards to go by, we were able to show the employers that our members were making very little money and were entitled to a higher hourly wage. Certainly with six years of this system we are in a better position than we were then.

"While I am writing, I would like to suggest that the research department publish more articles in the JOURNAL about the work it does. It also might be advisable if they had an article showing the amount of work connected with the reports that has to be done by the business manager of the smaller local unions such as ours. I know in my own case that I have to work at the trade during the day in order to live, and that practically all my leisure hours are spent on the business of the local. What few minutes I can find now and then goes into making out the work reports and other statistics I feel are necessary for us to conduct our business in a business-like way. And then to top it off, we have to keep writing and phoning to have the members get their work cards in to the office. They can't seem to understand that it is for their benefit that these things are being done and not merely to make more work for the officers. I really think that if we could have a few articles in the JOURNAL about such matters, we might eventually receive a little more co-operation from the members."

RANK AND FILE NEEDED

This excellent letter from one of our most faithful local unions pretty nearly sums up the situation in respect to local union research reports. The local union officials are generally sold on the value and need for keeping accurate records of wages, unemployment, and work classifications, but the membership in its entirety—and this must be qualified, for many members are loyal in this respect)—has not yet come into full realization of the value of this service to local unions and to the organization as a whole.

The chief difficulty is to get the member to make out and send his weekly report to the local union office. The Inter-

About 40,000 men actually covered. Large sample makes figures reliable. Still much to be done.

national Office understands that there is a real sacrifice necessary on the part of the member. It knows that he is often weary from his day's work, the cards may not be at hand, and that it is easy to forget that they must be filled out promptly and returned to the local union office.

On the other hand, the full success of the research work depends entirely upon the individual member. It is true, there is a provision in the constitution making it mandatory upon members to return



these reports, but neither local unions nor the International Office have often invoked this legal clause because the success of an educational venture of this kind depends upon voluntary co-operation.

The International Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has recently sent out the following letter to some local unions:

WIDE USE OF RESEARCH

"I do not think we need to point out to you the value of this local union research. I know it has demonstrated to you its value to the local union. Many of our local unions have found it useful in checking on employers, in aiding employers, in rotating work, in wage negotiations, and other such vital matters. The International Office is greatly strengthened because of its local union research reports. Right now we are in a contest with anti-union bosses who persistently circulate the report that there is a shortage of skilled mechanics. We have only been able to meet this propaganda by the fact that we have figures showing that many skilled mechanics are unemployed in our local unions. This is only one of the many instances as to how the Inter-

national Office has used these reports."

One local union official, who has been unusually accurate with his reports and who has sacrificed a great deal to get them into the International Office on time writes thus:

"As business manager of this local for the last 12 years I always find plenty to battle over and this is one of the things I have been fighting for ever since it started. But I do think the International Office should put a little more pressure on the membership in regard to these research reports and give us part time business managers a break."

VALUE OF RESEARCH

Another local union business manager writes:

"You will note that the report is incomplete for the first seven months. This has been due to lack of co-operation on the part of members in furnishing the necessary data, but with the recent adoption of a penalty clause in the by-laws for not turning in a monthly report, we hope to have complete reports for this year."

The Brotherhood has been receiving these local union reports since 1931. This feature of our service has placed the organization in a peculiarly strategic position. It has meant that the Brotherhood has taken first rank position among all unions in America in its ability to speak accurately about its membership and its work. The Brotherhood has been able to go before government departments and represent the membership successfully because it has known what it talks about. The Brotherhood has been able to negotiate more intelligently

with employers.

More and more industry and government are moving upon accurate information. The person that does not know has to keep silent. He is greatly handicapped and the organization that must guess on its wage structure, its hours worked, its type of job performed, is out of luck. During these rapid years of development, research work must not falter. It must keep up now more than ever with the race, and this depends entirely upon the voluntary co-operation of individual members.

Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild-goose chase, and is never attained. Follow some other object, and very possibly we may find that we have caught happiness without dreaming of it; but likely enough it is gone the moment we say to ourselves, "Here it is!" like the chest of gold that treasure-seekers find.

—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

When Open Conflict, Not Bargaining, Prevails

HERE is the economic biography of a city—the story of its rise and its possible decline—the history of its rank and file, its workers, as well as of its captains of industry, and the portrayal of the ever-growing force of organized labor's cause in its effort to obtain a greater share of the city's resources. Here is the personality of the city itself, and the personalities of those who formed it. Here is insight for every worker in every city into the factors of his own life.

"American City," by Charles Rumford Walker (Farrar and Rinehart, publishers), is about Minneapolis, which in the short span of 40 years rose from the prairie sod to become a center of population and power. Its empire builders, so-called, despoiled the region of its natural resources and in these few short years had brought control of lumber, mining, railroads, grain and milling into the hands of themselves and their children. The cheap labor from Europe, the wops, the hunkies, the Scandahoovians have been driven like cattle in camp and mill. But their children are not so easily driven. They read and write English, they ask and expect an American standard of living.

Minnesota is one of the radical states of the Northwest. Its political movement began before the turn of the century. In 1898 a Democrat-Populist bloc elected its man governor of the state. In 1906 Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., father of the aviator, began his 10-year span in the U. S. Congress as a representative of the farmer and labor. Townley's Non-Partisan League rose in 1915, flourished till the powers of "patriotism" in the war wrecked it, jailed its leaders. Its decline was followed by the rise of the Farmer-Labor party, which has been keeping Henrik Shipstead in the U. S. Senate steadily since 1922.

But while the political movement gradually grew in following and prestige, capturing offices of governor, congressmen, senatorships and minor posts to a pronounced extent, labor organization in the city of Minneapolis has not prospered in the past. This is due largely to the existence of an organization whose avowed and vigorously prosecuted purpose is to oppose labor unionism—the Citizens' Alliance. Minneapolis workers pronounce that name in a hiss and a growl. Mr. Walker says:

OPEN SHOP GROUP POWERFUL

"In the spring of 1934 the Citizens' Alliance of Minneapolis appeared to all observers to be one of the most powerful and efficiently organized employers' associations in the United States. Neither the business men, the workers, nor the "average citizen" had any doubt of it. It had long been criticized as stupid but it had outlived its critics. In the primary matter of maintaining the open shop in Minneapolis it had a record of almost unbroken success. With a permanent and

What happens to a great city when open-shop employers manipulate official forces to break labor.

well-paid staff, a corps of undercover informers, and a membership of 800 business men, it had for nearly a generation successfully fought and broken every major strike in Minneapolis. Its former president, Mr. A. W. Strong, boasted to the author of this book that through its influence even the building trades of Minneapolis were for a time largely open shop."

The story of labor's open rebellion, which assumed at times the form of actual warfare, is the central core of "American City." The stage has been set, the background sketched in, and when the drama begins the action is fast and furious. The strikes which began in the trucking industry in 1934, and at times paralyzed the whole commercial life of the city, were an expression of the unrest following the depression. Suffering from repeated wage cuts, unemployment, and open shop domination, the teamster's union sounded the bugle for all organized labor to demand its share. Its struggle which resulted in actual bloodshed paved the way for other victories more easily won.

Although Mr. Walker was not in Minneapolis during the heady days of the "Battle of Deputies' Run," he has attacked the events, the strategy, the

psychology of the strikes from every angle he could discover—he devotes a chapter, for example, to "personal lives," detailing the home life, amusements and thoughts of the business man who opposed his baseball bat to the club of the striker, whose own personal life, in turn, is also related in detail down to the circumstances of "steak not more than twice a month." The author is particularly impressed with the sagacity of the strike leaders, their preparation in advance of an efficient organization that could back up its demands with 3,000 picketers, rendering the city "peaceful and paralyzed," virtually dictating the movement of goods in the first days of the strike.

Especially does Mr. Walker applaud the setting up of the "Strike Headquarters of General Drivers' Union Local No. 574"—an old garage remodeled into barracks, commissary, hospital, auditorium, squad car assembly and staff headquarters for the strike committee. Here the strikers concentrated in close touch with their leaders. They slept here, had their meals, frequently joined by their wives and children, were brought in for medical care if hurt on the picket line. They were always available for action and their morale was kept high as they were unexposed to the propaganda of employers' agents and the newspapers. Telephone dispatchers directed the movement of the strikers' picket cars. A crew of 120 women worked in two 12-hour shifts preparing food. It is said that at the peak of the strike 10,000 people were fed in strike headquarters in a single day.

(Continued on page 231)



MINNEAPOLIS IS A LUMBERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS

Courtesy PWAP.

Boys! You Are in the Union Now

By THE PHILOSOPHER

SOME folks have queer ideas about unions. They get them mixed up with all sorts of queer enterprises. Some of them think the union is an army. Some of them think the union is a business. Others believe that the union is a recreational society. Still others believe it exists for the prime purpose of furnishing an excuse to get out of the house on lodge nights.

It is no wonder that folks get mixed up on the question of what unions are because unions are wonderfully various and diverse institutions. It is certain that at times the union resembles an army. When men go out on strike they organize to win. They have their pickets and sentinels. They have their generals and captains. They have their intelligence office and the office of the general staff. They have their commissaries, and even their ambulances. They plot their strategy and tactics as a general would, and they move against the enemy with what force and procedure they can muster.

Unfortunately, the general public and the ignorant get the idea that all that a union is is an army and that all of the activities of a union are nothing more nor less than wartime activities. Newspapers help out this impression by giving headline news to strikes and by saying nothing about the 99 per cent of peacetime activities of the union organization.

It is not an army. It is not a business. It is not a sewing circle or pink tea party, but it may have aspects of all of these.

INSTRUMENT OF PEACE

But the union is not an army. It is as far from that as night is from day. The union is a great instrument of peace and of peaceful construction. Neither may a union be rightly considered to be a business. To be sure, it operates often as a business. It handles millions of dollars of funds during the year. It must organize its national and local offices on a business-like basis. It keeps books. It has its office staff. It often owns magazines, insurance companies, pension systems and other types of business enterprise. It deals in the primary business of helping its hundreds of thousands of members get their daily bread. It must be aware of what economics is. It is selling collective services of its members. It must be successful in getting and maintaining jobs for those members. All this is a great business, and yet the union is not a business.

It is true that a union is a recreational

enterprise. It often provides entertainment for its members, and if schooling be a form of recreation, it is a great school where the men contest their knowledge and experience against difficult problems, where men may grow by contact with each other, where discussion is the basis of making right decisions, where the gift of public speaking is still an asset. It often holds dances and organizes athletics and picnics. Yet it is not a sewing circle or a pink tea party.

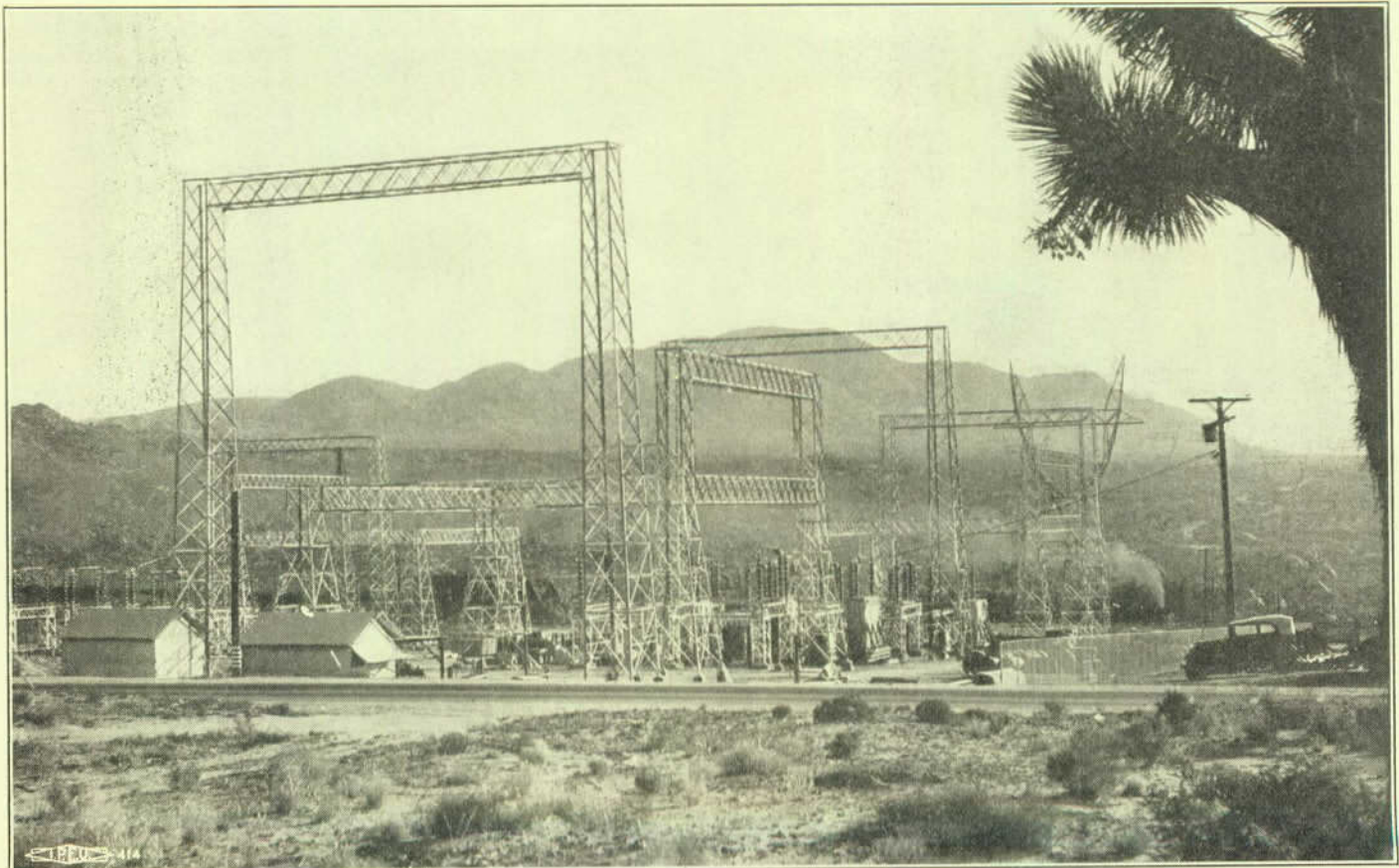
There are some folks who think that a union is a brotherhood, a great fraternity of like-minded people trying to achieve a given end. True, this view is often treated with cynicism and derision, and yet there is little doubt that the union does have aspects of fraternity, even more so than many so-called fraternal orders, and yet it is not a fraternity.

WHAT THEY SAY

Let us glance for a moment at how some of the important people of the present look at unions. Here are quotations from the eminent:

"I believe that our industrial and economic system is made for individual men and women, and not individual men and women for the benefit of the system. ***

(Continued on page 231)



Men who build and operate important electric switching points like these must have a strong union to command their allegiance.

American Workers Watch I. L. O. at Work

AMERICAN workers who have been curious as to how the International Labour Conference operates in its annual Geneva meeting in June had a fair sample on view in Washington during the month of April. The World Textile Conference which gathered the representatives of 19 nations was an International Labour Conference in miniature.

The International Labour Office brought to Washington its economic staff, its staff of interpreters, its assistant directors and the director himself, and set up and had running within a few days the well-oiled machinery for which the International Labour Conference is justly famous. American workers who are familiar with A. F. of L. conventions and with their own international annual conventions know that it is no small thing to get 200 or 300 delegates quickly to work and to carry on the business of the organization with intelligence and with dispatch. A problem of international conferences is multiplied over that of a one-language conference by just that number of nations which participate. In the case of the World Textile Conference, by 19 times.

During its existence of about 17 years, the International Labour Conference has mastered the art of getting representatives of many nations to work together. This necessitates a certain amount of convention and formality but these conventions and formalities are nothing more than the wheels upon which the conference actually moves.

The Washington conference was in session about 12 days. There were no night sessions. At that time the delegates, including William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, canvassed the entire world textile industry—its sta-

World Textile Conference becomes miniature International Labour Conference. Machinery of conference generally admitted to be the most effective in the world.

tistical, social and economic aspects—and made a valuable report which may lead to the setting up of a World Textile Committee to bring about international adjustments which affect the industry. Here are some of the recommendations:

ECONOMIC

“The discussion made it clear further that consumption of textile products by industrial workers was also at unsatisfactorily low levels and that even in some of the most advanced industrial countries large elements of the population are still below not only what may be regarded as an adequate minimum of consumption of textiles but also far below the levels of consumption already attained by some of the better paid groups of the industrial population. It was furthermore the consensus of opinion that if industrial workers were enabled to consume more textile goods, whether by higher incomes, lower prices or both, they would do so quickly and in large measure. Certain data were brought forward illustrating that the consumption of textile goods among low income industrial workers in the United States expands more rapidly than income. Family budget studies made in a number of American cities, summaries of which were circulated to the committee, were

referred to as showing that as family incomes rise from \$1,000 to \$2,700 a year, the total dollar expenditures on clothing increase in some cities as much as seven-fold. It was stated that if the wages of unskilled workers in New York City were to be raised to the present level of skilled workers, it would result in a three-fold increase in expenditures for clothing. More generally, the data submitted show that without any change in industrial demand for cotton textiles over 1929, the total consumption of cotton in the United States would be 25 per cent greater today than in that year if wage-earners and farm communities consumed cotton products in quantities equal to those required to maintain a level of living adequate to ensure health and social decency. In other words, the actual consumption of raw cotton in the United States in 1929 was 3,423,000,000 pounds, while the potential consumption on the social basis indicated would be 4,281,000,000 pounds—that is, a potential per capita consumption of 34 pounds as against an actual per capita consumption in 1929 of 27.7 pounds. Taking the world as a whole, it was indicated that if cotton textile consumption increased to the average per capita consumption of the present population of Western Europe it would call for approximately 40,000,000 bales of cotton a year for piece goods alone instead of the present consumption of 26,000,000 bales to cover all uses.

“The speakers before the conference and the committee were agreed, that a material increase in mass purchasing power which would raise consumption levels would help to remove many of the obstacles now in the way of improving

(Continued on page 228)



THIS IS WHERE THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD

Courtesy U. S. Department of Labor.

Progress in Growth, A Labor Formula

By EDWARD F. McGRADY, Assistant Secretary of Labor

(Editor's Note: This important address was delivered by Mr. McGrady before the World Textile Conference.)

IF one were to express the theme of this conference in a few words, those words would be "progress through growth." The emphasis, as I have seen it, has been on growth in the purchasing power of the masses of the world, growth in the share of the better things in life. Only through such growth can there be growth in the ability of industry to furnish employment and make it possible



EDWARD McGRADY

efficiently to meet the increasing needs of society.

It is this same theme that underlies the policies of the present government of the United States. Both in the domestic field and in the international field, in agriculture, and in industry, as was made so evident this morning by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Agriculture and at your opening meeting by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, our goal is to provide a greater measure of social justice and a greater opportunity for all men to receive a safer and more sufficient livelihood.

There is no denying the fact that the need for a more sufficient livelihood prevails in every section of this globe. We in the United States are prone to think that we have a high standard of living. And some of you, no doubt, think the same, particularly after having seen the thousands of automobiles parked on every possible vacant space in this beautiful city of Washington. The facts, however, reveal that we in the United States have far to go before there becomes available to a large portion of our population those essentials which are necessary to a standard of living which is consistent with the

General rise in standard of life on world basis can solve industrial ills.

potentialities of the natural and technical resources of modern civilization.

The potential contribution of the millions of unemployed throughout the world to the world's income of goods and services and consequently to the world's standard of living, is too self-evident to require emphasis at this point. But I do want to emphasize the contribution to the world's income that would flow from the more regular employment and increased income of those who do have employment. Perhaps the best illustration of what this contribution might be is revealed by the standard of living of the American wage-earning population. The average annual income of the employed wage-earning and lower salaried worker's family in the cities of the United States approximates to between 12 and 15 hundred dollars. If one converts this amount into the goods and services available to these families, one finds that about \$20 a month or \$240 per year goes to cover the cost of housing. Some of you have commented about central heating in the United States and its effect upon the consumption of textiles. The fact is that the average worker's family in the United States does not enjoy the advantages—or what some of you might consider the disadvantages—of central heating. To heat the homes available to our workers at rentals within their means, they must use stoves. Nor do they have in their homes the many facilities which the visitor to the United States commonly associates with American living. In some cities only two-thirds of the workers' families have running hot water inside their homes. Twenty-three per cent of the American families have no bathtubs in their homes. Almost every third family has no gas or electricity for cooking. Many still use the window sill or the cellar to keep their food fresh.

I.L.O. and American Labor

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation
of Labor

President Green addressed the final plenary session of the Tripartite Textile Conference. He said:

Mr. President, Madame Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen, I esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to participate in the closing deliberations of this most unusual international conference. It has attracted the attention of all classes of

people throughout our country and, I know, throughout the world. I can truthfully say working people and all their friends in the United States of America have followed with absorbing interest the deliberations of this, what I think might be classified as an historic conference. They have entered into the spirit of it in a most sympathetic way. I was deeply impressed by the report of the conference and the action taken thereon. As I listened to it this morning it seemed to me that it was highly significant in that a conference, in which men holding differ-



WILLIAM GREEN

ent points of view participated, it was possible to compose differences and present a unanimous report. I really do not know how you achieved that objective. I should like to have a conference with the men responsible for that result. I should like to get their formula because I wish I could apply that rule of unanimous approval in the family of labor in America just now.

I know I can truthfully say that the deliberations of this conference have emphasized this one fact—that we find after all that the economic problems of all lines of industry are very closely related and interrelated. It is very difficult to draw a line of distinction between the relationship of economic problems of all industries, so that, in the consideration of your problems here you have been forced to take into account the relationship of the textile industry throughout the world with other industries. Such problems as an equitable distribution of the national and international income are involved because, if the farming population of the United States is unable to buy as it should and consume the goods that

(Continued on page 228)

Beyond Wages, Up the River of Adventure

By F. SHAPLAND

(Editor's Note: Here is another in the series of Casey's Chronicles of the Work World.)

WANDERLUST

"Yonder the long horizon lies, and there, by night and day,
The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away;
And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why,
You may put the blame on the stars and sun, the white road and the sky."

FRIDAY night, following their trolley trouble job, found Bill and Slim all dressed up in their best togs and ready to plan for an evening's entertainment. "This five-day a week schedule we're workin' on sure suits me down to the ground, how about you, Bill?" "It suits me so well," said Bill, "that I'm scared to death that I'll wake up an' find it's only a dream, when I think o' them weary years in my early days when I worked 10 hours a day fer Mother Bell, an' never got any overtime pay, although she kept us goin' from daylight to dark on sleet storm work, Sundays an' all, though we did get our board an' lodgin' paid when we was away from our home town. They cud well afford to do that fer all they paid us to start linework in a town was \$30 a month, an' yuh didn't have mucha that when yuh paid yer board an' room rent and got yer outfit o' line tools, an' on top o' that each man was s'posed to have his own throwing line, a pair o' blocks with the small vises on them that they used fer pullin' slack with in them days—as soon as the Buffalo grips come into use they furnished each one of us with a pair, which we was charged up with—an' besides that you had to get yerself a fram'in' set. That's what we got fer bein' home guards. No wonder the toll line gangs usta laugh at us when they was turned into town fer the winter—them gettin' \$40 a month an' their board paid at a hotel." "It's a wonder, Bill, that you ever stood fer it."

"Well," said Bill, "I didn't know any better, an' when I come off the farm \$30 a month looked as big as a house to me, I never know'd there was that much money afore. Why I made more than that when I was out in the pole gang specially when I got climbin', an' there was no board to pay outa that, but yuh was s'posed to have better chances to work yer way up if yuh stuck to a town job. Yuh was promised a raise to \$35 as soon as yuh was able to do the town work, an' yer next step was to be stationed in some small town on yer own, where yuh had to string yer own lines, with a ground man helper—wire up the telephone sets on the back board an' install 'em—shoot all yer own line an' instrument troubles, an' every spring an' fall yuh had to hire a horse an' rig an' go over all the long distance toll lines in yer district, change broken insulators, trim trees an' do any repair work needed.

Good old days working for Mother Bell were not so good. Grand yarn of Casey spins on.

I found out all about it when I took another feller's place when he was away on holidays."

"Yuh didn't have to do all that fer \$35 a month, did yuh?" "No, when yuh was thought to be capable of handlin' a station yuh got raised to \$40 a month—all expenses paid when yuh was away from yer home town, an' sometimes a station man would be away most of the time in a big section an' save his board money. Very often, when a man was away from his headquarters long enough to let the work pile up there, the company wud send a couple or more linemen to help him out. In the city where me an' Terry worked we was sent out a lot to help out where extra linemen was needed. We had three railway passes—Grand Trunk, C. P. R. an' Lake Erie an' Detroit, an' that's how we come to be out on jobs like the ones we was tellin' yuh about, in the Sarnia Tunnel an' on submarine cable jobs on the Detroit River. I was out on a sleet storm trip once an' it was several weeks afore I got back."

"Well," said Slim, "It's a wonder that the linemen in them days ever stood fer it." "Well, what cud we do? If a feller had ever dared to kick they wudda fired him so quick he'd o' hadda chronic headache the rest of his life. You see there was no union in Canada then. The old National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was jus' strugglin' fer existence—it didn't become international until some years later. Mother Bell lost a lot of her best linemen in Canada when they found out there was a union on the other side. I cud name a lotta them. The four Eastland brothers an' Frank Hope an' some others from Peterboro. Neil Cowling an' big Sandy McPhee. Everyone know'd Sandy in them days—he stood six foot, seven in his stockin' feet. Him and Neil got burned up in Buffalo workin' fer the Light. Joe an' Bill Stanley. Rollickin' Tom McCaffrey an' a score or more of others. I guess the most o' them is dead now. Any letters I wrote to try an' dig some o' them up of late years come back to me from the Dead Letter Office. Knowin' what I do I sometimes wonder if you fellers realize what the I. B. E. W. has done, an' is doin' fer yuh. Look at Terry—he's a wonder. He hasn't aged any fer the last 30 years. Sittin' back with enough to get by on, an' drawin' his pension every month reglar an' happy as a lark with his good home an' family, an' that's the kinda life that President Roosevelt is tryin' to bring to every workin' man, more power to him."

"Yes," said Slim. "Judgin' by the last

election the workers know who their best friend is an' they said it in votes. They otta make the office permanent so that he'd be there fer life." "Say, Bill, what d'yu say we ring up Terry an' see if he's home, an' if he is we'll go up an' spend the evenin' with him." "Go ahead." Slim went out into the hall and phones and came back grinning. "He's home an' he says if we're not there in five minutes he'll come down an' drag us there 'be the scruff av the neck,' so let's get goin'."

Slim led the way to Casey's at a pace that soon left Bill hopelessly in the rear. Casey met him on the steps of the front porch with outstretched hand. Breathlessly Slim gasped out, "I'm here inside o' the five minutes yuh give us an' Bill is flounderin' along somewhere in the rear. If he don't make it inside the time limit yuh'd better go out an' drag him the rest o' the way." They made their way to seats at the end of the porch, where Bill, out of breath, joined them a few minutes later. "Say, Terry," said Slim, "Do yuh notice how Bill is slowin' up? He has to stop an' rest every little ways."

"Go on, yuh long-legged heathen," said Bill. "When yuh get as old as me yuh'll slow up, too."

"William, do like me. Niver think about gettin' old. Old age ul creep up fast enough on ye widout yez askin' fer it," said Casey.

"Now we are ready an' waitin' fer the next instalment of the story an' adventures of a red-headed Irishman," said Slim. "Where did I lave off?" "Yuh left me an' Bill stranded on the River St. Lawrence." Ellen peered through the window and seeing the group smiled to herself, and silently vanished. "Well," said Casey, "we sailed up the river an' soon I got my first glimpse av Quebec. As we drew near ye cuddn't see much av the lower town on account av the wharves an' boats, but whin ye looked higher up above thim ye cud see towers, an' the spires av churches an' quaint, old buildin's, risin' up tier on tier, an' at the top av the rock, silent an' grim, was the guns av the Citadel, ready to roar out defiance, if needed, but judgin' be the good sense an' friendship that exists between Uncle Sam an' Johnny Canuck they'll settle down inta heaps av rust afore they're iver put to the use they was built fer."

"Yes," said Slim. "We all hope they will. If that same friendly spirit had existed in war-crazy Europe millions of men, women and children wud be alive today an' untold misery an' sufferin' wud have been avoided, but right today nations are trainin' their kids fer war an' teachin' 'em to hate everybody outside o' their own country, an' that means that another wave o' mass suicide might start sometime. But on with the story, Terry, let tomorrow take care of itself."

"Well, under me old dominie teacher I

(Continued on page 229)

Casey Is Dead, Sez H. C. Daw

By H. C. DAW

L. U. No. 348

(With apologies to "Shappie")

You've heard of a lineman called Casey,
 A lad who has "just what it takes."
 His quiet counsel of "just take things aisy"
 Is a gift from the "land of no snakes."

You've heard how he scrapped and he battled,
 When he thought the cause noble and right;
 How he calmed down a gang that was rattled,
 Was first in and last out in a fight.

How he worked as a grunt and a lineman,
 His monuments harped by the wind—
 Ne'er shirked, ne'er known as a "whine-man,"
 With the highest cross-arms to be pinned.

At the local he ne'er was a daisy,
 But always on time with his dues;
 And when the boss said, "You're thro', Casey;
 Too old." Casey just muttered, "Sez youse!"

But he got along swell on his pension—
 His card he had kept up-to-date—
 Tho' he dropped from the game with high
 tension,
 He still loved his yarns to relate.

But the local old Casey neglected,
 Till one night a motion went thru
 To call at his home unexpected
 And give him the honor long due.

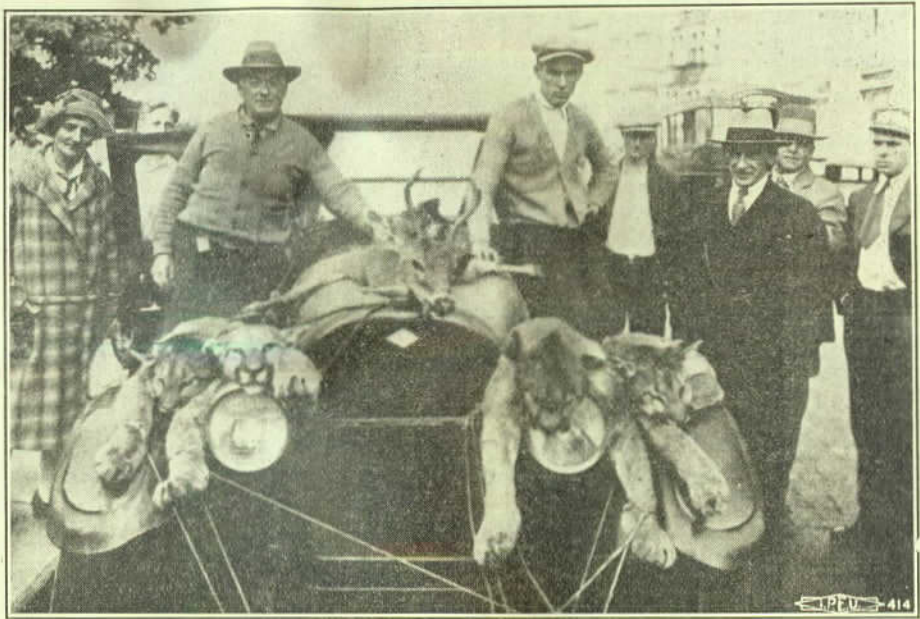
The president made quite an oration,
 Our bard sung his praises on high;
 The bouquets made quite a donation,
 His wife could do nothing but cry.

Then we lifted him high, "Good ol' Casey!"
 Six jolly old pals, kind and true,
 And carried him ever so "aisy"
 A lovely sedan to review.

* * * * *

There is a sad end to this story,
 We have heard it so often said—
 That ere we can taste of the glory
 We'll have to be blooming well dead.

And Casey had taken his last traveler
 And gone where all good linemen go.
 And the motto is: "Do not palaver
 Give a hand while they're still in the show."



WHO SEZ I'M DEAD, SEZ CASEY

By SHAPPIE

Whin the rumor reached me I was s'posed to have died,
 I chuckled an' giggled an' laughed till I cried.
 Fer I'm only jus' now in the midst av me prime,
 An' say, lads, I'm havin' a whale av a time.
 Me dead? Well, bedads, I have only to mention
 That I'm regularly drawin' me good union pension.

Now in me past life there was things needed rightin',
 An' tho' I loved pace I got plenty av fightin',
 An' aven now, laddies, jus' barrin' the flooks,
 I pack a stiff wallop in aich av me dooks,
 But sure at the present I'm in me worst battle,
 A-tryin' to quiet me Model T's rattle.

But whin Lizzie is fixed—if she don't turn contrary—
 I'll drive the ould bus right inta Calgary.
 Ye'll know whin I get there be lights losin' their glare;
 They'll grow dim in the blaze av me Irish red hair.
 An' all over the town that same color I'll spread,
 An' thin who'll dare say Terence Casey is dead?

Here's hopin' me friends in Local three-forty-eight
 Will meet me an' greet me in right royal state—
 An' not as a corpse in a wild Irish wake.

**JOURNAL OF
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Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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No. 5

Things To Come The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court making the Wagner Labor Act constitutional will give an added stimulus to organizing work. The tendency which has manifested itself since 1933 to make the theoretical rights of labor to organize actual, will continue with renewed vigor. Unions will make great gains—gains which have long been deferred, but with the gains will come new responsibilities and new problems for labor. Labor will meet these problems. Most of the instruments used by labor to meet these new problems must be of an educational nature. Now, more than ever, labor must strengthen its magazines and newspapers. They must be improved to meet the needs of a wider-flung and changing membership. They have to adopt greater eye appeal, and without adopting the cheap methods of yellow journals they will have to attract and retain the union reader.

With the extension of organization and new industry there must come an increase in labor research activity. The unions dare not leave undigested and unassimilated the great blocks of new members. They will present new problems, and they will have new interests. These will have to be understood. It will be the job of the research agencies of labor to understand these new groups and learn how to aid them.

Finally, so-called workers' education will have to take on a new lease of life. Unfortunately, at this hour the Workers' Education Bureau has all but collapsed. We know that many union officials do not believe that workers' education is of much use to the labor movement, but this is probably because workers' education has been conceived to be too theoretical or propagandistic a vein. Workers' education as a means of enlightenment of the union member—first, about himself in relationship to the union; second, about himself in relationship to his industry; and third, about himself in relationship to his government—can be intensely interesting and practical work, only by means of which may we bring workers into a state of true industrial citizenship. This is not a mere formality but an urgent need. There is not a government department that does not carry on some sort of

education among its personnel. Unions must do it too. The gains now being made in union membership must be maintained. Labor's great new opportunity has become also labor's great new responsibility.

The Road We Travel In those countries where democracy is a vigorous growth which is not likely ever to be uprooted, there is a very clear line of economic development. This development does not interfere with private interests or private business so long as that industry and that business is conducted on a social basis.

At that minute when monopoly begins to attack the community with predatory insistence, or when business men feel they are superior to the welfare of the nation, then the community or the government steps in with vital competition. This competition is offered in three ways:

1. By powerful co-operatives organized both on producer's and consumer's basis.
 2. By publicly owned corporations.
 3. By powerful trade union groups organized on a democratic basis capable of insisting on high labor standards and honest conduct of the industry.
- No honest business need fear this development. It is only the crooked industry which needs fear it.

Apparently America has elected to take these courses. Russian communism is a dead letter so far as affecting the course of economic development in these United States. Persons who raise the hue and cry of communism are merely using it for a cheap purpose to try to head off any or all progressive measures. Fascism is equally impotent and as long as there can be a growth in co-operative action and so long as voluntary trade unions are allowed to function, fascism will never succeed. This is a cheery outlook because we know now the road we must travel. We have turned the corner and we are headed to new goals of achievement.

Disaster Teaches All our members could well read the letter sent in by the correspondent from Louisville, Ky., this month. This letter stresses the awful drive against individualism that disaster gives. Our correspondent says: "We all learned many things through this disaster; sandbagging switchboards and generators, building temporary heating systems, keeping fire alarm systems working, making somewhat isolated electric plants carry 100 per cent overloads, living on soup, eating hardtack and liking it—co-operating with men in all walks of life, rich, poor, white, black, democratic, republican, all doing their best to put the gateway to the South back on the map."

Incidentally our correspondent reports further an important fact to electrical workers. He says: "One thing this disaster has proved is that when power companies, phone companies, and radio stations stop, everything else stops."

Disaster acts in some such fashion as war. War is just another term for disaster. It forces individualistic men into co-operation. It is too bad that we can not achieve in our peace time pursuits the same degree of co-operative effort that we do under the stress of awful calamities. Perhaps we are going in that direction, and then our accomplishment will be far greater than we ever achieved before.

It Is to Laugh A business man received a communication from the Treasury Social Security Tax Division the other day which angered him greatly. He lost his dignity. He threw the communication upon the floor and stamped upon it. He cried out in his anguish: "My God! One might as well be living in Russia." This is an oft-repeated indictment of the activities of the federal government today. It is taking on the magnitude of a whispering campaign to the effect that we now have either fascism or communism in this country and we now have dictatorship. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The federal government has done more to stimulate organization of voluntary economic organizations like co-operatives and trade unions than any other organization. As long as there are voluntary economic organizations, as long as labor unions are allowed to flourish, we can never have communism or fascism. This is the acid test. The first thing that a dictator does in those countries where he flourishes is to go to union halls, arrest labor leaders, throw them in jail, and take possession of the union records. The last thing he does is to permit the free-flowing life of union organization.

Boom—Then Depression Some authorities regard the present state of prices as indicative of a coming boom. We believe that they have in them the seeds of recession, even depression. This seems to be a dreary message to spread but we can't go beyond the facts.

According to economists prices have risen steadily since May of last year. These prices have risen in company with increased production. As a result of a rise in price and increased production, there is a tendency for buyers to buy and to place goods in storage so that they may sell at a larger profit at a future date. It is apparent that the increase in production is almost entirely due to increase of world armaments. England is re-arming at a tremendous rate. It is likely the other nations are secretly increasing their war stores. How much of this business the United States is getting is not known, but it is likely that either directly or indirectly it is getting a good deal. Steel production in the United States is at its highest level in the history of the industry.

What has produced depressions always has been large inventories—too much goods on shelves which buyers could not purchase. Wage rates seem to be rising but they are not rising and never can rise as

fast as prices or as rapidly as goods accumulate when they start accumulating. What we have then is a minor boom due to an impending war which if the war does not come off (let us pray that it will not), the minor boom will quickly collapse and we will have present then in the situation all the elements for a depression. Coupled to this situation is the painful fact that our permanently unemployed is close to 10,000,000, the highest figure ever known in the nation's history. This is truly a disconcerting picture but we present it because we believe it is our duty to keep our readers in the know.

Liberty With Security The full extent of public interest in social security is exemplified in recent figures announced by the federal Social Security Board. To date 26,610,466 workers have filed application for social security account numbers. This figure tallies almost exactly with the anticipated number eligible which was made by the Board last August. No doubt there are duplicates in this number, but if there were only one to a family it is evident that nearly every family in the United States is touched by the Federal Old-Age Pension Act. A total of 2,711,708 employers are involved in the transaction. Gratifying it is also to note that employer criticism of the Social Security Act has greatly fallen off, according to Louis F. Resnick, director of Informational Service of the Board.

Americans sometimes despair of slow processes of democracy. During the Social Security program we had an instance of the formulation of a law, the putting it into effect, the creation of a large government agency employing 8,000 workers and the registration of one-fifth of the population inside of two years. The country has moved upon a new basis. Incidentally the assertion of fascists that people are tired of liberty and want security has been disproved in the United States. America has gained security without loss of liberty.

Salvation Or Menace Something unusually disconcerting happened in Maine, America's stronghold of Toryism. Even after the Supreme Court declared the Wagner Labor Act constitutional, petty judges backed by employers, undertook to use the Wagner Act as a weapon in the hands of reaction. This is not unusual. There has not been a labor law passed by the U. S. Congress that has not been used against labor. The anti-trust laws, though specifically exempting labor, have been used repeatedly as an excuse to hale labor unions into court and to mulct them. The Clayton Act has also been used against labor, and it is not unlikely that repeated attempts will be made to interpret the National Labor Relations Act in lower courts and to make it mean something that neither Senator Wagner nor any of the congressmen who voted for it meant it to mean.



WOMAN'S WORK



ANOTHER WORLD WAR IS NOW IN THE MAKING

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WORKING people had better be cultivating stiffness of the backbone. It looks like another world war is being cooked up in Europe. There is already a miniature world war in Spain. The whole European continent looks like a bundle of kindling waiting for the match. And unless they are intelligent and determined there comes a time when people who want peace can't have peace.

It would be interesting if you could trace the means used to draw the United States into the last war. Where will you find anyone now to maintain that we had any business going into that war? We realize now, with a rankling disgust, that we were played for suckers, that we threw away our young men and our nation's money to protect the investment of wealthy private interests. I remember how Senator La Follette was vilified in his own state and in the entire country for his stand against the declaration of war. Now that is remembered as possibly the most glorious stand of his life. This year the Senators and Congressmen still alive, who voted against the United States entry into the war held a celebration for the anniversary of their historic vote and they are lauded by the newspapers now. In those days it was considered an act of shame that would dog them to their graves.

What means were used to change the minds of American citizens who re-elected Woodrow Wilson because "he kept us out of war," to an attitude where they smeared yellow paint on the store fronts of quiet German butchers, sneered at young men not in uniform, considered refusal to join the army a crime and a disgrace?

People's minds can be influenced, opinions injected, and every convert spreads the gospel till it becomes a sort of mass hysteria and even the normally sane and intelligent are swept with the current. Woe be to him who stands against it!

Now the spirit of war is being gently, quietly wafted over the American people again. We're supposed to have forgotten what a headache the last one left us—and how we're still paying for it. And the young folks, who weren't born at the time of the last war, are ready for the age-old lure of drama and adventure, perhaps.

So listen, you women, you mothers and wives, you young girls, you grandmothers, you spinsters whose man didn't come back from the last war—the time to oppose the next war is now before the poisoned wind is more than a gentle

breeze. Do you say, "The possibility of war doesn't concern me?" It does, it concerns you in the most dreadfully personal way, because once the machinery is set in motion it has the power to take away your strong young men and there will be no way for you to defend them that day.

And the shoehorn that will slip their feet into the hob-nailed marching shoes is now being molded.

A few moments ago I called an office in the United States Capitol and asked the status of the Hill-Sheppard bill. That is the bill to set up the machinery for yanking this country into war. On April 9 that bill was ordered favorably reported by the Senate military affairs committee, and in a few days, when the majority and minority reports are printed, it will be sent to the Senate finance committee for conference on its tax provisions. It should have been killed in committee, but it has, instead, slipped quietly a little way further toward enactment.

Labor has been advised to throw its opposition against that bill. Here is the way one labor paper puts it editorially:

"Without telling labor exactly what they were up to, they are setting up a military dictatorship for war-time. It fixes wages. It gives the government the power to put every union labor leader, every union labor or liberal paper out of business. It allows for the repeal, by the dictatorship, of the Labor Relations Board Act and all hours and minimum wage laws anywhere. It is an underhanded disguise attempt to kill unionism in America.

"As bad as this is, it goes even further. Before any war is declared it gives the President the power to draft for service overseas four million men. We thought we were not going to go into any more foreign wars. We thought we had learned enough to stay out. This bill commits us to a draft of men to die abroad.

"The army, navy and the national guard can defend our nation from any kind of invasion. The draft in this bill is for men to die abroad.

"No equal piece of gall has been offered to Congress in the memory of man. As a bait to innocent Congressmen a provision is inserted to let capital have 5 per cent more profits than in peacetime. The sons of the plain people are going to be shot and gassed and sunk in the seas, on transports, because the Congressmen are being fooled into believing that everything is made equal in war if capital is held down to only 5 per cent more than its present high profits. In

exchange for the lives of men big business is given bigger profits. As a bargain that is a plain swindle. And a Congressman who votes for it should not have the excuse that he didn't know what he was doing.

"If there was ever a phony—this is it. Even the arch-conservative Chicago Tribune and New York Herald Tribune admit it establishes a war-time dictatorship.

"How do you get to work under guards with bayonets? How do you get to have your union broken up? How do you get to see your sons be sent to die abroad? By letting your own Congressman and Senators vote—within the next few weeks—in favor of the Hill-Sheppard bill.

"There is no time to waste any more! Let your Congressman and two Senators know that you—and you—and you—and all the patriotic Americans in your whole state—are watching them.

"Americans aren't suckers all the time. Sometimes they know when they are being swindled.

"Tell your Congressman and two Senators now! Now!"

And let's be awake to attempts to instill an attitude. You know how talk goes around. People don't mean any harm. Already you'll hear them saying, in a careless way, "We couldn't keep out of a big European war if we wanted to!" "I can't get a job, I wouldn't mind being a soldier." "Look at the way the war in Spain has made business pick up!" "What could I say to my children if I refused to enlist?"

Instead of keeping quiet or making a casual remark, be ready with a positive answer. At this time people's opinions are in the process of formation and they may veer around in response to a stronger stand. You may find that in their heart of hearts they fear and dread war even as you do but what they said was dropped into their mind by a newspaper, magazine, or another person. Now is the time, before the current grows so strong you can't stand against it.

The "cash and carry" neutrality law, just passed, the McReynolds-Pittman Act, seems like a step in the right direction. It makes loans to belligerents illegal, allows the President, when he decides a state of war exists, to ban, first, arms and munitions shipments, and if he so decides, to prohibit American ships from carrying any merchandise to belligerent countries. It could have been strengthened to make it mandatory for the President to take these actions.

Refusal of the United States to finance warring nations, ship merchandise or

munitions to them, is a practical step in the direction of peace. The new law, however, leaves the way open for tremendous pressure to be exerted on the President by manufacturers of munitions and other goods in demand by the belligerents and it will take a strong man to stand up against this pressure. We "plain citizens" in our millions must be ready to help him.

The financial straits of European countries, throwing every resource into the mad armaments race, make loans or credit a necessity in case of a major conflict. Oh, to maneuver "rich" Uncle Sam into a position where he'll have to participate! Get him a spot where he'll have to forget the defaulted debts of the last war! Make him kick in again! I believe if the United States can say "Strict neutrality," and mean it, that will considerably dampen the warlike ardors of Europe.

Preserving Spring

By SALLY LUNN

As the spring and early summer fruits come along each in its turn, it's nice to catch a bit of each and put it away for the days when it is no longer coming fresh to the market. Yes, I do like my jellies, jams and preserves. By making small batches I get a variety of goodies for my jam closet, and the job is pleasant, never burdensome.

Strawberries are at their best and most plentiful now, so here's a recipe for—

STRAWBERRY JAM

4 quarts strawberries 3 pounds sugar
2 to 3 tablespoons lemon juice

Wash the berries, drain, cap and pick out the largest. Take about one quart of the smaller fruit, crush it, and add the sugar. Cook this rapidly in an enameled saucepan and stir until the sugar is dissolved and a thick syrup is formed. Add the remainder of the fruit and continue the rapid cooking, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. An asbestos mat should be placed under the pan as a precaution. Cook for 30 minutes, or until fairly thick, then add the lemon juice. The jam thickens when cold and should not be cooked too much. Pour into hot sterilized jars, seal and store in a cool place. The lemon juice has the virtue of "jellying" the strawberry juice.

* * *

Here is another fine addition to your jam closet that will be gratefully received next winter. This conserve is nice to serve with cold meat and you'll like it, too, as a spread for bread and butter.

RHUBARB CONSERVE

2 quarts rhubarb, 4 lemons, juice
cut fine and grated rind
4 oranges, juice 4 pounds sugar
and grated rind ½ teaspoon salt
2 cups blanched almonds cut in small pieces

Combine all the ingredients except the nuts. Heat the mixture slowly until the sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly until the conserve is thick and clear. Add the nuts, stir, and pour into hot, sterilized jelly glasses.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

Fresh Vitamins Today?

By SALLY LUNN

Nutritionists recommend vegetables, green, yellow and red, for their vitamin content. Whether it's because the nutritionists say so, or whether it's because the fresh vegetables are now available in the markets the year 'round, or whether it's because the housewife's vegetable box in the refrigerator keeps them so crisp and nice and always available, I wouldn't attempt to figure out, but it certainly is true that the raw vegetable salad has made a place for itself on the menu.

The vegetables should be crisp and dry, to avoid diluting the dressing. Prepare your salad bowl an hour before dinner, if you wish, but don't put in the dressing or the vegetables will get soggy. I like to mix in the dressing after the salad has been brought to the table, tossing the contents of the bowl with a fork and spoon.

If you keep your vegetable box stocked up with such vegetables as lettuce, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, parsley, radishes, carrots, green peppers, which keep fresh for several days, you are ready to produce a salad at a moment's notice. French dressing, home made or "boughten," should be ready for use. If you like onion, the bowl wouldn't be complete without paper-thin slices of it, or new green onions.

There are several other ingredients which may be introduced with discretion to give color, variety and tang. Don't forget the discretion—some of these don't combine well with each other, and none of them should be used in such quantities as to dominate the mixture. Here are some suggestions:

Crumbled Roquefort cheese—chopped sweet or sour pickles—anchovies, with their oil—avocados—chives—garlic (just a whiff, not the actual presence!)—pickled beets—shredded pineapple—cottage cheese—hard boiled eggs. Hard boiled eggs which have been pickled with beets for several days are very attractive, both in appearance and flavor.

There are many other good salad greens besides lettuce, of course—celery leaves, water cress, romaine, endive, shredded leaves of spinach, even the tender green leaves of dandelions as they first come up. Variety is the spice of salad.

If you want to make your own French dressing, remember that that, too, should have a zip to it. I start out with vinegar and olive oil, half and half. Then I dash in tabasco sauce, lots of paprika, celery salt, perhaps a dab of horseradish or catsup. A peeled clove of garlic goes into the bottle, where it will be just an influence, not a dominating flavor, as the dressing is shaken up.

LIST OF CO-OPERATING MANUFACTURERS

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list. The following are new:

New Additions

Red Arrow Electric Corporation

Russell & Stoll Company

The complete list is as follows:

Complete List

CONDUIT FITTINGS

Arrow Conduit & Fittings Corp., 419 Lafayette St.,
New York City

Bridgeport Switch Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

Automatic Switch Co., 154 Grand St., New York City
Cole Electric Products Co., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island
City, N. Y.

Empire Switchboard Co., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. T. Friedman Co., 53 Mercer St., New York City

Federal Electric Products Co., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

Lexington Electric Products Co., 103 Park Ave., New
York City

Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., 14th St. & East Ave.,
Long Island City, N. Y.

Royal Switchboard Co., 130 West 3d St., New York City

Standard Switchboard Co., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Commercial Control & Device Corp., 45 Roebling St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Universal Switchboard Corp., 15 North 11th Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Switchboard App. Co., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago

Hubertz-Rohs, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago

C. J. Anderson & Co., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago

Brenk Electric Co., 549 Fulton St., Chicago

Chicago Switchboard Mfg. Co., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago

Cregier Electric Mfg. Co., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago

Electric Steel Box & Mfg. Co., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago

Reuben A. Erickson, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago

Hub Electric Co., 2225 Grand Avenue, Chicago

Major Equipment Co., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago

Gus Berthold Electric Co., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago

Marquette Electric Co., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago

C. J. Peterson & Co., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago

SIGNAL APPLIANCE SHOPS

Auth Electrical Specialty Co., Inc., 422 East 53d St., New
York City

L. J. Loeffler, 351-3 West 41st St., New York City

Stanley & Patterson, Inc., 150 Varick St., New York City

Acme Fire Alarm Co., 65 Madison Ave., New York City

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT SHOPS

Circle Wire & Cable Corp., Woodward and Flushing Aves.,
Brooklyn

Standard Electric Equipment Corp., 3030 Northern Blvd.,
Long Island City, N. Y.

Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., Dry Harbor Rd. and
Cooper Ave., Brooklyn

Columbia Cable & Electric Company, Thompson Ave.,
Long Island City

Eastern Tube & Tool Company, Inc., 594 Johnson Ave.,
Brooklyn

O. Z. Electrical Manufacturing Company, Inc., 45 Bergen
St., Brooklyn

Hoffmann-Soons Company, 387 1st Ave., New York City

Hermansen Electric Co., 653 11th Ave., New York City

Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

Acorn Insulated Wire Co., 225 King St., Brooklyn

CONCRETE BOXES AND ALL TYPES OF OUTLET BOXES

Knight Electrical Products Co., 32-36 Morton St., Brooklyn

Standard Elec. Equipment Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.

WIRING DEVICES

Gaynor Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

Automatic Electric Co., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

Red Arrow Electric Corporation, 100 Coit St., Irvington,
N. J.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

Russell & Stoll Company, 125 Barclay St., New York City

MISCELLANEOUS

Lincoln Manufacturing Company, 2630 Erskine St.,
Detroit, Mich.

Detrola Radio & Television Corp., 3630 W. Fort St.,
Detroit, Mich.

Day-Brite Reflector Co., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

Condenser Corporation of America, South Plainfield, N. J.

Carl Bajohr Lightning Conductor Co., St. Louis, Mo.



CORRESPONDENCE



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

Editor:

A Fine Job, Jimmy Morrell!

The electrician's relief committee are on their toes again. On Saturday evening, April 24, James Morrell promoted a lotto to increase the treasury for the needy in our midst. As usual, the members in general were very conspicuous by their absence, also leaving all the work to a few faithful standbys who are always willing to do their bit.

The lotto was well attended though not up to expectation. Why is it—when help is needed people absent themselves, but when a resolution is recommended to produce some cash for those who are unfortunate, our meeting place is too small.

An Old Acquaintance

Joe Neihaus, a real union man, has been ill for some time and recently went to Tucson, Ariz., for his health. If any of the old-timers care to correspond with him, and I know he would appreciate it, address him at 621 N. Sixth Street.

Wireman's Son—an Artist

Norvell Steinbruegge, son of Henry Steinbruegge, of 4508 Adelaide avenue, a student of Beaumont High School in St. Louis, won the prize of \$5 for the best poster entered by a high school student in a safety legion poster contest.

Attached is a reproduction of the winning poster.

A reproduction of the prize winning poster in black and white failed to show the effectiveness in coloring. Norvell's poster is a striking combination of the city's skyline outlined in white against a black sky with grey buildings shading down to a suggested street scene in automobiles in shades of dark and light blue to a white foreground. Lettering on black is in white and below black on white. A single bright spot of color was introduced in the red and green of the traffic signal.

[Editor's note: Sorry we cannot reproduce a picture from a newspaper clipping.]

Fixture Labels

Fixture men in this territory want all locals about the country to be on the lookout for union labels on fixtures from St. Louis manufacturers—Edwin Guth Co., Gross Fixture Co., Butler-Kohaus, etc. Any St. Louis fixture without labels, kindly notify Local No. 1.

1937 Picnic

On July 17, 1937, the electrical workers of Local No. 1 will enjoy their annual picnic at Triangle Park. Any members and friends in our vicinity are invited to indulge in a day of play and relaxation. The crowds are larger every year, due to the wonderful times we have.

Games with worthwhile prizes, dancing from four in the afternoon till midnight, merry-go-round, ferris wheel, concessions for young and old, plenty of tables for families with baskets, good food prepared by our own chefs, drinks of all kinds, attendance prizes, lotto, bingo, etc.

Bring the family—come early and stay late—enjoy the pastime with your own people—remember, July 17, 1937!

READ

License law troubles in Massachusetts, by L. U. No. 104.

Florence builds distribution system, by L. U. No. 558.

Labor's declaration of Independence, by L. U. No. 18.

More discussion about electrical rates, by L. U. No. 409.

Page new trail-blazers, by L. U. No. 329.

In memory of those who sacrificed, by L. U. No. 326.

Louisville—after the flood, by L. U. No. 369.

Advance in Neon lighting, by L. U. No. 38.

May brings this selected list of important missives.

Be a better man in the local. This is your Alma Mater. Read your new by-laws and working rules—learn your alphabet from A. Class "A" is for wiremen—unlimited. Class "B" is for wiremen—limited. Class "C" is for maintenance and shopmen. Class "D" is for crane men. Class "E" is for radio men. Class "F" is for lightning rod men. Class "G" is for neon tube men. Class "H" is for sign hangers. Class "I" is for operators, substation and switchboard men included.

As the other departments develop additional letters will be added to the above classes.

Our tube school will be ready by the time this article is on the press. The St. Louis office is working night and day from early morn till late at night on a business-like basis. Meetings are out of date—attend our regular conferences on the first and third Fridays of each month at 8 p. m.—promptly! Our board of directors confers every second and fourth Friday at 8 p. m.

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,
A Lover of "Light" Work.

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

Editor:

After several digs and jabs from some of the Brothers I think it is about time to write an article for the WORKER.

The most important news of the day is the state convention of electrical workers, which was held in the honor city of Lawrence, Mass. And before going any farther I wish to extend many thanks to Local 326 and other locals who made this convention a huge success. We had the honor of being greeted by our International President Tracy, who came up from Washington to address the convention. He gave a very inspiring speech which was absorbed eagerly by the delegates.

I wish to give the Brothers a brief outline of the doings at the convention, which started with a testimonial ball give in honor of Brother Tracy on Friday night. Local 326 certainly outdid itself by renting the Recreation Ballroom for this event. It is the

most beautiful and elaborate ballroom I have seen in a long time. They also had a very snappy orchestra for those who wished to dance.

Then on Saturday at 10 a. m. the convention was called to order by none other than our genial and rip-roaring good fellow, Brother Keaveney. Of course his side kick, the old grizzly bear, Brother Kenefick, held down the secretary's chair. The reason I call him old grizzly, is the fact that when it came to read the minutes, etc., Brother Kenefick nonchalantly pulled out his specs so that he could see better. I don't know whether it was old age creeping on or the "liquid lemonade," but the specs were real.

Many good speakers were heard who spoke in favor of labor. But the best of them all was State Representative James Neehan. Here is a man who is a genuine champion of labor, who speaks his mind without fearing the outcome from capital. Also our state legislative agent of the A. F. of L., "Bobby" Watt, gave a good talk. He told of the conditions of the A. F. of L. which in my mind were terrible. He told of organizing anywhere from 500 to 11,000 workers, then to be turned down by the A. F. of L. And in each instance the C. I. O. took them in. Now I'm telling you, Brothers, the A. F. of L. will have to clean house or else fold up. I think I can say without contradiction that if Sam Gompers were alive the conditions of the A. F. of L. today would not be permitted to exist.

On Saturday afternoon our International President gave a lengthy and very intelligent report of conditions, etc., of the I. B. E. W. May we have the pleasure and good fortune of greeting you again soon, Brother Tracy.

Then Saturday at 9 p. m. the meeting of Brother Keaveney's "R. A. R." was called to order. Now there is a club that has Mussolini and Hitler beat a mile. I wish I could collect money the way it was that night. Here again I pause to pay respects to Local No. 326 for the wonderful banquet put on for the visitors to the meeting.

All in all, a wonderful time was had by all and in closing I wish to thank most heartily the Brothers of Local No. 7 who made it possible for the executive board members of our local to attend this convention. In closing I extend fraternal greetings to each and every Brother from the scribe from the "City of Homes."

HERMAN G. HILSE.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

A new contract between this local and the Toledo Electrical Contractors Association went into effect the first day of April. It calls for an increase in the rate for journeymen of 12½ cents per hour, making the scale \$1.65. A proportionate raise was granted helpers at the same time. One of the provisions might be of interest to other locals who have not as yet presented their contracts to the employers. This provision applies to so called "shut down" work. Shut down work is work that can not be performed while a factory or store is in operation and must be done on Sunday or evenings. This class of work is performed at an increase of 12½ cents per hour over

the regular rate. However, if shut down work takes over the regular seven-hour day, each additional hour is paid at the rate of double the shut-down rate or \$3.55 per hour. This rate was made in order to get the heavy industrial work which had been getting away from us. So far it has provided us with a lot of man-hours of labor.

The Building Trades Council has been killing two birds with one stone here. A group of colored workers have been on strike to better their conditions and we were asked for financial help. At the same time the retail clerks union were waging a campaign to increase their membership in the shoe stores. They also asked the council for assistance. So the council hired the colored boys to do picket duty for the retail clerks with the result that the clerks signed up a lot of the shoe stores and the colored boys were able to eat and continue in their fight.

The situation at Ottawa Hills was practically settled when the contractors agreed to the terms laid down by the Building Trades Council. This city in the last three months has become "picket" conscious, for plenty of money has been spent all over this burg for the payment of mass picketing.

The Willys auto plant has just signed an agreement with the auto workers and things are working very harmoniously at the plant. The powers that be in the A. F. of L. have assigned a Mr. Dillon to this territory to wage a vigorous campaign to offset C. I. O. activities here. As a result the local Central Labor Union is looking for larger quarters to house the number of new locals that are being formed. Toledo may have once been known as an open shop town, but from present indications "them days are gone forever."

This is about as good a place to quit as any as it's time for me to be getting out the old jilloppy and getting out to the ball park where our rejuvenated "Mud Hens" are scheduled to do battle with the club from Louisville, so will wind up here with hopes of better news next time.

BILL CONWAY.

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

Editor:

The surprise of a lifetime! It finally happened! The Nine Old Men (or I should say five of the nine) finally declared the Wagner Labor Act valid. April 12, 1937, will go down in history as a day long to be remembered by the working people of this nation, as legislation enacted for their benefit was declared constitutional on this date.

This Act is to labor today the same as the signing of the Declaration of Independence was to our forefathers during the Revolution. It also compares very favorably with the emancipation of the slaves during Abraham Lincoln's administration.

This Act takes away from the non-union man and woman their greatest alibi, namely, that if they joined the union their employer would discharge them. The excuse always seemed silly to me, yet the average non-union man would tell you in all sincerity this very thing. One of the beautiful things about the law is that part of it pertaining to company unions. By forbidding the fostering of company unions by the employers, that sentence, in my estimation, dealt the death blow to the company-controlled union.

We are now wondering what tactics will be used to defeat the purpose of this legislation. We have altogether too many judges who are not only willing but eager to issue injunctions against labor unions on the very thinnest kind of evidence. (We have half a dozen cases in our local courts pending at this writing.)

A report is now in circulation that Henry Ford, the greatest menace that organized la-

bor has had in this generation, is contemplating raising the basic wage of his employees to such a high level that unionization will not be any inducement to them. And we wonder if such propaganda as this will really keep the employees from organizing?

Now a few lines about L. U. No. 18. Our organizing campaign goes merrily on, and with wonderful success; we were almost as successful during the month of March as we were in February, in the number of new applications. Great credit for our success in this campaign will have to be given our business manager, Brother George Evans, and his assistant, Brother Tex Binham.

These two Brothers have worked hard and faithfully. The results speak for themselves. (If in doubt, consult the I. O.) And, of course, the other officers have contributed their share in the efforts to organize our district. In a campaign such as we are in, everybody works.

Another thing our business manager and other officers must be given credit for is the new wage scale which went into effect April 16, 1937. The new wage increases the daily paid linemen from \$8.50 to \$9 per day, and the monthly paid men from \$185 to \$195 per month, and a corresponding increase for the other classifications. This, of course, is our municipally owned plant, but it takes much work and effort, just the same as if we were dealing with a private corporation. It takes conferences and more conferences to make those in charge see your point of view. However, we are very fortunate in having a set of officers who use tact and diplomacy in their negotiations. (Again I repeat, results speak for themselves.)

Our next objective is the organizing of the electrical workers of the Southern California Edison Co. This is a very large and powerful corporation. A more fertile field never existed. With some effort on the part of each of us, we believe that our membership in this district can be doubled. We are not underestimating our job in this, as we know that it is going to be a task that will be hard to accomplish.

One thing that is very noticeable here of late is the increase in the attendance at our meetings. Each meeting night the hall is filled almost to its capacity. This is a good omen, as it shows the members just what is going on and what is being done in their behalf.

Was quite surprised to see my good friend R. E. Smoot back in print again. He came out with a nice feature article in the March issue of the JOURNAL. The last time we met he was assistant to the skipper on a coastwise steamer.

Again thanking the Editor for the space allotted to L. U. No. 18.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

My friends, Local No. 26 has declared war properly against unfair competition. A committee on organization work has been set up and has embarked on a voyage of determination. These men have shouldered their guns and are at this time at the front to form a blockade which will place an estoppel on any further advances by the enemy. Every member of our organization is wholeheartedly in support of the committee. By the manner in which this committee went into action I am confident we will win our objective and without the exercise of any of the methods used by the C. I. O. The committee will seek to attain its objective through the use of methods applicable to sound public policy. There has never been a better time in the history of labor than the present to organize and educate the public to unite in the interest of labor. This committee has numerous ideas and methods

which will be converted into action when needed to convince the enemy that it is just a step-child to organized labor. This organization committee has been appointed not only to build up control of work, but to improve working conditions and thereby improve the welfare of the workers.

You must concede that the conditions under which some of these low-salaried workers are compelled to live are certainly not conducive to the making of good citizens and in some instances bring about the development of criminal instincts in their efforts toward self-preservation. In the case of women many are forced by conditions beyond their control to take advantage of the seemingly only available source of revenue—that of prostitution. These conditions exist through no fault of the workers; let us attempt to save them.

Speaking of competition, there are two kinds. One is comparable to that of brutes who struggle with each other. If there were a table with just so much food spread upon it men who favor this type of competition would try to get as much as they could for themselves by pushing and crowding the others. There are always some men in a community who seek to make their living at the expense of, or out of the labor of others, like the boss gunman in a racket. This type of competition we should not welcome and must prohibit. Not only do the laws now restrain violence, oppression and fraud, but public opinion is growing to condemn men who seek to live by taking advantage of and unfairly confiscating the property of their weaker brothers. Public opinion is even more effective than laws because men, like boys, are ashamed to do what their fellowmen regard as mean and despicable. So long, however, as public opinion praises—or even condones—the actions of men who manage to snatch unfairly more than their share and calls them smart, men, like boys, will do as their fellowmen permit. The competition of brutes is to take away by force what others possess.

Now let us look at the second type of competition—competition which in the end is by far more profitable for the benefit of all. Competition of this kind urges men to do more and better work, economizes material and power and adds to the sum of human wealth and enjoyment. This type of competition benefits not only those who excel, but raises the level of all and enlarges their opportunities for profit. The objective of intelligent workers is not to snatch the food from the limited supply on the table but to heap the table with larger and more varied supplies. In this country every individual is free to collect all that he can from the land or water. You can use and enjoy as your own whatever you collect, because you know that the more each one has and uses and enjoys the more all will benefit.

Thank you, Cora Valentine, for your comment, and also for your column for the Women's Auxiliary L. U. No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla., which is appreciated.

Thank you, too, my friend and neighbor, Brother Roseman, of L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, Md., as you know a little chat now and then does quite a bit of good.

VICTOR A. GERARDI.

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

Editor:

It seems we went on a spree last month and outdid ourself in filling these pages. We surprised ourself when we received our copy and noted the amount of material in print.

From our last meeting we learned that things are beginning to look up a bit and we may see an improvement as far as work

is concerned, but this may not be till later in the summer. Air-conditioning seems to be the order of the day for all the large stores. Let's hope all will soon find employment for a considerable time at this work.

At the adjournment of the meeting, all the boys walked up to the neon classroom and saw for themselves exactly what equipment and experience are necessary to turn out a full-fledged neon tube bender. It was quite a surprise to most of them as they had no idea as to what the class actually contained nor what was required for the course.

Our secretary, none other than Ed. Garmatz, returned from his vacation, pardon, we mean honeymoon and doesn't seem changed a bit. Some people can take it.

Seen at the meeting: Bill Ebauer, of coon and cat fame; Pete Hefner, who is never happy unless he can turn to the pages of the JOURNAL each month and find his name in print; and others too numerous to mention. We nearly forgot to mention Johnny Franz, who needs little publicity.

The boys of 28, who worked in the jurisdiction of Lansing and Flint, wish to be remembered to the boys of these locals and were sorry to learn of the illness of some of the boys and wish them a speedy recovery. Slim personally sends his kindest regards.

On the job we have with us Brothers Frank Rowan, Arthur Knowles and last, but not least, Al Mason. These boys are from 98 and stand high in the estimation of those from 28 with whom they have come in contact. We do not want to slight Jim Fite, who teamed up with Bill Knoppel on another job. Jim is usually seen at the Harris Hotel, we learn.

We just learned that Brothers Charles Mooney, George Coggsell, Bob Helderfer and a few others used to go out hunting for stuffed deer down in South Carolina. A rare sport in which to indulge in idle moments. Our heroes made a name for themselves in this new sport. Just leave it to wire snappers to invent new sports.

Brother Charles Geese (we hope we spelled it correctly) certainly deserves a big hand. He has helped out the Brothers from 28 considerably by securing the permits each week. Charley can consider himself thanked by us all.

Buck Miller considers himself a duck (duct) expert. He is growing webbed feet and is quite a quack now. He can deliver the duct on any floor and can lay it as good as a duck lays an egg. The boy admits he is good, but for what? We leave it to you to guess.

Regards to Brother Sam Herd in Miami from Slim Manuel and the scribe.

Some of the boys were involved in some slight accidents, as evidenced by a few dents in their fenders and the bodies of their cars.

Brother Bert Unsold is quite a finished cement finisher; he knows exactly how and when to put on that finishing touch in holding down the duct.

This letter would not be complete without mentioning that the steward, Bernie Rossi, and Joe Orlando, of 26, are greatly interested in neon tube bending, pumping and everything that goes with it. Outside of that, we think they are a pair of great guys.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

To all locals: We wish to call your attention to a new industry known as the neon lighting. As you all know, we have had neon signs for some years and neon is now starting to branch out in the illuminating field. Here in Cleveland we have a few concerns

that are experimenting with neon to be used for interior lighting purposes.

So let's not go to sleep or stand idly by. It behooves all locals of the I. B. E. W. to organize the neon field for the electrical workers by putting the tube benders in our Brotherhood, and the sooner the better.

Here in Cleveland Local No. 38 has just taken all tube benders into our local and we refuse to handle any neon tubing if it does not bear the I. B. E. W. label. We now have all the electrical work connected with neon tubing, such as blowing, installing and erecting all signs, 100 per cent organized for the electrical workers.

We also know that several other locals throughout the country have the neon work organized for the I. B. E. W., namely Local No. 3, of New York, and Local No. 1, of St. Louis. Also we wish to call to the attention of all the locals in the Brotherhood that the International Office is not asleep at the switch in reference to the neon industry. They have at this time opened up neon tube bending schools in Florida, and Atlanta, Ga., and they are sending members of the I. B. E. W. to be taught the neon tube bending trade. The I. O. can readily see the great opportunity in this line and the writer believes they are starting on the right foot by educating our members in the work of the neon business. So, Brothers, we want you to notify your neon shops that Local No. 38 will not handle any neon tube unless it has the I. B. E. W. label on the glass.

We want to thank Brother Schading, of Local No. 1, for assisting us, in sending us a first class tube bender when we needed him. Now, Brothers, be sure to put all your organizing strength in back of this movement in the entire United States and Canada and put the tube benders in the I. B. E. W. where they rightfully belong.

Brothers, we will now dwell upon one branch of the sports world. Spring is here and the boys are polishing up their golf clubs. It has been suggested to the writer by quite a few of our members that we contact all the locals in the Brotherhood and try to get an International Electrical Workers Golf Association organized within the ranks of our Brotherhood. Here in Local No. 38 we have a number of champion golf players. We at this time issue a challenge to any local—including Mike Gordan, Billy Shord and the International Office. So, let's hear from some of you golf bugs.

H. J. BUFE.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The working conditions in and around Cleveland look as though we are in for a rollicking good year in the electrical trade and in the building trades as well. At present the steel industry is booming, and if current reports are worth anything, the metal trades have orders which will take several months of 1938 to fill, and we are glad to share in the happiness and contentment that it will bring into the hundreds of homes of those workers in those trades after the long siege of idleness that they suffered during the depression.

It looks like a busy summer around the municipal light plant. They are negotiating at the present time in floating a \$2,000,000 loan to expand the plant, install a new large turbine, and considerable construction work is planned. There is some agitation stirring among some of the city councilmen to make a larger loan, about \$12,000,000, and build a plant on the west side, but I am somewhat skeptical of such a vast amount of money being raised at this time, but we might say this much, it is good propaganda, at any rate.

If it were possible that the \$12,000,000 by any means would become a reality, the

flag on the Illuminating Building would be raised to half mast and the officers would go into deep mourning and the Chamber of Commerce choristers would sing the funeral elegy and the eulogy be preached by Alva Bradley, and what a sermon that distinguished gentleman would give if such would only happen!

If there is any truth in the old adage that absence makes the heart grow fonder, and I am inclined to believe it does, as we are skipping along with old Father Time we get a kind of hankering to see or hear a word from some of the old timers that we worked with when Golden Wedding rye was young and before they started naming whisky after race horses and Pullman cars. So wherever you are, here is a cheery hello to Johnny Campbell, Dallas Baker (both former B. A.'s of 39), Jack McClellan and Tom Birchfield.

As time rolls on, regardless of how strong our association and our friendship for our fellow man and colleague, it has to be severed. We were called upon to lay away an old sturdy pioneer lineman who started in the trade in the early eighties and was a charter member of Local No. 38 when it was a mixed local, and then when Local No. 39 was organized his name appears on that charter also, which leaves but one living member of the charter committee remaining. We laid to rest on the twenty-second of April Brother Pete Hovis. The whole working force escorted their much liked Brother and friend to his last resting place. A fine, splendid gentleman, and true to the core. Farewell, old pal; we hope you have found the reward that you merited.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Rewiring Some Sound Equipment

Editor:

Douglas Shearer, director of sound for the M. G. M. studio, and his associate, Wesley Miller, after looking around decided that a certain part of the sound system needs improving—and this is what happens:

In a centralized sound system such as the one used by M. G. M. studio, the power plant amplifiers, recording machines, etc., are housed in one large building. From this building, and connecting with the various stages, extends a tunnel large enough to walk through and containing many conduits for the carrying of necessary wires for sound to the different stages where the actual production of a picture is taking place.

The microphone, the mixers' table for securing the proper level of the sound, and a booster amplifier are located on the stage. The sound picked up in the microphone is sent through several amplifiers and circuits back to the main building, there to be transposed on film through a recording machine.

The power plant located in the basement of this main building is naturally the root of the entire system, for without the power the rest of the equipment would obviously not function. There are several machines for supplying the desired voltages and currents, either A. C. or D. C., several banks of storage batteries, chargers, patch panels, power panels, etc. It was this branch of the system that Douglas Shearer decided was to be overhauled.

A careful survey was made of what would be required, and the amount of material necessary to complete the job. Particular stress was made of the fact that at no time during the period of change could the plant be shut down, there being a sort of unwritten law in the studio that production must go on.

The estimate made disclosed that the

WHAM!



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y.

amount of wire required for this job totaled 90,000 feet, or in other words, as much wire as would be required by an outside contractor to wire all of the houses in a city of several hundred population—yet this wire was to be used in just one branch of the sound system of a major studio.

The men used on this work must naturally understand their jobs thoroughly and make every move carefully, in order not to interfere with production. One little mistake might be the cause of a company on a picture having to do the scene all over again. This would not only involve considerable expense to the company, but would be very embarrassing to the workmen, so every precaution is taken to avoid anything of this nature.

Each individual circuit is measured for the amount of wire necessary, and the wire is then cut to the proper length and made into forms before the actual installation is started. These forms are then placed in position and made up on one end to terminal strips, avoiding half taps or cutting into working circuits just as much as possible. In this way the possibility of crosses or short circuits is eliminated, until everything is in place for a cut-over and carefully buzzed out and checked. This obviously requires a great deal more time and effort than just a new installation does.

The various machines supplying power to the sound equipment are wired to plugs on a panel known as the patch panel. On this same panel the various stages, recording machines, dummies, etc., are also terminated at plugs. When the power is required, it is supplied through patch cords from the power plugs on this panel to the

designated stage of machine used. In this way, through multiple plugs and patch cords, many combination hookups can be made, which are very necessary. This arrangement also leaves machines clear, when not in use, by withdrawing the patch cords.

The rewiring and cutting over of this equipment, done by a crew of only five men, was completed without any holdups of production or delays in service in the short period of approximately 90 days. Considering the method required and the care necessary, this was fast time, and the Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 40, as well as the M. G. M. studio, should feel very appreciative that men capable of doing work of this kind are available to them at all times.

When you consider the amount of material necessary for just this one branch of a sound system, it gives you a rough idea of the enormous quantity of material that is used in the entire system, and how important is the need for keeping it properly maintained and free from trouble at all times. That is why Douglas Shearer and the heads of other sound departments in the motion picture industry must be continually making new improvements in their sound systems and equipment.

Regardless of what may be the general idea, no sound on film can be any better than the release print put out by the studio. While efficient theater equipment is necessary for good entertainment, you can only get from the sound track the quality and clearness that are recorded on the film by the studio releasing it. That is why every little detail must be correct and approved by the director of sound before it is released.

BERT W. THOMAS.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Things sure have been traveling in the organization field around Seattle since the Supreme Court declared the Wagner-Connelly Bill constitutional. Not that things were not going along fairly fast previous to this decision, but it seems to have brought thing out into the open more and instilled a more open feeling of confidence among the workers.

All trades are reporting increasing memberships and there are some indications that some have increased too fast for the officers of the locals and the old time leaders. The C. I. O. has given some of the boys a bad night or two, especially those officials that have taken too much of the authority of the locals onto their shoulders and attempted to make themselves directors of the organizations, forgetting the fact that they are really only the paid representatives and not presidents of a banking concern.

This C. I. O. reminds me in some respects (not discussing its merits or demerits) of one of the great American fads, such as mah jong, miniature golf, and so forth. A lot of the workers are for it because it is different, they don't understand it, they don't know a lot about it except what they get out of the papers and they are just as ignorant of what the A. F. of L. has to offer them, but they are dissatisfied and want a new diversion, so with the increasing popularity of being a laborite of some sort comes the urge for some to discard the old and grab at the new.

Well, now is the time when labor, real honest labor, needs to adopt that old political war cry of "Now is the time when all good men must come to the aid of the

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION



Amateur Radio Station N6IAH-W6IAH, belonging to Brother Stanley E. Hyde, of L. U. No. 18.

1963 K C (160 meterphone)	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
9 B D T	Richard Carle	Terre Haute, Ind.	W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	New York City	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Ore.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Ore.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
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W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
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W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
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W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
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W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Shreveport, La.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
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W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
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W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.			
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.			
W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.	V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
			V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

Canada

party," and the old-fashioned pie-card artist had better move out and make room for men capable of handling the huge masses that are getting into organized labor and asking questions and demanding action.

Here in Seattle the unions have attempted to guard themselves against jurisdictional troubles with the increasing demands of groups to become organized by establishing a labor co-ordinator whose job it will be to find where these groups belong and to concentrate the efforts of the various organizers along lines that will prevent misunderstanding and confusion when more than one craft is involved in a single group or plant.

Our sister Local, B-741, has made a big stride lately, and the joke is really on them and us, too. The hotel telephone girls decided that they needed an organization and came up and told our good looking Business Manager George Mulkey and Business Manager Mullaney, of No. 741, that they were tired of being left out of things and they wanted action. Well, it must be said that no good union man ever left a sister worker in distress, so the two boys proceeded to get the girls a closed shop agreement and from 25 to 35 per cent increase in wages and shorter hours from the Hotel Owners' Association. This makes this town one of the highest paid P. B. X. towns in the United States. The way those girls came into No. 741 and the speed that the boys got them the agreement sure showed us menfolks up and we will have to step on it to make as good a showing on the pending P. S. P. & L. Co. agreement. All the electrical workers welcome these girls into our ranks and from here on we will remember that the women folks are out for better wages, hours and working conditions.

Special notice: The Skagit Line will not be started before the first of September.

IRVING PATTEE.

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

Editor:

Two months have slipped by since a letter from No. 83 has been included in the WORKER—two months of action such as have never been seen in Los Angeles. I don't know whether the sudden feverish activity in the city is because we are opportunists, or whether it is a case of the big, bad wolf, C. I. O. Personally, I am inclined to think it is the latter, because the whole A. F. of L. has been more or less lethargic in the last few years, and now it is a case of expedience. The progress in organization that has been made this year proves, beyond a doubt in my mind, that the scare the C. I. O. has given us has been a godsend to the labor movement. It has awakened us and shown that labor has been in a rut. Now that we have the protection of national legislation, and a good swift kick in the pants by Mr. Lewis, we should really accomplish the objectives set up by our various constitutions. There isn't a doubt in my mind that the Lewis faction will be curbed and shown the error of their ways, and that is as it should be, for any sane man capable of seeing beyond the end of his nose can see the cliff toward which the C. I. O. is leading its followers. As for the men who see only the glittering promises he is holding out for bait, let them remember that Rome was not built in a day and that no labor body in the history of the world ever built on the basis of the Lewis plan. When the inevitable collapse of his inverted pyramid arrives, then, and, I suppose, only then, will the deluded followers realize that they have been duped and, of course, we will all suffer for it. Our only chance is to continue as we are and build a strong cohesive unit,

one that is built on a firm foundation, and one that will stand after a collapse of national capital, just as the A. F. of L. has always stood through panics and depressions throughout its history.

The last article I wrote concerned the monthly dues button. Just a word as to the splendid results that have come from them to date. The first month they were issued was the biggest financial month in the history of the local. It took just such a simple thing to jog the memories of the boys, and did they come down and pay up? They did! The men are wearing them on all jobs, and I can think of nothing more effective as an advertising factor. And once again—get your button and wear it—also see to it that the man you work with has one!

On April 22 the executive board had as their guests at a dinner the board of directors of the local electrical contractors' association. That a meeting of the two boards should ever be held—much less in the form of a fraternal dinner—is a surprising thing, but never will wonders cease. The contractors found we didn't have bombs in our pockets, and we learned a great deal about them, also. I believe there were about 12 contractors present, representing all the bigger shops. A great amount of good will come from this get-together, and a series of meetings has been proposed to be held monthly for at least the next three months. Now the millennium is much nearer at hand—when the bosses will sit down willingly to discuss the problems of the trade over the table with the contractors. The ultimate in something or other has been reached, for from the mouth of their own spokesman came these words:

"Men, there is no use kidding ourselves—we need the union in order to succeed with our plan, and we need it damn bad!"

LEO BALTAZOR.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The hearings on our license law are over and I must say the tactics of some of our opponents leave a bad taste in our mouths, but time will tell. They will find out some day how big utility companies reward after you have served a purpose and they do not need you any more. I refer to the men who said they worked for the Worcester Electric Co. and the silver tongued orator from the Edison Electric who said he was a graduate of several universities. He said he was a trouble hunter, having worked in the business nine or 10 years. One of the Senators on the committee told him he had not gotten very far.

Of course we expect this from a man who hasn't guts enough to carry a card, but still accepts the wage scale established in this district by members of the I. B. E. W., but I cannot understand the member from our sister Local No. 103 making his appearance again this year opposing a bill his I. O. vice president fought hard to get on the books. I personally have more respect for the non-member than a member who has read the preamble of our I. B. E. W. constitution and taken the same obligation I took 24 years ago last August. I say again for his benefit, there never was a law submitted to any legislature more just and more needed than the license law.

We have quite a few Brothers on the sick list, namely, Brothers J. Quinn, Dan McEachren, Bill Flanigan, George McLeod, George McKenny.

We accepted a new agreement with the Boston Elevated Street Railway, getting a substantial increase in wages. Here's wishing our business manager good luck with the car the local voted to buy him, as it is pretty

expensive to run a car out of his own pocket. If he keeps on going after members as he has in the past, it won't take him long to make it pay.

I didn't have much luck with the mails last month. I mailed my letter on the thirtieth, thinking it would have ample time to reach Washington by the first, but after all, the old saying is "better late than never."

The weather here in Boston has been pretty tough last month, in fact we have had more winter during the month of April than any month last winter. Still, everything is going good as far as work is concerned, and that's saying something.

Brother Kenefick, our I. O. representative in this district, paid us a visit at our last meeting. We are always glad to see him. I am sorry to say our lineman's license law did not become a law this year, but better luck next time.

I am going to make this note short, as I will have two in and I cannot bore the members too much. Let me end by quoting a saying of Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania: "Life wears best when it is smoothed by a friendly spirit. Among life's necessities is friendship, and we do wrong when we treat it as a luxury." It would behoove some of us to think these words over.

H. N. FITZGERALD.

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

Editor:

Within the past month or so Local No. 151 has had two of our members who worked for the municipal government in the department of electricity (fire alarm and police signal service) retire from active service. They are Jeremiah P. Coughlin and Fred Laun.

Our president, R. J. ("Dick") Osborne, conceived a plan whereby members retiring in the future will be given the good wishes of their fellow workers. Dick started at the job and started right, and on Saturday evening, April 10, 43 of the employees of the department sat down to a very nice and enjoyable dinner at the Koffee Kup, a prominent and high class restaurant. We assembled at the dinner at 7 p. m. and left at—well, close onto Sunday morning. We had all we wanted to eat and some had more than they wanted to drink. We all left satisfied, and with best wishes and good cheer.

During the dinner Dick was toastmaster and called on several of the parties present for a few remarks. Some of those were Chief Wiley, of the department; Assistant Chief Gordon Osborne, Bert Clute, Jimmie Walsh, Al Cohn, Frank Beiderman, and many others.

During the course of the evening Jerry and Fred were each presented with a gold badge, a facsimile of what they had worn for years. They both responded with a few words of thanks.

It must be handed to Dick for the way he put this affair over. It was a huge success.

L. U. No. 151 has its own trouble. We have had the PWA do work in our town. They widened Van Ness Avenue on which one of our municipal street car lines run. The contractor had a man acting as foreman who knew very little about trolley span wire work and as a result had laborers cut the span wires and the trolley and all were about to fall into the street. Our city electrician in charge of public work called the trolley gang to do PWA work on the pretense that men capable of doing the work were not available, while sitting in our hall were men who helped build the trolley lines.

Our aim is to prefer charges against this official and let him prove that we have no men who can build, or handle, trolleys. Furthermore, we want the men who did the

work to get the prevailing wage of the PWA, which they did not.

There is liable to be a "Hot time in our town" some day soon.

We are trying to organize the electrical men in our privately owned utilities and we have a hard nut to crack. The men do not know which to go into, whether the I. B. E. W. or the C. I. O.

FRED F. DUNNE.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Now while Big Bill Green and John L. Lewis are resting between rounds after throwing in the towel, perhaps we can expect a round by round report of the affair later. What has happened so far is just what has been going on for years between the corner grocery store and the chain store. When business gets good, then the chain store moves next door in an attempt to drive the old man out, but the friends that he had made through his long years of befriending them find him still doing business. Just so William Green will continue to do business in the old stand with his dollar-down, fly-by-night competitor opened across the street. For the average citizen believes in dealing with a reliable firm with a responsible backing and fair in his dealings.

But enough of that, for I wish to take advantage of this time to tell the world that in a small community not far from Toledo there still exists a group of workers that takes organization seriously. At Defiance, Ohio, a small town 70 miles from Toledo, where the Toledo Edison Co. has a dam built across the Maumee River to furnish power for the hydro plant to furnish that community with electric energy, there are approximately 50 employees that up until a few years ago did not know that such a thing as a labor organization existed, only in books. When 245 asked them to throw their lot in with us and organize themselves, they promised that they would and that is the only thing they meant, for organize is the one thing that those boys did and not half, but everyone of these boys is now carrying a paid-up ticket in Local 245. They picked Howard Hauck as their chairman and steward and in Howard they found a natural. With the hearty co-operation given by the other boys down there, Howard has been able to keep the organization 100 per cent. They hold their own meetings, once each month, and in order for them to attend some of them must drive as far as 30 miles, but no matter if the weather be cold or rainy or both, those meetings are attended almost 100 per cent and it is a pleasure to visit them on their meeting night to see what interest is shown. It would do some of our older members here in Toledo good to attend those meetings occasionally to learn something about attendance. And I think I will sponsor a visiting caravan soon, where several cars can go down there to see those boys in their own surroundings. I am sure that you will enjoy it, as will they.

Swanton, Ohio, has just as good a group of boys, but to date it has not been my good fortune to visit them as I have promised to do many times, but hope that in the June issue of the JOURNAL I can tell something of their little family of union men that have shown just as keen an interest as their Brothers in Defiance. I really want to attend your meetings as soon as possible and as often; but in the meantime, continue to attend our meetings in Toledo, you are always welcome, and I look forward to seeing you. When you read this it will be a matter of only a few days until your wage committee will have finished (I hope) negotiations with the company and you can plan that two weeks' trip on your first

vacation and, I hope, with a little more cash to help you enjoy it, and to top off a perfect picture, a closed shop to assure you that all that every beneficiary under collective bargaining pays his proportion toward maintaining those conditions which were made possible through bargaining collectively and for which before only a few helped to pay the fiddler. With everyone paying, we can dance to better music.

Two of our members are in the hospital at this writing, Brothers Martin Graham and Carl Schultz. Both suffering from eye trouble. Mart is having a cataract removed, while Carl's eye trouble was of an entirely different nature. He failed to see a turn in the road and went straight ahead in a tail-spin. Both are recovering nicely.

I hope that you boys have noticed that I have improved the laugh column by staying off the page for several months. But should there be a change so that I could see things in a humorous light again, I will be back with Bachie and Corn Cob Willie and the rest; but until then, follow me in this column and I will see you at the next meeting.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Since our last article appeared in these columns, we are glad to report that employment and chances for increased employment are steadily improving. Our members are all working and we have taken in several new members lately. As is always the case after a hard pull through a period of unemployment, you have a rush of apprentices, non-member permit seekers and others who are anxious to take advantage of a wage scale and working conditions that are attractive, but which they did not sacrifice a thing to build.

We are glad to report that the G. B. B. A. workers from our local branch of the Bellows, Claude Neon Co. have transferred their membership to Local No. 306. This group of neon tube benders consists of Brothers Kempel, Ridant, Schotts, Hanover,

Kneifel and Blanchard and we are glad to welcome them to our Brotherhood. May this group of highly skilled mechanics always find our fellowship pleasant and through their co-operation we will work toward a common goal of a complete unionization of the sign industry.

The accompanying photograph is of the new wing to the engineering department of the University of Akron. This job is now completed and was manned and controlled by Local 306. Brother Long was foreman on this job and was later appointed county supervisor for all government relief electrical work. The vast factory buildings in the background of the picture are the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.

C. W. MURRAY.

L. U. NO. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, I have missed sending an article through the Worker for the last couple of issues, but would like to say it was unintentional.

I would like to report all Brothers in Local 325 are working at the present time and things certainly look rosy for a good summer. Our million dollar P. W. A. job in Binghamton, a high school, is progressing rapidly and is providing employment for six of our Brothers.

During the month of March, Local 325 joined Brother Harry Leet, retired, in celebrating his seventieth birthday at his home in Kirkwood, N. Y. We all envy Brother Leet's record—48 years an electrician, over 20 years in good standing as a member of the I. B. E. W., for which he gives his wife very much credit. Stories of the past were told, following a very good meal served by Mrs. Leet.

The Brothers attending were as follows: President Max Shiner, Secretary Ralph Shapley, Secretary Fred Greepe, Bill Crosby, Hank Drasher, Walt Coons, Charlie Myers, Bill Brandon, Bill Hartung, Bill Loomis, "Schnoozle" Betikofer, Hank Gibson, Earl Springer, Harry Williams, Francis Pratt, Domenick Lizzie and the writer. May



L. U. No. 306 members working on the new wing for the engineering department of the University of Akron.

Brother Leet celebrate many more birthdays.

At the present time our new 1937-38 agreement lies before the Binghamton contractors and will be returned on or before May 1.

The Brothers at home would like to say hello to our two travelers through the JOURNAL, Charlie Davis, who is in Florida, and Arlin Barnes, in California. Hope you're doin' all right.

Well, this is just about all the news I seem to have at present, but will try to send in some pictures of jobs which have recently been completed or are under construction in this jurisdiction.

LEON SIMMONS.

L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor:

Enclosed you will find what appeared in the Lawrence papers in regards to the third annual pilgrimage of the utility employees in honor of their departed Brothers and Sisters.

Enclosed you will also find a poem dedicated to a pal by our international correspondent, "Pop" Allard.

We hope you will publish them in the JOURNAL.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
Business Manager.

"UTILITY EMPLOYEES HOLD MEMORIAL PILGRIMAGE"

"The members of Locals No. 326 and No. 1006, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, employees of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company and the Lowell Electric Light Corporation, made their third annual memorial pilgrimage to St. Joseph's Mission Church, Salem, N. H., Saturday (March 20), at 9:30 a. m.

"Father John J. Boyd, pastor of St. Joseph Church, celebrated a solemn high mass of requiem in memory of the employees of the companies who have made the supreme sacrifice while in the service of these companies or who have died while in the employ of these companies.

"The employees of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company who have died in the service of the company are: Patrick Callahan, William Lucy, Jeremiah Donahue, George Gordon, James Coffin, Clement Davis, Austin Raidy.

"Two former employees of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company who were killed in the service of other companies, were also prayed for, Chester Kavanaugh and Harry Burke.

"Departed employees of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company: Joseph Goyette, John Drapeau, George Adams, John Fouhey, Anson Rix, John McGrath, John Dillon, Michael Kelleher, James McNamara, Thomas A. Collins, Mary Graham, Ruth M. Foster, Margaret Marrin, James Nerney, Frederick Gough, Charles Sargent, Owen McQuade, Charles J. R. Humphreys, Daniel O'Leary, Eugene Reardon, Andrew Donahue, Eugene Sullivan, James Mansfield, Ira Hill, Thomas McHale, Patrick Murphy, John Loftus, Walter Adams, Mary O'Brien, Fred E. Bragdon, Jeremiah Connors, David Stevens, Cornelius Cleary, James McIntosh, Sam Riley, Edmund Branch, George Cluff.

"Relatives of the deceased employees: Etienne Dubois, John Janotka, Thomas Kavanaugh, Mrs. Frank Gesing, Mrs. Joseph Vachon, Mrs. Catherine Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Michael F. Donovan, Mrs. Joseph Gravel, Cornelius O'Connor.

"A large group of employees of the various local unions along with the officials of the various companies paid tribute to their fellow-workers and John A. Hunnewell, recently deceased official of the Northeastern Division of the New England Power Association.

"The officials who attended were: Lawrence Gas and Electric Company—Fred C. Harmon,

Daniel DeCoursey, George O'Reilly. Lowell Electric Light Corporation—Edward Ziegler, Raymond Pike. Haverhill Electric Company—George Hearn, George Hazeltine.

"The relatives and friends were also in attendance, among which were Alderman David Burke and family.

"The following is a tribute to a pal by our international correspondent, 'Pop' Allard:

"In Memoriam"

"Their lockers are empty and bare,
Missing the jumble of coats and tools that were there,

But tho' they be empty I shall always know
That they are watching as we come and go.

"Their spurs in some closet hang,
The points once bright now covered with rust,

The old leather belts are covered with dust,
The pliers in the keepers are fast,
Just as they left them when they used them last.

"As I work oft times there comes a space
In which I glimpse a familiar face,
I seem to feel the grasp of a friendly hand,
And I know that with me they still do stand.

"Today I feel their presence and I cannot be sad,
For the weight of an arm on my shoulder in the way they had
Causes my mind in memories like a camera film unrolling to race
Through scenes of times when they were in this place.

"Each place is filled with a smiling face,
Of work well done in a dangerous place,
Of rain and snow and sleet,
Of days together in the summer heat.

"Yes their happy, carefree, 'Bud, let's go!'
Was a challenge I loved to know,
Till that last day
When 'He who sits on high'
Called down to them 'Bud, let's go!'
And left us standing on the shore.
Not alone, I seem to feel, come good or ill
God with them is with us still.

"Lowell Electric Light Corporation"

"Members who died in the service: Joseph Finnegan, Archie McLoon, James Avidson, Amedee Marcotte, George W. Lincoln, Thomas O'Connor.

"Deceased employees of the company: Frank Christo, Fred Adsit, William Baxter, Alec Anderson, Frank Hogan, Edward Finnegan, Thomas Boyle, Maurice Powers, Patrick Rourke, John Hall, Michael Rourke, Jeremiah O'Neil, Louise Calahan, Blanche McShane, William Donohue, Arthur Livesey, William Zimmer, James Casey, Martin McCarthy, Clement St. George, John F. Quinn, Edward Deforge, Henry Connolly, Joseph Lavallo, Harold Hennesey, James Welch, Harry Finley, Daniel Keefe, Peter Niland, Arthur Matthews, Frank Burke, George Semple, John A. Hunnewell.

"Relatives of deceased employees: Mrs. Lokaide Paquet, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Elizabeth McCaffray, Mrs. Mary Powell, Mrs. Georgianna Matte, Mrs. Anna Brady, Mrs. Marie-Louise DeCelle, Mrs. William Heelon, Mrs. Kathleen Thurston, Mrs. Marie Talty Donoghue, Mrs. Eva Burkshaw, Mrs. Isabel E. Aguiar, Mrs. Sarah E. Warren, Miss Helen Rowan, Miss Alphonsine Charbonneau, Miss Barbara Stephens, Timothy Shea, Frederick Valley, Philip McGowan, Michael Christo, William Heelon, William Niland."

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
Business Manager.

(Editor's Note: Following is the license law asked by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers. Lack of space made it impossible for us to include this proposed law when the letter relating to it was published.)

L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, MASS. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

"In the year 1937.

"An Act relative to the supervision of linemen, cable splicers, metermen, operators and station electricians.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

"The General Laws are hereby amended by inserting after chapter 142 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 142A.

"SUPERVISION OF LINEMEN, CABLE SPLICERS, METERMEN, OPERATORS AND STATION ELECTRICIANS.

"Section 1. In this chapter the following words shall have the following meanings:

"'Examiners,' state examiners of electricians, existing under authority of section 32 of chapter 13.

"'Lineman', a person who installs, repairs and maintains electrical conductors, together with their supporting structures and appurtenances, which are located outside of buildings.

"'Cable splicer', a person who joins a stranded electrical conductor (single conductor cable) or a combination of conductors insulated from one another and having a common covering (multiconductor cable).

"'Operator', in a power or sub-station, a person who directs by means of switches the voltage carried by lines to and from said stations; reads and checks meters in said stations to determine voltage of said lines.

"'Station electrician', a person who maintains, inspects and repairs equipment in power generating and sub-stations.

"'Meterman', a person who installs, repairs and tests meters and instruments used in connection with alternating current and direct current.

"'Power station', a plant engaged in the generating, manufacture, and distribution of electric power.

"'Sub-station', one of two types: (1) one which receives and reduces alternating current voltage from the generating station and distributes it; or (2) one which receives and converts alternating current to direct current and distributes it.

"'Manual station', a sub-station whose control and switches are manually operated.

"'Automatic station', a sub-station whose control and switches are automatically operated.

"Section 2. No person, firm or corporation, shall employ, nor shall any person engage in work as, a lineman, cable splicer, operator, meterman or station electrician unless he has been licensed by the examiners as provided in this chapter. The license granted by the examiners shall be exhibited upon request.

"Section 3. The examiners may make such rules as they deem necessary for the proper performance of duties by those engaged in work enumerated in section 1. They shall examine each applicant desiring to engage in work of a lineman, cable splicer, operator, meterman or station electrician as to his practical knowledge, and subject him to a practical test satisfactory to the examiners, who, if satisfied of his competence, shall issue a license; provided, that any person who has had at least four years' experience as a lineman, cable splicer, meterman, operator or station electrician prior to the effective date of this chapter shall not be required to take an examination to secure a license but shall be

granted a license by examiners upon filing of proper proof of experience with examiners and payment of license fee within 90 days of effective date of this chapter. Any person who is qualified to perform the work of more than one of the above trades or callings shall, if desired, be given a combination license without additional cost, such combination license to specify the trades or callings the person is qualified to perform.

"Frequent examinations shall be held in Boston, and once in each year shall be held at three other convenient places within the commonwealth. Public notice shall be given of all examinations held within the commonwealth. Each applicant shall make application in his own handwriting. Notification of the time and place of the examination shall be given by the examiners.

"Section 4. The fee for the first license of a lineman, cable splicer, operator, meterman or station electrician shall be \$3, and for renewal thereof \$1 per year.

"Section 5. Licenses issued by the examiners shall be valid throughout the commonwealth, but shall not be loaned, assigned, or transferred. Licenses shall be issued for one year, and may be renewed annually on or before January 1 upon payment of the required fee. Any such license, after notice and hearing, may be suspended or revoked by the examiners upon the violation of the holder thereof of any regulation or requirement established by the examiners, or for other sufficient cause.

"In case of failure to renew a license on or before January 1 in any year the person named therein, upon payment of said renewal fee, and a deferred renewal fee of \$5, increased by such additional fees as would have been payable had such license been continuously renewed, may receive a deferred renewal thereof which shall expire on the following first day of January; provided, that if the holder of a license shall fail for three consecutive years to renew as hereinbefore provided no license shall issue to such person until he has submitted to such re-examination as may be required by the examiners.

"Section 6. No live conductor, cable, wire, instrument or appliance, carrying 300 volts, or more, shall be installed or repaired by less than two such licensees under this chapter; no overhead live conductor or wire carrying 6,000 volts or over shall be installed or repaired, nor shall any underground live conductor, cable or wire or overhead cable carrying 600 volts or over be installed or repaired.

"Section 7. All manual or automatic substations shall, while in operation, have constantly in attendance thereat at least one operator or station electrician licensed under this chapter, except substations or transformer stations, with less than four circuits.

"Section 8. Any person, firm or corporation, employing any other person to engage, or any person engaging, in the work hereinbefore defined, without having complied with this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200 or by imprisonment for six months or both.

"Section 9. This chapter shall not apply to telephone or telegraph companies nor to persons employed by them to perform the work of said companies, nor to wire and cable manufacturers nor to persons employed by them in the manufacturing of their products nor to electrical appliance manufacturers nor to persons employed by them in the manufacturing of their products.

"Section 10. All holders of class B journey-men electricians' licenses in accordance with provisions of chapter 141, either at present or who may become holders in the future, shall be declared as having complied with all requirements exacted hereunder and shall be recognized as a licensee under this chapter.

"Section 11. This chapter shall not forbid the employment of learners or apprentices;

provided, that such learner or apprentice shall be registered with the examiners, and shall work only as assistant to, and under the direct personal supervision of, a licensee hereunder.

"Section 12. Any person applying for a license and making any misstatement as to his experience or other qualifications, or any person, firm or corporation subscribing to or vouching for any such misstatement, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 8.

"Section 13. Fees and fines collected under this chapter shall be paid to the commonwealth."

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

Editor:

Local No. 329 welcomes into the fold a brand new sister, a big, blue-eyed, fair-haired, rosy-cheeked sister, Local No. 738, of Marshall, Texas, and what is known as the East Texas division of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company. But (as Mr. Dunlap, of the C. B. S., would say) your entrance to the family party will be just a routine matter. Well, that remains to be seen.

But with the able assistance of Brother Petty, of the seventh district; Brother O. A. Walker, of the fifth district, and the Brothers of L. U. No. 329, your fight is over half won, so take heart, Brothers of L. U. No. 738. Now let me say to you that the trail-blazer is never the easy way but always the best way. The trail-blazers have always been real men, the others always wait and follow.

Can't you turn the pages of history and see those men landing at Plymouth? Can't you see them clearing the forest of trees and stumps, fighting the red men, clearing the wilderness and winning? No industry was there before them, industry came after the wilderness was made safe for industry.

Now look, see those trail-blazers moving, moving westward, onward, always to that great river, always fighting, fighting the wilderness and clearing it for industry, making it safe for industry, but never was industry to make it safe for the trail-blazers, no, never! Across the river, across the plains, always fighting, the trail-blazers forever making it safe for industry. Up, up over those great mountains, fighting, never resting; down into those valleys, over the hills, forever clearing the way, onward, westward, into the setting sun. Eureka! The Pacific! The way was made safe for industry, and what does industry do? Oh! he wipes his brow and sinks into an easy chair (Whee, little man, you have had a busy day!).

Now to a few of those kind of local managers and a couple of would-be executives who have gnashed their teeth, pulled their hair and stomped the ground, to these kind of men who would like to make you believe that you are becoming un-American, that you are becoming alien and all the isms they can think of, let them turn the pages of history and see whose name is written on the books; who it is that has cried on the door steps of our politicians for these years to stop this alienism from over the seas and they won't find a name of any industry on those pages. No, but they will find the name of our champion there, the American Federation of Labor, which has stood four square all these years like a rock against all of this un-Americanism that they would have you believe you are about to sponsor when you become a union man—a man with men, men of the South who have at last awakened.

Wake up, South; stop letting industry keep you fighting those battles of long ago; put on your shoes and pull off those cotton jeans; put on something well worth wearing and be a man among men.

"This agreement made April 16, 1937, between the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, hereinafter called the 'Company,'

and Local Union No. 329, Shreveport, La., and Local Union No. 738, Marshall, Texas, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, hereinafter called the 'Union,' that for and in consideration of harmonious relations and settled conditions of employment with financial and personal relations mutually beneficial, the parties hereto do hereby enter into, establish and agree to the following wage schedules and conditions of employment. It is understood and agreed that the employees of the company under this agreement and receiving the following wage schedules and conditions of employment are in return therefor to render to the company honest, safe and diligent service."

Now that sounds good, does it not? Well, that is just like the top part of a nice large pie. Yes, sir! We could go on down this agreement and see lots more good things, as it remains in effect until April 16, 1938. It shall continue from year to year thereafter, so on and on we see that the company recognizes the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as the collective bargaining agent for its employees covered by this agreement, employed in the states of Louisiana and East Texas, also that we are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and there are lots more good things that could be said in this third agreement to be signed by the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company. As you see we have enlarged by covering the East Texas properties of the company. Local No. 738 is our big blue-eyed sister.

This agreement means a big victory for both the company and its employees, it is one of the best if not the best agreement ever worked out and put into effect between the I. B. E. W. and a utility company.

Too much cannot be said for the men who sat in for the company. These men worked as hard as we, to try to correct all the evils, and we want the people of Louisiana and East Texas, who are served by this company to buy and buy lots of kilowatts, as this company is fair to labor. It pays a living wage to its employees, so people, buy! To the people of East Texas, please buy ice from this company and not from its competitors, as this ice is made by union men being paid a living wage, so buy this ice. This agreement means something like \$60,000 a year more in the pockets of the employees. Raises were secured in amounts from 5 per cent to, in some cases, as high as 100 per cent, so you can see what this means to the employees of the company.

Negotiation of this agreement was made possible by the valuable assistance of our old "War Horse," International Staff Brother O. A. Walker. Now, gents, if you have never seen this old boy work, then you have never seen a smooth and clever brain at work. He is good, and No. 329 doesn't mind telling the wide world that he is good. Over on the Texas side was another smooth-hitting brain, whose effective work will never be forgotten, who is none other than Brother C. R. Carle, also of the I. O. staff. These two gents can really go to town. Also from No. 329 were our president and business manager, P. J. Trantham, and Vice President L. L. Harman. From 738 was President and Business Manager R. H. Boyett, Brother Earl Glaze and R. V. McKennon. To all of these who sat long hours over that table, lots of good luck!

L. L. HARMAN.

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

Editor:

Old Man River had a pretty good grip on us here down in Old Kentucky, but we are coming back fast, building a bigger and better Louisville.

About 50 per cent of our Brothers of No. 369 were flood sufferers in various degrees, some lost their homes, others their furniture, clothing, and all personal property. Thank God, there were no lives lost in our membership.

The writer was very fortunate, living on the side of a hill in the sticks, and as my good friend Brother McDermott said, "the Dutch have all the luck."

We all learned many things through this disaster, sand bagging switch boards and generators, building temporary heating systems, keeping fire alarm systems working, making small isolated electric plants carry 100 per cent overloads, living on soup, eating hardtack and liking it, co-operating with men of all walks of life, rich, poor, white, black, Democrats, Republicans, all doing their bit to put the gateway to the South back on the map.

Many of our members who never had their feet wet before made real sea-going Pop Eye sailors, manning rescue boats, saving lives of many marooned citizens, doing all this with a determined smile on their faces, hour after hour, day after day, resting occasionally for 15 minutes or a half hour, then taking a big swig of likker, a cup of hot coffee, and back out in shells of boats into the swirling old Ohio, to bring in the good people who were caught and unable to get out of their homes.

The writer was stationed at the Jefferson County Armory in the center part of Louisville, which was used for a clearing station for all evacuated citizens, and saw 160,000 men, women and children go through this building to be given a shot for typhoid, something to eat, a rest for an hour or so, then be loaded into trucks, transferred to freight trains and passenger coaches and sent out of the city to higher ground.

Smoking was prohibited in the whole city, it brought back fond memories of our kid days when we would sneak off into the coal shed or some alley and smoke a coffin nail against our parents' orders.

We had wonderful assistance from the federal government and many cities and states in the form of food, clothing, police, firemen, Red Cross nurses, and help of all kind. The American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars also carried on and did their part as they always do in emergencies.

One thing this disaster has proven and that is that when the power companies, phone companies and radio stations stop, everything else stops until some emergency plant is set up or tied into, and I believe that regardless how high this old creek goes again that our power and phone companies will be so fixed that they will be able to keep their plants running.

Now, as to the rebuilding of this flood-

stricken area, at the present time we have several hundred Brothers from out of town working here, rewiring and repairing electrical equipment that was under water. It is an old and true saying, "Water to electrical equipment is the same as Saint Patrick was to the snakes in Ireland."

Am sending a photo of one job here, the Ballard and Ballard Flour Mills, that had 46 electricians on for four weeks and will take about 20 men for about two more months to put it back in shape, as before the flood. This company has always been fair to the electrical workers and the other building trades and all union men should buy their products, which are sold mostly in the South.

We want to thank the locals in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and St. Louis for sending in Brothers Grady, Buffe and Muckler, to assist our business agent in getting the men together and manning about 90 per cent of this work with good union men. We have met a lot of old timers from all over the U. S. A. The I. O. could have had their convention here if these men had had proper credentials, and it would have been a pretty fair representation of the U. S. Our good friend and Brother Art. Schading, from St. Louis, was also with us several days, assisting Brother Hub Hudson, our B. A., in straightening up some work for our men.

Will wind this little yarn up by saying



Metz Electric Shop troops. Reading from left to right, back row, standing: Brothers Alexy, Schmidt, McDermott, Newcombe, Kenney, Barry, Stickel, Hubert, Quan, Werder, Thompson and Sims. Middle row: Furderer, Gebhart, Schwegman, Price, Doc. Morton (chairman board of directors of the Ballard Co.), Mr. Yeager (an official of the Ballard Co.) and Brothers Wade, Grabowski, Hill and Kaelin (the foreman). Front row, sitting: Brothers Williams, Lyvers, Fox, Reardon, Wagener, Meier, Burdorfer, Wynn, Woods, Black and Snyder.

that all is well in Louisville. Best wishes to the I. O. and the several local unions that sent in money which has been used for relief.

ELSIE K.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

I have been appointed press secretary pro tem of Local No. 409 and my first duty is to enlighten one Brother or Brothers way down South. It was Brother Horne, I think, who took our former press secretary to task for stating that we had one of the cheapest power rates for electricity on this continent. I have reason to believe that this chiding which Brother Horne handed out to our Brother Gant so crushed him that he would not stand for reelection of the press secretary post. Therefore I am going to try to uphold the honor and integrity of all us raw-boned northern wire-pullers.

Now my southern friends, you might have the largest dam on this continent, heaven knows we have heard that often enough, but we in Winnipeg still have the cheapest electrical power on this North American continent and I believe this also takes in the good old U. S. A. In fact, Winnipeg is known as the Electrical City. There is more electrical power used per capita than any other city on this continent, the average kilowatt hour consumption being 4,518 per year per customer. The average rate for all customers is .597c per kilowatt hour. Now, my southern friends, beat that if you can, but remember that we want average figures, not one or two exceptional rates, and if you doubt the veracity of these statements I will personally send you a copy of our rate schedule. I made a survey of our own members and I found that in 100 per cent of the homes all the cooking was done by electrical power. In 95 per cent all the hot water was heated by electricity and of course, all have radios, vacuum cleaners, toasters, etc. We have two competing power companies. It is no use, you might as well give up. You can't compete with us when it comes to cheap power, we have millions of undeveloped horsepower within easy reach. We have enough spare power to run Boulder Dam backwards and make it look like a miniature Niagara Falls. Well, so much for the home of cheap electrical power and our former press secretary's broken health.

Here is good news, we are to get back our 10 per cent reduction over the period of one year. Of course everyone is very well pleased with the agreement and the great majority feel quite sure that if it were not for active and aggressive union officials we would have had to take a 1 or 2 per cent increase and liked it. It was necessary to take a strike ballot right across Canada, and I am very much pleased to say that the I. B. E. W. were the second highest in percentage in voting for a strike. Well done, fellows!

RAY S. WILLIAMS.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

My last manuscript not being returned by the publisher, gives me courage to write again.

We have a nice job going on at present near Columbia, Tenn., and another one has been promised to our B. M. The firm who have this job we have men on enjoys the results of co-operation with our B. M., and have just been awarded the contract for the negro Federal Housing project which was first given to a rat outfit, and after some effort and persuasion was given to our fair contractor. All of which goes to prove it pays to have a full-time business manager, and for the employer, a contract

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE

The preface of the current code contains the following paragraph:

"Criticisms of the rules contained in this edition and suggestions for their improvement are invited and every effort will be made in preparation for the next edition to perfect the rules both in the development of detail and in the modification of any requirements which it is found can be improved."

The Bureau of Standards has appointed representatives of various branches of the electrical industry to act as an executive committee in the consideration of a revision of the code.

The I. B. E. W. will be represented on the committee that will act in an advisory capacity on this revision.

If you have anything to contribute that you believe would add to the value of this safety code, forward your material to the International Secretary, 1200 15th St., Northwest, Washington, D. C. As the Executive Committee on this code will hold its first meeting on or about May 24, no time should be lost in expressing your ideas on this subject matter.

with a local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In the Brother's letter from Atlanta last month (March) he missed Tennessee in his list of states at the neon school. We feel that Tennessee was well represented by two or three cities.

We put a man on the elevator work we won from the elevator erectors. It just proves you have got to fight for what you get these days.

As work increases over the country, the scene is changing. Workers have been begging for work—now employers are beginning to beg for good men. All right, let us meet this change sensibly. We are getting a hold of the handle of the whip now, so let us not abuse it. Give the employer to understand we are not going to be driven, but we are going to pull the load better and to more profit than rats. Do a day's work for your boss, but don't do it at the expense of some Brother. Drop your hammer and buy a horn. Don't do or try to do two men's work for a day's pay or "show up" some Brother on the job, either by work or pointing out some mistake. Competition is the life of trade, they tell us, but let's compete fairly. Let's get the boss' job done all together at a profit to all, but let them figure enough so we don't have to take a loss to show a profit for them. A familiar expression is, or was, "To hell with the boss." Suppose we change that to "To hell with some of the boss' crazy ideas." We must make a profit for our employer in order for him to stay in business. But he must not expect us to take a daily loss, wreck our nervous system, jeopardize our life and limb by speeding to show that profit. In the coming era let us all show a profit. I don't say sit down, but I do say raise our standards. A good day's work for a good day's pay for

employee and employer. Think it over. Don't chisel.

A little news of old friends. We learn my good friend Bert Petty has been moved up a notch to general I. O. Representative, and Don Carlos takes his place in Louisiana and Texas. Mack Taylor, formerly of Tulsa, is to be married in Louisville, Ky. Best of everything in life, Mack! Also we learn that Erwin Sights and George Zimpleman are superintending the installation of air conditioning in 32 Kress stores in the West and Middle West. "Catfish" McCord was through town the other day. Brother Perry, of St. Louis, tells us that Big ("Windy") Bill Williams has not taken a drink for five or six years. This is the steenth time we have heard this, so we believe it. Bill was up at Louisville after the flood. Nice going, Bill; more power to you and the best of luck. For such old timers as Archie Marchand, Ed Meade, Bill Williams, Fred Cross, Louie Austin, Jeff Mizel and such others as knew Morton Newsom, we will say he is superintending the Federal Housing project here and lives on a farm near here. He would appreciate hearing from any of you boys. Try it and see. Address, care of Edenfield-Newsom Elect., 517 Eighth Avenue South.

W. A. ("Izack") O'Connor attended meeting Wednesday night for the first time in months. He has been very sick and the boys were glad to see him about again.

Brother John Red, Sr., who has been sick for a long time, has received some disappointing news from the I. O., inasmuch as the records show he has had arrearages in the last 20 years and this keeps him from getting his pension. This is an unfortunate example of a Brother trusting his financial secretary and not getting and keeping a receipt for any money paid to a local union. Don't let anyone kid you into paying them any money for this I. B. E. W. without getting some kind of a receipt and then get an official receipt meeting night or find out why, if you have to write the I. O.

Suppose I stop this chatter and read this month's JOURNAL, which just came.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

At the time of this writing everyone is talking about the way in which the Supreme Court has reversed itself. In my opinion, they are admitting that they have been wrong in a number of their decisions and it seems that Roosevelt's plan should go over with a bang.

We are glad to know that the injunction was dissolved, permitting the cities of Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., to proceed and make preparations to use TVA power. I am sure the boys of these two cities are really feeling good over this new development.

At the last meeting of the Tri-Cities Central Labor Union it was unanimously decided that all crafts affiliated with the C. I. O. would be excluded from the central body. This has caused much criticism from several of the organizations which are trying to ride on both sides of the fence. It has been stated that 75 per cent of the Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers desire to stay with the American Federation of Labor and for that reason should not be excluded, but I am sure that no organization will be allowed to affiliate with the Tri-Cities Central Labor Union that is affiliated with the C. I. O.

We have selected our delegates to attend the Alabama State Federation of Labor; these delegates are: Joe M. Stutts, president; Lo Petree, secretary-business manager; W. A. Jones, recording secretary, and W. T. Jeter. At this convention we are ex-

pecting a show-down between the crafts organizations and the C. I. O., as William Mitch of the United Mine Workers, an official of the C. I. O., is president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor and it is generally believed that he will be forced to retire as president of this body. We are going down prepared for a real fight.

The crew working for the City of Florence on their municipal electric system is busy making preparations to change the system from 2,300 to 4,000 volts. The crew has been temporarily enlarged for a short period until the change over is completed. Installation of the distribution system of Sheffield, Ala., is getting under way by the contractors and is going to give some of our men who have been laid off an opportunity to get a few weeks work. This system is being built along side that of the Alabama Power Company and will be owned by the city through the sale of bonds that were sold to finance this project. This is a 100 per cent union job including the construction of office and warehouse. The city of Tuscumbia, completing the list of towns in the Tri-Cities, which are Florence, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia, is buying the Alabama Power System and is taking full and complete charge on April 1.

The dreams of these three towns have finally been realized. For more than 90 years these towns have fought to get Muscle Shoals developed to the point where they could get cheap electricity and since the TVA electric program has been on, more than 100 towns have been able to get this cheap current before the Tri-Cities, and yet we are within the sound of the mighty generators of Wilson Dam, which was completed in 1926.

The Muscle Shoals city distribution system is being rebuilt by the Boulogny Corporation, of Charlotte, N. C., and at the present time they are down because of a strike that was called by the electrical workers due to the fact that they are not paying the scale. This is a PWA project and the wage scale was set at \$1 per hour for journey-men linemen. They are using what they call second-class linemen at 75 cents on about 90 per cent of all the work. We do not know what the outcome of this strike will be.

On April 15 all of our agreements with contract shops will expire. These new agreements will be submitted asking for an increase of 12½ cents per hour, raising our scale in the Tri-Cities and surrounding territories to \$1.12½ per hour.

We are expecting a large number of our men to be laid off and we will have a surplus of good steel tower, distribution linemen, powerhouse and switchboard wiremen available and should anyone need first class men of this type, please contact the writer.

LO PETREE,

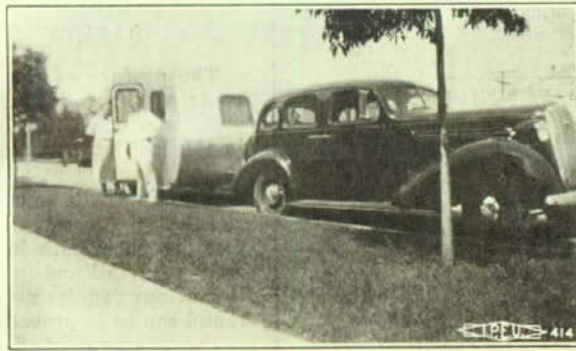
Secretary-Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Spring is here, at least the snow has disappeared from our streets. The energetic boys are polishing up their spades in preparation for planting their flowers and vegetables. A sure sign of spring down our street: A Scotch family has just thrown out its Christmas tree.

An item of real interest for everyone (come close and open wide your ears): On May 1 we get a 10-cent raise, making the magnificent sum of 75 cents per hour. Oh, my; oh, my! We must be good. Why be satisfied with \$70 per week when you can study electricity and earn from \$100 to \$200 per week? There will be lots of electricians from Montreal in heaven, because they tell us that if we are satisfied with little here below, we'll be rewarded in heaven. The only thing I hope is that the



MR. AND MRS. HALLIN AND THEIR TRAILER

Are We Stupid?

By FRANK W. HALLIN, I. O. Member

The writer, having lived near the Mississippi River during his youth, many times wondered why this father of waters was not permanently curbed. In 1912 one of the deep waterways conventions, which used to be held in some Mississippi Valley city each year, was held at Little Rock, Ark. Theodore Roosevelt attended and spoke in no uncertain terms of the necessity of permanently controlling this natural flood menace but nothing was done. Shortly after this convention I went to Panama and spent 23 years there, helping the government spend \$375,000,000 for the purpose of eliminating the necessity of maintaining two navies. Sad to relate the navy heads now think that it is necessary to have two navies anyhow so that there will be competition between them, etc.

Since 1912 we loaned and spent some \$24,000,000,000 of money in an attempt to save the world for something or other, and find it now with less liberty than before the war.

I saw appropriations of \$800,000,000 and \$640,000,000 for aircraft alone for the World War. This money spent gave our manufacturers a nice profit and, of course, that satisfies our idea of doing something, even in defense of an ideal; there has to be profit in it for someone.

A comprehensive plan for controlling all the feeder streams of the Mississippi River would have to be done by the federal government. Let's admit that work done by the government is not as efficient as that done by private firms who drive their labor for the purpose of making as large a profit as possible. What of it?

The Panama Canal was a creditable job done by the government. It was finished on time and within the estimate of cost and that is something that private engineering firms sometimes do not do. It was done under the worst kind of conditions, at a long distance from supplies of materials and men. Right here in the heart of America we have millions idle, we have factories for making all that we need to curb the Mississippi, and still we do nothing about it.

At least every several years the Mississippi goes on a rampage and wipes the farmers out and the losses run into the hundreds of millions. Doesn't it seem a little foolish that we don't do anything about it permanently? The money spent, even if a total loss, would at least result in a definite national improvement and that improvement would be in the United States, not in South American countries where we "invested" billions to build bridges and public improvements after which they have the improvements and we have the loss of our capital.

But Uncle Sam is now saving the world for capitalism and he feels that that is necessary even if we do have to write off enough losses in foreign loans to permanently improve several Mississippi Rivers. We do a creditable job at Panama and furthermore it has always paid its way in good times and bad, yet here in the heart of America we have a continually recurring sorrow like that of the Yangtze-Kiang River of China. At Panama there were no selfish interests to impede the work. Here in America we evidently step on our own feet and can get nowhere. Be it said to our eternal shame, that China sent us donations for the Mississippi flood sufferers in the year of our Lord 1937.

2-inch pipe will be bent the right shape and the wires all pulled in when I get there. Can you imagine Jack Lunn bending pipe with a golden hickey?

Getting down to earth, do you realize that we are in the electrical business for money, the very same as your employers? The more you get, the better you live. Don't have an inferiority complex. As skilled men we should at least be getting \$1.50 per hour, but this can only be got by organization. You can't get higher wages by kissing a rabbit's foot. As a rule, we get only what we deserve. It has been said that if we want anything badly enough and are determined to get it, it becomes ours in the end. Let's get together, keep together. There's strength in numbers.

Would you attack a beehive? No, sir; they're organized!

GEORGE HILL.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I noticed that in the article that I had in last month, there was an omission in that the state of Louisiana was not mentioned. I beg to advise that there are four members of Local No. 130 here at the neon school.

Well, the school has been extended for two weeks and we have only 30 left in the class.

Since my last letter we were able to obtain the services of Brother Earl Cormack, of St. Louis, Mo., as the other instructor and it was a splendid addition to the class.

Brother Cormack has a knack of his own for getting the Brother students out of their troubles and we are all deeply grateful to him. He is a splendid fellow and liked by all.

He has been of wonderful assistance to Brother Rieman and due to his coming we have a great deal more personal instruction than Brother Rieman could possibly have given us with all the other things that he had to do.

I cannot understand why the photos of the class room were not published, and sincerely hope that they will be in this issue of the WORKER.

[Editor's note: A large picture of the class was published in the March JOURNAL, but space limitations did not permit use of the other two pictures.]

By the time this month's issue goes to press the neon class will be over and I want to express to all who made it possible our hearty thanks. It has been a splendid class, a good experience, and we have met some Brothers that we are glad to know, and last, but not least, we feel that we have met and like our instructors. I want to give a toast to Brother O. A. Rieman and Brother Earl Cormack, good instructors and good fellows, and we all like them both.

We sincerely hope that this training will mean a lot of success to all the Brothers who have attended the class, even if they never work at this part of the trade they will have had a wonderful experience.

To the University of Florida we wish to extend our thanks. I understand that they only deal with organized labor in the craft classes.

To Brother Barker and the I. O., we thank them all. As to my own personal feelings, I have met some Brothers that I am glad to shake their hand, and sorry to say goodbye to when the class closes Saturday, April 10, and to all of them, I wish success in this new field.

I want to give the WORKER a few highlights on the recent convention of the Georgia Federation.

First, I want to say that Local 613 feels highly honored at having its business manager elected to the office of secretary and treasurer. Brother Rufus Johnson has been a member of this local for the past 13 years and was very active in organization work. He was made business manager about four years ago and has been a tireless worker for the electrical worker and the labor movement. Since his election we have made more progress than ever before. He is not only liked by the members of all local unions here, but by everyone that knows him.

At the convention there were 200 delegates registered, and 138 of these voted for the Georgia Federation to continue as it always had.

It is with deep regret we mention that a few of the electrical workers have forgotten what our organization stands for and that a dual organization cannot be accepted by those who realize what it means. We hope that it will not be long before all will be all right.

We of the electrical workers are going on with the International Office and feel that we are right. If not, the International should advise us. Until they do, we will continue as we always have, loyal to the I. O.

There have been some things published that were misleading and I trust that everyone understands how we feel.

The electrical worker has gone far in the past few months and the writer trusts we will continue to do so.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 625, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Editor:

Labor developments are taking place in Eastern Canada, along with the rest of the country. Nova Scotia has been held back by partisan politics and unorganized labor. Wages in many cases are far below those required by adequate living standards and much dissatisfaction exists among the workers.

Various parts of this province are organizing, new unions are coming up where none have ever existed before and the fires of labor independence are being thus lighted in various locations.

The local government, in one of its last acts in session, passed a bill dealing with the rights of labor. It is now made legal to form a union anywhere in Nova Scotia and penalties are provided to be applied against any employer or company that in any way endeavors to prevent men from organizing for the purpose of collective bargaining. This puts Nova Scotia ahead of some of the other provinces in this respect. Labor had to put up a stiff fight to have this bill passed, but its benefit should be far reaching. This should prevent our local governments from interfering with organization, as is being done and threatened in Ontario.

The C. I. O. has been busy in this province likewise and has organized the steel workers in various places. There is also plenty of chance for them to organize some of the smaller industries. The C. I. O. in a place like this can organize many of our industries, lumber, etc., without interfering with the A. F. of L. as the trades have no members in many of the industrial groups.

Our sister Local B-1030, I. B. E. W., Halifax, involving the telephone workers, is advancing in membership and they expect to have near 100 per cent in a few months. Brother Sullivan, president of this local, is a worker and besides working for his local is on the organizing committee of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council. The manager of the telephone company notified the men some time ago they could join the union if they liked, but he would never recognize them. Nice, sociable employers we have in the East. The labor bill should aid the union in getting the desired recognition when they have the necessary strength to demand it. We are looking for a great increase in labor strength and power during the coming summer, with improved conditions for the worker. Difficulties may be experienced in some districts due to the long despotic rule of entrenched interests and also to the size of many financial interests that have control of even the smaller plants. Today it is only necessary to trace the connection of even the smallest concerns to find in most cases that the real owners are finance companies, banks or large securities companies, and usually a combination of such.

The fight must go on, the power of the financial interests must be curbed and the conditions of the workers must be improved, and only the workers themselves can do this.

C. VAN BUSKIRK,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Just a few more lines from me to you. The Supreme Court issue, labor laws, seem to be the main topics of discussion at the present time, and I might add the word courage. We all should back our President to the limit on the Supreme Court issue. It is of vital importance that we do this, as you are very well acquainted with the

efficiency of this branch of our government. Write your Senator and have your friends do likewise in the support of the President.

Labor laws, yes, thank goodness, we are beginning to go places and it will be only a matter of time before the fruits of those laws will prove their worth. Courage, my friends; we need lots of this. "The world hates a coward" has come to be a slang phrase, but it embodies truth. Cowardice, moreover, doesn't pay. Courage, justified courage, does. What in Roosevelt captivates the populace? Is it not his fearlessness, his outspokenness, his detestation of pussy-footing, his scorn of mollicoddles? Men who have done big things are those who were not afraid to attempt to breast opposition, who were not afraid to risk failure in order to gain success. The timid prefer to keep close to shore, to stick to well-trodden paths, to make sure of earning \$20 rather than running a risk in an effort to earn \$520. My friends, I am pleading with you to write your Senators; it will be beneficial to you as well as the generations to come. We are making history now, as well as the finest nation in the world to live in. Yours for a finer, better and larger I. B. E. W.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., ZONE B, DANVILLE AND CHAMPAIGN DIVISION

Editor:

So very much has happened here in Danville and Champaign since my last writing, that it is hard to get it all down in one article. Organization at the I. P. L. properties here has grown so big that even now we have all but three employees in the folds of our organization. Wholesale layoffs were pulled here in the service, line and meter departments about a month ago, with about 12 men getting the gate, but we hope to have them back to work in the near future.

With so much razzle dazzle talk in the papers about sit-down strikes, Supreme Court changes and all that, it seems as if labor is having a busy time in keeping up with things these days. Now that election is near for the two towns this local covers, we find that a very good friend of ours is running for mayor of Urbana, in the person of John Gray. Those who read these communications will remember him as the seventh man on our arbitration board who so very fearlessly gave his decisions, a great many in favor of our Brothers, and who very generously set up wages for this group, which is rapidly nearing the set-up that exists in other properties of the Illinois Power and Light Co. John Gray gave a very interesting talk at one of our meetings two weeks ago, in which he told of his experiences concerning unions, and the fighting of these unions by large companies, telling of the effect that these happenings had on his life from the time he was a boy up till now. Mayor Gray has his past experience to account for his honest compassion and good feeling towards union men and this, no doubt, shaped his decisions in the past controversy to an end that the decisions were the fairest I have ever heard of. We are all pulling for John Gray and predict he will be elected mayor easily.

It will soon be vacation time and with the new rates of pay we should be able to enjoy a real outing this summer. You know the last two years a lot of us union men were gyped out of our vacation, but the company had to pay us for them so I guess we will all get one this year.

Wages in general around here have gone up with the carpenters, bricklayers, and other building trades boosting their rates from 25 to 45 cents per hour.

We are now attempting a closed shop so I hope to give you news of this at my next writing.
H. L. HUGHES.

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Editor:

How many of you have given due consideration of the "not new" plague that is engulfing the entire United States? The only difficulty we have is that we do not have a "sure cure" for this trouble. By trouble I mean automobile accidents, very numerous nowadays.

Brothers, we are numerous enough that if we would each do our part, we could greatly decrease the number of accidents and thus reduce the mortality rate and the injury rate here in our own country.

You know, we are called a civilized country, our very wealthy United States. But I wonder! We are killing at least one person every 15 minutes in the day, and it seems that only public safety people are doing anything about it, and they must have co-operation if they are to succeed. Boy, if some foreign power would kill a very small percentage of the people of our country as we are doing daily, we would rise up in arms.

Yet when we have lectures, pictures, radio talks, etc., we say to ourselves: "Oh, they're talking through their hats," or "He doesn't mean me." But it does mean us.

Oh, I know I'm no angel, and I have had my moments of weakness when it comes to driving. But I try, and I am going to continue trying, to do all I can to decrease automobile accidents.

It's hard to write all of this down as fast as it flashes through my mind, and I may wander a bit, but I'm gonna yell. So stick with me, Brothers.

We all know that automobile manufacturers are building their cars as safe as their engineering departments know how to build them, and we know that highway departments consider the safety element when they plan and engineer the building of our modern highways. So what does that leave us? Carelessness, of course. And it is carelessness. There is no way around it.

Manufacturers put horsepower under the hoods and we, the drivers, put a heavy foot on the accelerator. That is a drastic combination to throw at the public. We drive when we're sleepy, when we're mad, when we've been drinking, when we are in ill health, etc., and by that we do this:

We not only endanger ourselves, but perhaps and not unlikely, we will kill someone, an innocent person. His life is snuffed out or he is maimed for life, horribly disfigured. A family left, maybe, destitute. It doesn't do much good to the bereaved family to swear off after we have killed a loved one. Do it now. Remember the saying, "One kiss on warm lips is better than two on a cold brow."

It is deplorable to think that we cannot reduce accidents. Some of you Brothers are fortunate that you live in a state that requires a driver's license, and it can be revoked by the state if one is not fit to drive, or if one violates the laws. But isn't it pitiful to turn some person loose on the public, when this same person has violated laws of state and humanity, killed or injured someone due to his carelessness? Safety engineers say that no accident is unavoidable. And they are right. Something goes wrong somewhere, and 75 per cent of the time it is the driver.

If we of the Brotherhood only had the powers vested in public officers to make arrests, hear cases and pass judgment we could do a lot to reduce accidents. But we cannot, so let us do the next best thing. Let us all drive carefully and safely. Let

us tell everyone the penalty passed on to the people when a thoughtless person climbs behind the wheel. Let us persuade, beg, intimidate everyone to drive safely. If possible, take them to the morgue to see the victims of carelessness laid out on cold stone, lifeless and grey. Take them to the hospitals to see our fellow being, horribly maimed and disfigured for life. Go to some of the homes and see for yourselves the conditions caused by carelessness.

I know that if we do this we can do our part in reducing accidents. I personally have been present at the scene of several devastating accidents. It isn't a pleasant sight to see.

I sincerely hope all Brothers will take this as it is intended, for no criticism was meant.
HAROLD M. HANON.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Fascism Over Ontario

Editor:

Trade unionists in the United States would do well to keep an observant eye upon the recent strike developments in the province of Ontario. Twelve days ago 3,700 General Motors employees of the city of Oshawa went out on strike. The technique of the "sit-down" was not adopted, but a very effective picket was set up and the production line ceased to move. Wise tactics even permitted complete parts to be shipped out and the strike activities were studiously kept within the law.

Notwithstanding the admirable observance of law and order on the part of the strikers, Premier Hepburn, head of the Liberal government of the province, immediately aligned himself and the majority of his cabinet with the General Motors Corporation in the struggle, allowed himself to be photographed with its leading executives, and entered into active participation in the struggle on the side of the corporation. Notwithstanding that there had been no breach of law and order, the premier telegraphed to Ottawa to have a detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police sent down to Toronto, there to remain in readiness to be sent to Oshawa, only a few miles distant, in case of need. He inveighed against the leaders of the strike, accusing them of being communists and foreign agitators who should be sent packing back home across the line.

As a result of the turbulent premier's unreasonable, biased, and hasty actions, two of his most enlightened cabinet ministers plainly indicated their lack of sympathy with his conduct, and from these Mr. Hepburn demanded and received resignations from the government. As if the comedy, or tragedy of errors were not yet complete, the temperamental premier took umbrage at the manifest lack of sympathy the federal government was showing, and shipped back the R. C. M. P.s to Ottawa and declared he was going to set up his own little provincial army of 400 men to cope with any dangerous situation which might be threatened by the recalcitrant strikers at Oshawa.

Meanwhile the Globe and Mail, erstwhile Liberal newspaper, and now owned by a millionaire mine owner, apparently seeking to become a Canadian imitation of the Hearst press, whole-heartedly supports Hepburn. Two-column front-page editorials are daily devoted to the situation. Choice bits of this editorial rabies are as follows:

April 10, 1937—"Had the authorities in the States not been spineless, vote-snatchers, and had the Roosevelt administration been less fearful of hurting the feelings of Lewis with a growing army of electors in front of him, the country would have been spared the ignominy of trampled authority and mocked courts."

April 13, 1937—"If a settlement is made in Detroit which throws Oshawa employees into the maws of the Lewis organization and introduces into Canada an industrial union which has shown utter disregard for law and order, the entire social fabric of the Dominion may become involved."

Now our resourceful Mr. Hepburn threatens the trade unions with restrictive legislation. He is reported in the Toronto Daily Star of April 19, 1937, to have said:

"The interest of Lewis is in the fees he gets out of the pay envelopes of the men. If we required international organizations to take out a license before they can collect fees to go across the line we could stop payment of these fees in the case of an organization identified with illegal methods. Stop payment of the fees of Canadian workers to Lewis, he will lose interest in Canadian labor and industrial problems."

There is some evidence, however, that the public is growing tired of the mad-hatter utterances of both Mr. Hepburn and of the Globe and Mail. A dispatch from Ottawa appearing today in the Windsor Daily Star, April 20, 1937, says:

"While the criticism is not voiced openly, it is nevertheless a fact that the federal authorities are becoming distinctly uneasy concerning the influences surrounding Mr. Hepburn as the dispute continues. The interest which the millionaire mine owners of Northern Ontario are displaying is viewed with particular concern as an interest which is not conducive to a reasonable settlement, but which amply explains the uncompromising stand which the Toronto Globe and Mail has taken and warm approval given by it to the week-end exhibition of the premier which Ottawa finds so difficult to understand or justify."

It is clear to all reasonable people that the Oshawa strike has not been engineered by communists. The fact that large numbers of the strikers are war veterans gives the lie to that canard. Nor do public or strikers take much stock in the argument against the international unions when only recently in this community international funds were brought over from Detroit in the sum of \$1,000 to provide bail for a workman arrested during participation in the Kelsey Wheel strike here some weeks ago. Plenty such instances of necessary mutual help could easily be multiplied. The fact is, trade unionists everywhere are reaching the same conclusion that they must be organized upon just as powerful and international a scale as the mammoth industrial groups with whom they must negotiate from time to time. Nor is the public much impressed with the argument that organizers from the United States representing international trade unions are "foreign agitators" and "racketeers" who are stirring up Canadian workers. Sensible Canadians cannot see why there should not be international unions when General Motors itself carries on business here as an international corporation.

As a matter of fact, many Canadians are wondering whether or not the victor of labor at the polls in the United States last November has not made some of the industrial leaders in the United States hopeful that they might see preserved in Canada a good deal of labor disorganization and disunity. In this way their sweatshop activities now proving unwelcome in the United States they may as well entertain the hope of finding a field for them here. It is hardly conceivable, however, that Canadian workmen will prove so dull as to permit this country to become the sweatshop of America.

The situation at Oshawa, however, is sufficiently symptomatic and serious to serve as a warning to be well heeded, that, while

preserving a proper loyalty to our affiliations, trade unionists should close their ranks in order the better to prepare for any eventuality. Certainly we should postpone all internal and family differences of opinion until the major issues with industry, which is growing more frightened and desperate, are satisfactorily settled. Certainly, also, it will tend to increase labor's strength if there is the fullest kind of co-operation, understanding and mutual assistance between all units of labor on both sides of the border.

W. J. COLSON,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.
Editor:

Since our last writing Local Union No. 953 now has 314 members and they are still coming in. The officers of our local at present are: President, L. Preston; financial secretary, M. Anderson; recording secretary, E. Mercier; treasurer, P. De Moe; first inspector, E. Pacholke. Our executive board members are President C. Blum and Secretary H. Brown. Members on this board are C. Blum, dispatchers; H. Brown, warehouse; A. Solberger, metermen; E. Wagoner, high line patrolmen; E. Holmes, gas plant; P. Landon, Wisconsin hydro; T. O. Gara, Rice Lake district; A. Emerson, Thorpe, east end; E. Smithers, Cedar Falls hydro. I think I have this right. If not, please notify me, because we stand to be corrected any time.

Our Honorable V. P. Boyle was in Eau Claire last week, Tuesday, April 13, in regards to our agreement with N. S. Pr. Co. Don't get excited, this will be o. k. in time. The inside wiremen held a meeting to straighten out a few things that were not clear. Our president appointed a nominating committee for the election of officers, Brothers Roach, Davis and Gickling. Old and new members can be nominated. Go to it, you two Bills.

We have a new radio station in Eau Claire; call letters WEAU; 1,050 kilocycles or 285.7 meters. They are on the air from 6:45 a. m. to sunset.

I went to Elmwood, Wis., this week and things seem to be pretty good over there, so Local 928 must be doing a good job. Red Wing and La Crosse, don't forget I asked you about a press secretary. Get one and let us see your locals represented in the JOURNAL.

Getting back to our home town, the boys seem to be getting along pretty fair. As you know, some of them keep crabbing all the time and sometimes that's what makes the world go round and round. I wander through the different departments looking for news, but they all want to know what is new. Well, we will leave that to our President.

All the members seem to have something on their mind but are afraid to say anything. Well, boys, let her loose. But up at the local meeting let's go! What say? There is some news at this date that I can not write about at present. The distribution crew plays high, low, jack and the during noon hour and Brother Pacholke always has a smile on his face. I wonder why? How about it, Ed?

MR. BUZZER.

L. U. NO. 1105, NEWARK, OHIO
Editor:

Labor was already 50,000 years old when capital was born. When primitive man produced more tanned furs than he needed and used this surplus in exchange with his neighbor for something he did need, he then became a capitalist, by virtue of having a surplus. But profit was not yet. Profit was born of insufficiency.

The hunter, through some misfortune, had not a bow and quiver of arrows, went to a bow-maker and said, "Loan me a bow and some arrows, and for the use of these I will pay you in meat." (I imagine the bow-maker did a little talking before an agreement was reached.) Well, the hunter was successful and returned the bow and arrows and a portion of the kill—the meat being a profit to the bow-maker.

Why all this argument and talk—talk about capital and labor?

Everything in this world and even the world itself has been brought about by the expenditure of labor.

The demand for commerce is the result of the demand of the worker for comfort and security.

So then as labor creates the wealth of a country, it should then see to it that that wealth is properly administered by those who constitute our governing bodies.

There are only two great classes of people who uplift and push forward human progress, they are the producer and consumer. The jobber, broker and wholesaler in my estimation are unnecessary—just floaters on the line, taking unjust profits from the flow of commerce.

Good healthy prosperity is the result of there being only one profit—gathered in from the labor of production. The surpluses of production should be handled by govern-

ment control. Why should the real creators of wealth and of nations be placed at the mercy of men who juggle commodities that they may gain fat profits, who agitate hatred among nations and who are traitors to the human race?

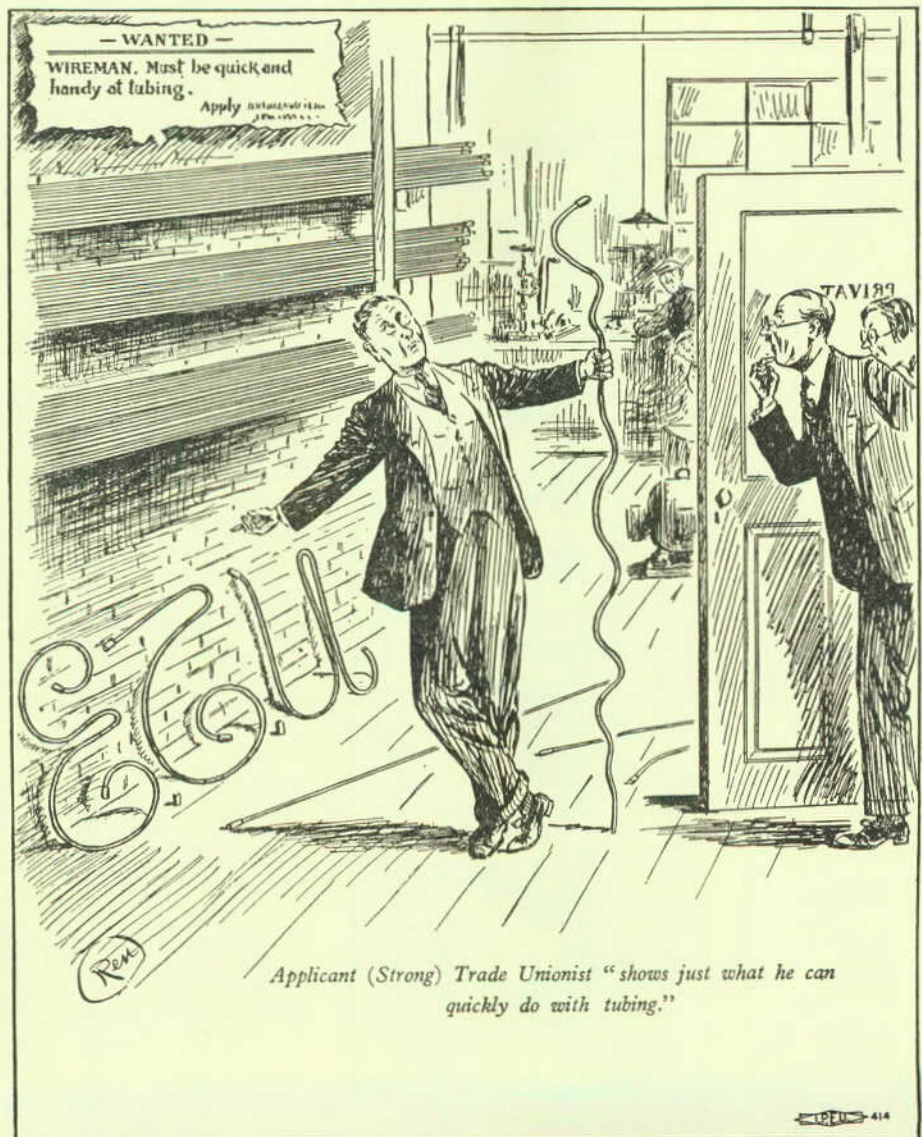
The early Rooseveltian administration was on the right track when they instituted crop control, but were confused about where to place the word control. When people were so hungry in those days, crop production should have been encouraged and increased. Control and regulation should then and now be placed on those who distribute crop products to suit their fancies.

I have read a great deal about the poverty of agricultural workers of the South, where cotton used to be king and how he has reduced the Southern farmers to the same conditions that exist in other countries where cotton is raised.

It seems to me it would be much better for the South if it raised high priced cotton, if only enough for ourselves here in the United States and not try to compete with low-wage-raised cotton in other countries. Competition can sometimes reach a point where it destroys itself.

Read pages 156 and 157, April WORKER, and imagine a Supreme Court Justice taking an illegal shot at a lowly duck.

G. E. JACKSON.



Applicant (Strong) Trade Unionist "shows just what he can quickly do with tubing."



IN MEMORIAM


N. H. Estelle, L. U. No. 125*Initiated July 31, 1925*

Regretfully, Local Union No. 125 must record the passing onward of a valued member, and we make the final entry on the card of Brother N. H. Estelle.

We extend to those who most sadly miss him the heartfelt depth of sympathy that only comes from having known and shared the loss of the one held dear.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days, and this tribute to the memory of Brother Estelle shall be spread upon the minutes of this meeting. Copies also shall be sent to his bereaved loved ones, and to our Journal for publication.

F. O. EHELEBE,
C. H. LAUDERBACK,
O. S. SMITH,
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in regular meeting assembled this ninth day of April, 1937.

Herbert Bennett, L. U. No. 724*Initiated September 30, 1913*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 724, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Herbert Bennett, a former business manager of this local union and a close associate with many of us for many years.

It is with more than the customary feeling of fraternity that we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family, for we, too, have lost a true and loyal friend, and we sorrow with them.

In memory of Brother Bennett, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. A copy shall be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN CHICKERING,
R. A. HARTIGAN,
F. W. CUMMINGS,
Committee.

Frank P. Speed, L. U. No. 22*Initiated October 11, 1918*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 22, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Frank P. Speed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

A. CRONMEYER,
L. WILLIAMS,
L. KREJCI,
Committee.

Percy T. Hayes, L. U. No. 481*Initiated January 2, 1918*

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 481, record the passing of Brother Percy T. Hayes, on April 16, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Percy T. Hayes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN WOLFANGER,
JOHN TOUMEY,
JOHN BERTRAM,
WM. BRENNAN,
W. STARKEY,
Executive Board.

Basil Farmer, L. U. No. 731*Initiated January 6, 1918*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 731, I. B. E. W., learned of the untimely death of Brother Basil Farmer, March 18, 1937, near Columbus, Kansas.

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local; that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

K. J. MICKNAL,
ALBERT SANDSTROM,
L. D. DESSIN,
Committee.

Albert E. Oliver, L. U. No. 570*Initiated July 26, 1923*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 570, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Albert E. Oliver; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. B. BARR,
CHARLES WILLIAM EGGLESTON,
Committee.

William Bridgwood, L. U. No. 223*Reinitiated October 28, 1936*

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, as Brother members of Local No. 223, mourn the loss of one of our members, Brother William Bridgwood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JAMES E. FLYNN,
ROBERT W. HOLTON,
Committee.

R. P. Congdon, L. U. No. 919*Initiated May 14, 1915*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 919, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Roland P. Congdon, whose death occurred on March 11, 1937, at Knoxville, Tenn.; and

Whereas the absence of his friendly fellowship and cheerful nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and children, father and mother, our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a devoted husband, a loving father, and son; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. J. BURRELL,
T. H. PETERS,
Committee.

Post F. Wichart, L. U. No. 735*Initiated September 9, 1918*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 735, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mark down the passing of our Brother, Post F. Wichart, who departed from this life March 3, 1937, after an extended illness.

Brother Wichart was a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood, one of our esteemed officers for many years, and a finished and versatile mechanic. We feel his loss not only in that he is gone from among us, but that in his death our Brotherhood has lost a member who was expert and foremost in his trade.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family to whom we send a copy of this tribute.

Be it Resolved, therefore, That we publish this tribute in our Journal, record it in our minutes, and drape our charter in memoriam.

A. F. KELLEY,
B. I. BRUMM,
W. F. WALES,
Committee.

Matthew L. Cauble, L. U. No. 312*Initiated December 2, 1918*

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our Brother, Matthew L. Cauble, who passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 312, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to the bereaved members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. A. FINK,
M. M. MASK,
A. T. SWEET,
Committee.

Delmar Fowler, L. U. No. 1*Initiated October 4, 1927*

Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother Delmar Fowler, who passed on March 21, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 1.

M. McFARLAND,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
Committee.

J. N. Hand, L. U. No. 558*Initiated October 13, 1936*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, J. N. Hand; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hand Local Union No. 558 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 558 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 558 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in this, 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, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 558 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

L. PETRIE,
D. L. STALEY,
L. U. No. 835,
J. H. KNIGHT,
Committee.

Frank Randall, L. U. No. 494*Initiated September 6, 1934*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Frank Randall, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local No. 494 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
E. J. FRANSING,
THEO. J. LaCHAPELLE,
EMIL YOUNG,
Sick Committee.

Jefferson Brown, L. U. No. 1*Initiated February 13, 1917*

Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother Jeff. Brown, who passed on, March 25, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 1.

M. McFARLAND,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
Committee.

Ollie Stewart, L. U. No. 17

Initiated September 20, 1916

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Ollie Stewart, who passed away on March 18, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed and worthy Brother.

BERT ROBINSON,
JOHN J. SCHOLZ,
H. CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

Herman Krieger, L. U. No. 713

Initiated April 7, 1910

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, as Brother members of Local No. 713, mourn the loss of one of our members, Brother Herman Krieger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. F. SCHILT,
GEORGE DOERR,
A. H. NAESSENS,
Committee.

Peter Hovis, L. U. No. 39

Initiated December 19, 1912

Whereas our Divine Lord, in His infinite wisdom, has called to His heavenly domain our beloved Brother, Peter Hovis, who departed this life on April 19, 1937.

Local No. 39 has lost a most loyal and staunch Brother. He was a ready and willing servant to his local. Brother Hovis was one of the organizers of Local No. 38 when the linemen and wiremen were together. It was known as a mixed local, subsequently when Cuyahoga Telephone Company was organized in Cleveland, and when great numbers of linemen came to work for the independent company, they (the linemen) applied for a charter for themselves, which is now Local No. 39. Brother Hovis was also a charter member and has worked consistently for the advancement of his local and for the promulgation of the labor movement.

Brother Hovis was known to his many friends and his associates by his kind and genial character, he endeared himself to us all, and it is a source of great sorrow to us to record his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That in our grief our local extends to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and that our charter be draped for 30 days as our tribute to him, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and to be recorded in our minutes.

JOHN A. MOORE,
WILLIAM McCARTY,
WILLIAM CHASE,
Committee.

George McLeod, L. U. No. 104

Initiated January 8, 1919

Whereas we deeply regret the loss of our loyal and faithful Brother George McLeod, whom the Almighty Father has called from our midst; and

Whereas his presence at our meeting will be greatly missed by all the Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that copy be spread upon our minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. W. SHIVVERS,
H. N. FITZGERALD,
Committee.

A. B. Adams, L. U. No. 117

Initiated December 1, 1901

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 117, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, A. B. Adams.

We have lost in the death of Brother Adams one of our true and devoted members.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. ACKERMAN,
F. J. SCHUMACHER,
Committee.

James Connell, L. U. No. 195

Initiated August 1, 1910

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Connell, who passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved children our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary.

Freeman Nutt, L. U. No. 885

Initiated June 1, 1933

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering, our dearly beloved Brother, Freeman Nutt; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, also a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

HAROLD HOEFT,
JULIUS MICKOW,
CARL OPSAHL,
Committee.

Frank Vermilya, L. U. No. 211

Initiated April 11, 1921

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and loyal Brother, Frank Vermilya; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

D. C. BACH,
BERT CHAMBERS,
OTTO ECKLUND,
Committee.

William Ulmer, L. U. No. 211

Initiated October 29, 1907

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of this local union, record the passing to the great beyond of our Brother, William Ulmer, who had he lived until next October, would have been a member of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 30 years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

D. C. BACH,
BERT CHAMBERS,
OTTO ECKLUND,
Committee.

Thomas A. Butler, L. U. No. 723

Initiated October 10, 1933

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst a young, lovable, sincere Brother, Tom Butler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; also spread a copy on our minutes for permanent record and appreciation, and send a copy to our official Journal.

VIRGIL ANDERSON,
HARRY SLOAN,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1 INCLUDING APRIL 30, 1937

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
I. O.	Harry E. Abbott	\$1,000.00
919	R. P. Congdon	1,000.00
574	Charles G. Boyd	1,000.00
500	M. E. Davis	1,000.00
I. O.	F. Mulvauer	1,000.00
1	J. L. Brown	1,000.00
9	T. P. Maloney	1,000.00
68	S. S. Stone	1,000.00
3	Ignac Martinkovic	475.00
117	A. B. Adams	1,000.00
304	H. F. Lacey	650.00
I. O.	James P. Merrilees	1,000.00
I. O.	D. L. Bernard	1,000.00
134	H. E. Hasse	1,000.00
529	G. H. Armitage	1,000.00
731	William B. Farmer	300.00
122	F. C. Koefeldt	300.00
134	S. N. Pine	1,000.00
211	F. Vermilya	1,000.00
5	E. E. King	1,000.00
I. O.	C. W. Handley	1,000.00
446	L. A. DeMarchi	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
125	N. H. Estelle	1,000.00
735	P. Wickert	1,000.00
570	A. E. Oliver	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. Schallert	1,000.00
I. O.	J. W. Stanley	1,000.00
211	W. H. Ulmer	1,000.00
852	A. L. Worthy	475.00
I. O.	George B. Walker	1,000.00
I. O.	Moses Luka	1,000.00
3	William J. Carman	1,000.00
817	William Hannon	300.00
193	T. J. Calhoun	1,000.00
I. O.	John McDonald	1,000.00
166	C. F. Dickson	1,000.00
607	F. A. Dennen	1,000.00
481	P. T. Hayes	1,000.00
I. O.	D. Morrisey	1,000.00
I. O.	J. W. Hinton	500.00
134	C. Morrison	1,000.00
618	J. Greguras	475.00
39	P. P. Hovis	1,000.00
I. O.	John D. McLellan	1,000.00
9	D. P. Callahan	1,000.00
195	J. H. Connell	1,000.00
64	Morris Goldlust	1,000.00
164	Charles H. Fraleigh	1,000.00
574	William A. Greenawalt	1,000.00
3	H. Zielke	1,000.00
I. O.	A. G. Barleon	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. Muller, Sr.	1,000.00
312	M. L. Cauble	150.00
134	F. Tyrakowski	150.00
Total		\$47,789.58



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. **\$2.00**

PROGRESS IN GROWTH, A LABOR FORMULA

(Continued from page 203)

the textile industry produces, then of course, the textile industry must suffer. Therefore, in finding a solution for this problem as it particularly affects the textile industry, we find we are irresistibly forced to the consideration of the related problem of all lines of industry.

Now you will pardon me if in conclusion I refer to the very important part which the great organization I represent for the moment played in the development of the International Labour Organization. In November, 1914, immediately after the war broke out the American Federation of Labor, at a convention held in the city of Philadelphia, adopted a resolution recommending that when the war had been concluded the workers should meet in the same country and town where the peace conference was to be held in order to reestablish fraternal relations between the workers of the world, to devise means and ways to protect their interests and thus contribute to laying the foundations of a more lasting peace. My distinguished predecessor, the great Samuel Gompers, not only initiated the idea but played a prominent part in giving practical expression to it, for he was chairman of the committee which drafted the constitution of the International Labour Organization.

On many occasions Mr. Gompers declared his views on the importance of the International Labour Organization from the workers' point of view. Samuel Gompers did not, of course, regard the constitution of the International Labor Organization as perfect, but held that it was to the everlasting credit of America that the thought of American labor should be the guiding principle expressed throughout the whole of the constitution. American labor, he claimed, wrought the heart and soul into the constitution. I know that I can with perfect propriety and without transgressing upon the time of this very important conference make this reference to the highly important part which my distinguished predecessor and the American Federation of Labor played in the creation and development of the International Labour Organization.

In conclusion may I ask the workers from all the countries throughout the world represented in this conference to carry back to their comrades, the workers, the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor and the workers of this great United States of America. I join with the distinguished Secretary of Labor, speaking for the government, in extending to you my congratulations upon the achievement realized here. I hope you will carry back to your homes the most pleasant memory of a delightful visit spent with us.

AMERICAN WORKERS WATCH I. L. O. AT WORK

(Continued from page 202)

social conditions in the textile manufacturing industry. * * *

"Some divergencies of opinion, and of emphasis, appeared in the formulation of methods for expanding purchasing power. Workers' delegates maintained that the best formula for expanding purchasing power was to raise wages and increase labor earnings. They argue that wages were only a small share of the total costs of production in textile manufacturing, so that the resulting cost increases, if any, would be moderate. They further argued that the limits of improved efficiency and productivity in textile manufacturing were far from reached, so that considerable possibilities still remained for raising wages without advancing manufacturing costs. At the same time, the workers' spokesmen maintained that a general leveling up of wages would so augment the consumption of textile goods the world over as to permit manufacturers to benefit from the economies of large scale production, making full use of the productive facilities now idle because of insufficient demand.

"It was also recognized, for example, that improvement in labor efficiency, where such improvement was possible, would go a long way toward offsetting the price-raising effects of higher labor standards. In connection with this point, special references were made to the increase in labor and machine productivity which had taken place since the war in various branches of the industry and in various countries. * * *

"While the workers' spokesmen stressed the idea that enlarged purchasing power resulting in an expanding consumption of textiles would help to lower prices, the majority of the employers' spokesmen were inclined to stress the curtailed employment and diminished purchasing power which might result from further rationalization in textile manufacturing. * * *

"At the same time the spokesmen of the various interests involved found themselves in substantial agreement on several methods by which purchasing power could be augmented through price readjustments. * * *

"The reasons underlying experiments both in the United States and in Great Britain for curtailing capacity temporarily were explained in some detail to the conference and to the committee. It was put to the conference and to the committee that the United States textile codes under the National Industrial Recovery Act aimed at achieving a controlled rate of growth so that no region could develop its own sales by virtue of undercutting labor standards of other regions. * * *

"An orderly expansion of the textile industry, however, was held to depend upon an orderly development of international trade in textiles."

SOCIAL

"The discussion on this subject revealed a striking consensus of opinion among government, employers' and workers' representatives as to the necessity and value of collective negotiation and agreement concerning conditions of employment. It also evoked a number of valuable expressions

of opinion, based on practical experience, as to the desirability of reinforcing the system of collective negotiation and agreement by the intervention of the state. By a happy coincidence, this discussion took place on the very day when in the United States the Supreme Court gave judgment upholding in five cases the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and when in Great Britain, an order of the minister of labor came into force giving compulsory legal effect, under the Cotton Manufacturing (temporary provisions) Act, 1934, to voluntary agreements entered into by the employers' and workers' organizations in a section of the British cotton industry. This coincidence emphasized the practical character of the discussion.

"Spokesmen representing not only workers' organizations but also both the employers and the governments of three such important textile producing countries as Great Britain, France and Belgium, all paid tribute to the value, as a means of securing stability, good relations and progressively better conditions in the industry, of free organization on both sides and the conclusion of collective agreements after negotiation on a basis of equality and mutual respect between the employers' and workers' organizations. * * *

"To secure durable equality in competitive conditions, legislative action is often necessary. On the national field, regulation by the method of legislation, therefore, offers a greater degree of security, but from the international point of view, even legislation by itself is not a sufficient guarantee. Legislation can be repealed unless there is some guarantee of its continuance. Such a safeguard is afforded by the ratification of international labor conventions. * * *

"Collective agreements are of special importance in the regulation of matters which are not yet dealt with by legislation and may and do serve as a very useful preparation for future legislation. They may also be of great utility in the working out and application of the detailed execution of legislation, subject to and within the general limits laid down by the law. * * *

"The first statement, submitted on behalf of the employers' delegate of the United States, concerned costs in a typical undertaking during a six-year period in which working hours were 55 a week and during the last three years since hours were reduced to 40 a week. It was pointed out that the reduction of hours had facilitated a change-over from a single shift to a two-shift system of working and that the latter system has now become fairly general in the United States. * * *

"The workers' members of the committee regarded the experience of the United States as a confirmation of their view that the reduction of the working week was both practicable and desirable. * * *

"The spokesmen of the employers of other countries were not prepared to accept the experience of the United States as conclusive. It was argued that the data given showed that a 27 per cent reduction in hours of work resulted in an increase of only 10 per cent in the number of workers employed to secure the same output, and that the results would be even less if the comparison was made between the 48-hour week and the 40-hour week instead of between the 55-hour week and the 40-hour week. * * *

"As regards wages, if the intentions of those who advocate the shorter working week are to be realized, it is clear that the reduction of hours of work must be accompanied by the maintenance of weekly earnings."

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.00**

BEYOND WAGES, UP THE RIVER OF ADVENTURE

(Continued from page 204)

had read quite a lot about Quebec an' I sure wudda liked to put in a day er two lookin' at the sights but Louis allowed he had to have me home wid him an' the boys was anxious to get back in time fer the spring work on the farm, but Louis says 'There's time fer me to take Terry aroun' to see some av the sights afore our stage is due,' so he called to the driver av wan av them old relics, called a 'callysha.' He said somethin' to the driver an' the driver grinned an' said wee, wee. So we gets into this callysha—it was the darndest lookin' outfit I iver seen outside av a jauntin' car. The body av it had a high pinnacle av a seat fer the driver in the front an' thin it sloped down to almost nothin' in the rear an' thin riz up into another high seat at the rear jus' a little lower than the driver's. The body was held up be leather straps stretched on steel springs an' the whole contraption was mounted on two wheels. We gets into our seat an' the driver climbs up an' balances himself on the pinnacle in front—cracks his whip an' away that little French pony tares like mad, rattlin' over the cobble stones an' swingin' aroun' the corners so fast that we had to hold on tight fer fear av a shipwreck. An' we wint so fast that I didn't get a chance to see annything atall, atall.

"Whin we gets back and dismounts Louis paid the driver an' turns aroun' an' says to me, wid a chuckle, 'How did ye like it?' Be this time I had got me breath an' I says 'Bedads, I thought I was back in Ireland wid me Uncle Dannie, goin' to the races, hell bent fer leather, on the old jaunting car like we usta.' Be this time the stage come along. The driver pulled up an' puts our valises into a carrier at the back av the stage—we all takes seats an' he says giddap to the two melancholy nags that heads the procession an' away we goes at a pace that sure wuddn't break anny records. We musta drove a good many miles an' all the time the rest av the boys was gabbin' away about what they had seen an' the presents they had fer the old folks, but me, I was too busy takin' in the sights to join in their talk. Iverything was new to me. The country was what ye might call rollin'. There was no very big hills except a low range av mountains some distance away. There was still some patches av snow in the fence corners an' the air had a nippy tang in it but the sun was shinin' bright an' clear. Some parts av the land seemed poor an' stony an' the fields was fenced wid stumps or rails an' the pable lived in bare-lookin' little log houses, but where the land was better most av the houses was more modern, an' where there was log houses they was larger an' well kept, wid shade trees aroun' thim, an' looked purty as a picture an' fit fer annybody to live in. We wint through some small towns an' quaint little villages that had rows av big maple trees on ayther side av the streets an' in some places thim trees must have been very purty whin they was out in full leaf fer they nearly arched over the streets.

The pable looked happy an' continted an' I cuddn't help but think how different it all was to some part av Ireland where the pable lived in miserable little cabins an' the land was only little pot holes in the rocks an' ye cud hardly raise enough to kape from starving. We stopped in front av wan pretty, little hotel an' we all got out to stretch our legs. The driver pumped some water into a wooden trough an' watered the horses, an' thin I took thim into the bar an' treated thim an' the bar keep to a whiskey apiece. The boys wanted to have another round, but I said no, wan was me limit.

"A few miles farther we come to another village, that took me eye. On the four main street corners was an hotel, a general store, a blacksmith shop an' a drug store an' a little farther on was a coupla churches, an' along on ayther side av the street was a number av modest, cosy lookin' little houses. Two wooden bridges spanned a clear, little spring creek that wandered across the main an' side streets as if it had no place in particler to go an' was in no hurry to get there. The boys said they all lived near this village an' the creek ran through the back av their farms. I asked thim if there was anny trout in it an' they said there was an' that they often made some good catches. A little further on we come to a fine, two-story brick house wid a wide porch runnin' the whole length av the front av it an', on ayther side av the front gate was a tall, poplar tree. The stage stopped an' Louis says, 'Here's where you an' me gets off.'

"The stage had hardly got stopped whin a boy about ten an' a fine-lookin' lassie about fifteen comes runnin' outa the house, followed be a fine, motherly-lookin' woman. They all grabbed Louis as soon as he hit the ground an' near smothered him, an' iverybody but me started howdedooin' all aroun'. I sure felt like excess baggage fer awhile, but as soon as the stage pulled away, Mrs. Dubois—she was Louis' mother—turned to me an' says:

"So this is your new friend, Mr. Casey, ye was tellin' us about in the letter we got a coupla days ago. Well, Mr. Casey, ye sure welcome to our little home so, jus' take things as ye find thim an' make yerself right to home. Well, come on in iverybody. Louis, you an' yer friend must be good an' hungry so take yer things up to the double room upstairs, lave yer things there an' thin come down an' have a good wash, an' be that time I'll have supper ready. Jean, go an' tell yer daddy Louis is here.'

"Louis leads the way through the front room, up a stairway into a room wid two beds in it. We sets down our grips very easy fer fear that they wud bust wid all the things we had crammed into thim. Took off our hats an' coats an' comes down in our shirt sleeves, an' makes our way through the kitchen on to a wide porch at the back. There was a wooden bench, on the bench was a tin wash dish an', hangin' on the wall above was a clean towel wid a brush an' comb on a little shelf beside it. Under a big maple tree close by the porch was a heavy, wooden platform wid a big, wooden box on it wid the handle av a windlass stickin' out av the side av it. Louis goes over to the box, lifts a cover an' says: 'Come here an' see where we get the finest, cold water in the country round here—comes right out av the gravel.' There was a heavy, oak bucket that was fastened to a long rope all wound up aroun' the windlass. Louis slips a catch on the windlass an' lets the bucket unwind until it strikes the water an' fills. He winds the bucket up again. I says: 'How deep is the well, Louis?' He says,

'About thirty feet.' That water was clear an' sparklin' and so cold that I cud feel the breath av it on me face. I filled a dipper that was hangin' on the maple tree wid it an' took a mighty swig. Man! But it was fine—better'n anny ither drink ye cud name. Louis filled the wash dish wid it an' I slushed it all over me hands an' face an' wet me hair an' dried meself on the towel an' tried to slick me hair down a little, but that big, red cowlick niver wud respond to anny coaxin' an' look dacent. Be the time Louis finished washin' his dad come up—grabbed Louis an' spun him aroun', an' says:

"Well, me lad. I'm sure glad to see ye back again, safe an' sound. So this is yer friend, Mr. Casey. Well, Mr. Casey, we're glad to see ye. Make yerself right to home as long as ye like. We're not much for style but what we have ye're sure welcome to.' He was a dark-haired man, jus' beginnin' to turn grey. Whin he shook hands wid me 'e give me such a grip av the fingers that I sure sensed that he meant all he had been sayin'. Whin he finished washin' we wint in an' sat down at the kitchen table where the rest av the family was waitin' fer us. Mrs. Dubois was a fair-haired, good-lookin' woman an' Josephine—called Joe, for short—was the dead spit av her. The ither two was slim an' dark, like the father. Mrs. Dubois was sure a good cook. I had niver sat down to such a fine meal afore, an' not very often since. If me folks in Ireland cud have seen it they wud have thought they was dramin'. Mr. Dubois loaded up me plate wid roast beef an' petaties until it wudn't hold anny more, an' all the rest—even little Jean—had big helpin's. I noticed whin we got through wid our platefulls that nobody wanted a second helpin'. While Joe cleared away the meat an' petatie dishes Mrs. Dubois got an apple pie out av the oven an' a jug av pure, cold cream an' each wan av us had a big piece av the pie smothered in the cream afther we drank our tay that Joe had poured out.

"Mrs. Dubois, I have to thank ye fer the foinest meal I iver ate an' ye woudn't misdoubt me if ye saw the fare we was brought up on in the old land.' 'Well,' she says, 'We're jus' going' through the world wance an' we jus' as well try to live happy an' continted while we're passin' along, fer I don't expect that wance we're gone that we'll iver be comin' back again.'

"Well, I says I niver felt more at pace wid the world before than I do now, an' we all laughed.

"Now, ye men folks go into the sittin' room an' me an' Joe ull join ye as soon as we get the table cleared away an' the dishes washed.'

"So us men folks moves into the sittin' room with a big granite, open fire place at the wan end av it, stacked up wid pine knots an' kindlin'. Jean lights the fire an' we drew our chairs up aroun' it. We got out our pipes an' I passed me tobacco pouch to Mr. Dubois to try some av the English weed I had brought wid me. Afther smokin' a little while, Mr. Dubois says:

"Man, but this is grand tobacco. Louis, I hope ye managed to bring plenty av it back wide ye.' Louis says, 'I brought all I dared risk an' then some, so I guess we'll have plenty to kape us goin' fer awhile.'

"The fire was blazin up foine be this time an I looked around an' thought to meself that it was the pleasantest an' most home-like room I had iver been in. On the mantel over the fire place was ancient-lookin' clock, tickin' very slow an' solemn, jus' as if it was tellin' ivery wan not to hurry but to take life aisy—so different from thim nickel abominations that ye see so much av today, that rattle away as if there wasn't a minit to spare. There was a long book case along wan side av the room, filled wid books

an' a round table in the cinter av the room wid books an' papers on it. Above the clock was a rifle an' shot gun hung up on deer horns. It all come to me, sudden like, what a contrast to the miserable cabins, misery an' starvation, where I come from an', if it hadn't av been fer the old dominie an' me Uncle Dannie, I might have been there yet an' niver know'd annything different. Mrs. Dubois an' Joe joined us an' drew their chairs up in the circle. I says: 'That's a foine clock ye have there, Mrs. Dubois. If a person had anny worries er troubles an' wud sit down an' lissen to the slow, peaceful tick av that clock fer a minit er two they wud soon forget thim worries.'

"'Yea,' says Mrs. Dubois, 'That clock has been in Mr. Dubois' family longer back than anny av us can remember. It's a great curiosity aroun' here fer the works is all made av wood, an' I guess it'll kape on goin' long afther the rest av us has stopped. Different times we have had pape come in an' want us to set a price on it, but we allus tell thim that money can't buy it. I'd be lost if I cuddn't hear that slow, lazy tick whin I'm workin' aroun', all be meself. It kapes wan from growing old too fast. What part av Ireland did ye come from, Mr. Casey?'

"'From a place called Connemara, mam.'

"'Connemara, did ye say? Why, Mrs. Langton, next farm to us, was born in Connemara. Tomorrow is Sunday, an' Louis, ye must take Mr. Casey over to see Mrs. Langton. She'll be delighted to have a talk about Connemara.'

"'An cud ye be tellin' me what her maiden name might be, mam?'

"'Well, come to think about it, I believe it was O'Rourke.'

"'What!' says I. 'Why, the best chum I iver had was an O'Rourke. Poor Mickey was drowned in a big storm a little whiles afore I left home. I doubt me but very little that he ud be some relative av hers.'

"'Well, she'll sure be glad to see ye, an' she is sure a fine little woman. She is niver too busy to do a good turn fer a neighbor er annybody that's in trouble. Folks call her "Little Mrs. Fixit." We've got anither neighbor that will be glad to see ye. Jean, run over to Barney O'Toole's an' bring him an' his fiddle back wid ye.' As Jean left, Mrs. Dubois said: 'Ye'll like to meet Barney. He is the best fiddler in all the country aroun'. There's an open door fer him an' his fiddle wherever he goes. He has a wooden leg but that don't stop him travellin' at his trade av fixin' clocks an' watches all summer. That's how he gets his nickname of "Clocky," but no wan call him that to his face; it's allus Barney er Mr. O'Toole. Here he comes now—wid his dot an' carry wan, as the youngsters call his walk.'

"'Followin' the sound av the timber toe on the porch the door opened an' in came Jean, followed be the wan an' only Mr. O'Toole. He was a thin, wizened-up little man wid the map av Ireland writ all over his face. Mrs. Dubois jumped to her feet an' said:

"'Meet Mr. Casey, Mr. O'Toole. He's a new arrival, right from the old sod.'

"'We shook hands, an' whin I looked into his kind, whimsical little face an' heard his soft, slurring brogue, he walked right into me heart.

"'An' what part av the old sod might ye be from, Mr. Casey?'

"'Connemara,' says I.

"'I was brought up near Connemara,' says he. 'But it's manny, manny a long year since I left there, but I'm afther tellin' ye that I still have a soft spot in me heart fer

the ould place; but still, I'm tellin' ye that ye'll be far better off lavin' there than if ye'd stayed. I doubts me but very little that ye might be related to a feller be the name av Dan Casey. He was a foine, up-standin broth av a lad as joined the Navy, an' they do be afther tellin' me that he got to be the foineest boxer av the whole fleet.'

"'Know him!' says I. 'Bedads, he was me wan an' only uncle, an' he spent all his time, the last few years I was home, in tacin' me an' Mickey O'Rourke all the knowed about boxin', fer, says he, yer red head an' the timper that goes wid it, ull sure get ye into lots av trouble an' whin ye larn what I'll be afther tacin' ye it won't be me fault if ye can't take care av yerself in anny argument ye get into.'

"'Thin Louis breaks in an' tells thim all about the boxin' on the boat. Barney says:

"'I can well believe all that ye be tellin' me about Dan Casey's nephew. Ye mentioned a Mickey O'Rourke. I misdoubts me but very little that he'll be related to Mrs. Langton, that lives beyant on the next farm. She's wan av the O'Rourkes av Connemara.'

"'Yes, she is,' says Mrs. Dubois. 'Louis an' Mr. Casey is goin' over to see the Langtons tomorrow afternoon. How about a little music, Barney?'

"'That's what I likes to hear, Mrs. Dubois, is "Barney," stid av all this mister business,' says Barney. 'What's yer first name, Mr. Casey?'

"'Well, if it's all right wid the rest av ye, I've just been achin' fer to hear some wan call me Terry,' says I.

"'I make a motion to that effect,' says Mr. Dubois. 'All in favor say "Aye."'

"'Ivery wan shouted 'Aye' at the top av their voices. 'Motion carries unanimously,' says Mr. Dubois. 'Foine. Terry it is,' said Barney, as he took his fiddle out av its case. He sure must av loved ivery string av it the careful way he handled it. He spent a minit er two tunin' it up, an' thin he tucked it under his chin, drew the bow across the strings wan full sweep, an' thin, from out av thim magic strings comes the wildest, most rollickin' Irish jig that I iver heard an' iverbody's foot started tappin' time, an' afore I know'd it there was Joe an' me steppin' off that jig in a way that made Barney's eyes glisten. Joe was a han'some lassie—tall an' slim, an' straight as an arrow—red cheeks an' sparklin' eyes. Light on her feet as a fairy, wan han on her hip an' the ither houldin' the hem av her skirt, an' whin she curtsied to me an' I bowed, as the music stopped, ivery wan clapped their hands an' encored. No wonder they was all proud av Joe an' they wuddn't be satisfied until we had danced a coupla more jigs. I says to Joe:

"'Who taught ye to dance our Irish jigs?' 'Barney taught me all I know about thim,' says she. 'An' sure,' says Barney, 'she didn't need anny teachin'. It all come natural to her. How about a sword dance, Joe?' 'Sure, whin Barney asks me, who am I to refuse him,' said Joe.

"'So Louis brought out a coupla canes an' crossed thim upon the floor an' Joe took her place an' bowed. Barney started to play. I've seen the sword dance a good many times but I niver can recall seein' it danced wid such a sure, light step widout wan misstep in it. Man, but we all clapped our hands whin she finished. Thin Barney said he ud play the tune av an ould camp song of the lumber camps if Poppa Dubois would sing it, so Mr. Dubois being willin' Barney played the tune an' Mr. Dubois, jumpin' to his feet, sang the 'Boys av Chapeau' in such a spirited manner that we all wanted

to go to the woods, pronto, an' thin, to finish, Barney played a slow, mournful tune that had the eerie sound av the wind an' the waves in it, that carried me back to Connemara. I saw the mist shroudin' the hills, an' the glow av the peat fires—that niver go out—shinin' in the windows av the little, white-walled cabins high up on the stony hillsides. I heard the shrill cries av the curlews an' the gulls in the gloom av a winter's night as they circled aroun' in the spray av the storm-driven waves on the cruel, rock-studded shore, an' out av the spray rose the pale wraith av poor Mickey, comin' back to haunt me. The music died slowly away like the fadin' av day into twilight. We all sat silent fer a few moments, gazin' into the flickerin' flames av the fire, and then Barney, puttin' the fiddle into its case, rose to go. Holdin' his hand out to me, he said:

"'Did ye go wid me, Terry, over the weary leagues av water to the ould home?'

"'Barney,' says I, 'I wint wid ye hand in hand back to the old land, an' to very few mortals is given the power to paint the pictures such as ye did this night.'

"'I knew I was takin' ye wid me the minit I started to play. May we meet often.' Then Barney said good bye to all av us an', wid his magic fiddle clasped tight under his arm, stumped away in the darkness, an' soon after we all retired, though all through me dream-haunted sleep that night I cud see the pale face an' hauntin' eyes av poor Mickey.'

NOTICE

This is to advise that someone broke into the office of Local 73, Spokane, Wash., and stole ten of their official membership receipts. The numbers of the stolen receipts are as follows:

583681, 583782, 583783, 583784, 583785,
584241, 584242, 584243, 584244, 584245.

We ask if any local is presented a receipt of any of the above numbers to kindly take it from the party presenting same, and advise Local 73 and this office at once. Also endeavor to find out from the party holding the receipt how he came in possession of same.

This notice is given as we feel some unscrupulous person may endeavor to sell the stolen receipts to some electrical worker, who will pay for them believing he is joining the Brotherhood.

Please furnish any information concerning same to both Roy H. Johnson, at No. 15 Madison St., Spokane, Wash., and this office, as we would like to apprehend the thief.

G. M. BUGNAZET,
International Secretary.

NOTICE

Special notice to all who were members of Local No. 17 in 1928:

I am very desirous to get in touch with the lady whom I met in Detroit, Mich., in 1928. I can't remember her name, but she is the wife of a lineman and was private secretary to my Uncle John McCartin who died somewhere in the East. This lady will be able to give me some information I am seeking and I ask her to kindly get in touch with me.

BROTHER PATRICK H. McCARTIN,
123 N. Rural St.,
Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WHEN OPEN CONFLICT, NOT BARGAINING, PREVAILS

(Continued from page 200)

HOW THE BATTLE BEGAN

But a state of peaceful paralysis could not continue. The city's food supply was being cut off and the employers stubbornly refused to sign an agreement with the union, in spite of the Farmer-Labor governor's intercession. Violence started with "the Tribune Alley plot," in which strikers, including several women, were decoyed by a stool pigeon into the alley by the Minneapolis Tribune building, where they were cut off and brutally beaten by police and guards.

The Citizens' Alliance crowd had the backing of the police chief, stigmatized "Bloody Mike" by the strikers. Up till now the teamsters had gone unarmed, but after the attack in Tribune Alley they got ready for a fight. The employers also collected and armed several hundred "special deputies," whose numbers included many business men, social lights and wealthy sportsmen of Minneapolis. When these two forces met in the big market and warehouse district a two-day battle resulted. The strikers' superior strategy won out in the first day's fracas with deputies and police. The second day's battle was anticipated like a big sporting event by the city of Minneapolis. Crowds of spectators gathered in the market area, on roofs and in windows, a radio announcer was on hand, newspaper reporters were ready.

The riot that ensued is presented by the author from every possible angle. He has eye witness accounts from leaders of the deputies, the strikers, the average citizen. The deputies and cops were worsted, two of the deputies were killed, and the governor called for a 24-hour truce. At a huge mass meeting all leaders of Minneapolis labor pledged their support to the drivers' union. In the negotiations that followed, conducted by the Regional Labor Board, the strikers came out with a modest victory.

EMPLOYERS BROKE AGREEMENT

The second strike with its dramatic events, including the shooting down of unarmed pickets by the police, the funeral of a slain picket attended by more than 50,000 people, the intervention of the governor and the declaration of martial law with state militia in control of the city, could have been avoided if the employers had stuck to the agreement they signed. The responsibility must be laid at the door of the stubborn and bitter Citizens' Alliance. In the course of events it was revealed that political authorities, even when friendly to labor and owing allegiance to the Farmer-Labor party, nevertheless cannot go very far off the middle course. In spite of all opposition the strikers held out till a favorable agreement had been signed.

Minneapolis workers are still fighting the Citizens' Alliance but there are indications that their eyes are wider open, they have a clearer notion what it's all about since the days of the city-wide re-

volt. Mr. Walker says, "The most diverse currents and economic forces went into it, till in the end it actually did what the most class-conscious of the empire builders feared on the eve of the civil war: measurably alter the balance of economic power in the city of Minneapolis between the workers and themselves."

BOYS! YOU ARE IN THE UNION NOW

(Continued from page 201)

"The declaration by law that the labor of human beings is not a commodity. * * *

"Even as in the old days when I was in the Navy Department, Mr. Gompers and the Federation were at all times on a footing of friendship and co-operation with me—even so today President Green and his associates are working with my Administration toward the attainment of our national purposes."

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States.

"Labor has the same right to organize as business men, bankers, lawyers, doctors and dentists. All these have good organizations. I know, because I belong to the dentists' union and we work under strict union shop conditions."

—Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota.

"I want to affirm here today my belief that the voluntary organization of labor for mutual help, strength and experience will prove, under your able leadership, to be a blessing to all the people of the country, giving coherence, purpose, standards and principles to the fulfilling of these new demands of labor."

—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

"If the recovery program depends upon the intelligent participation of labor, it depends upon the growth of sane, constructive unions. I congratulate the American Federation of Labor upon having added one-and-a-third million men to its roll this year. I am glad that the ranks of organized labor have reached five millions."

—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

"A state of things in which men are denied the right to express their humanity in relation to property is immoral and intolerable, whether the denial is asserted by individuals or by the state. In practice the only means by which workingmen on large properties can securely express their humanity is frequently—and even usually—the 'union.' Therefore the church, far from condemning unions, has authoritatively favored them. The church also tends to favor—where circumstances render it feasible—a representation of labor in the actual management of property. In a political democracy it is not at all certain that industrial autocracy can—or should—permanently survive."

—Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., Dean of School of Sacred Sciences, Catholic University of America.

"Nothing in the teachings of the Encyclicals, 'The Condition of Labor' or 'Forty Years After,' is clearer than this:

Organization of industry is imperative. Workers derive their right to collective action from the fact that they are in a trade or an industry. They acquire this right in the same way that a people acquire civil rights by associating together in establishing a government. In both cases the source of rights is human nature. The demand that both classes of rights be recognized and be permitted to function freely is required by the common good and, to the extent that the claims of the common good are accepted, society will rest on a firm and stable foundation."

—Rev. Francis J. Haas, Ph.D.

Scores of other persons could be quoted. Now more than ever because unions are more and more in the news and are more and more conceived as of great national and social importance.

What, then, may we say a union is? It is simply a form of co-operation between workers—a social tool. It takes on many aspects because the tool is turned now this way and now that way in the workers' hands. Any activity that the workers desire to do together is a legitimate union activity.

It is well that the union is such an instrument. Because labor itself is as large as life. The union must shelter all types and manner of men. It must be exceedingly catholic in its taste and outlook. It is as broad as a nation itself and it is no exaggeration to say that next to being President of the United States, the job of being the head of the labor movement is important.

LABOR AND CO-OPERATIVES—IS THERE A FUTURE?

(Continued from page 194)

can be done only by establishing a new undertaking superior in productive power and in technical equipment for distribution, and invulnerable to the financial influence of monopolistic interests."

PRICES SET AT TIMES

In some countries the co-operatives are powerful enough to set the price on many stable articles. The co-operatives deal in binder twine, bread, fertilizer, flour, galoshes, margarine, matches, oatmeal, rayon, salt and sugar. The practice of co-operatives is never to go into the manufacturing field if the consumer is well treated by private industry. It appears that co-operatives take a more social attitude not only to their working force but to the consumer and to the community.

Co-operatives are used to build up financial reserves for paying debts, for education purposes and sick benefits. Many of them run newspapers and magazines.

The English co-operative monthly entitled "Wheat sheaf" has a million circulation. The Swedish co-operative weekly has 500,000 circulation. The "Co-operator of France," weekly, has 240,000. The magazines do not confine themselves merely to co-operative propaganda but include fiction, art and general economic discussion in their pages. The

co-operatives promote sales and carry on educational activity by means of the cinema. They make a strong appeal to the women audience because women are buyers.

Unlike the trade unions of Europe, the co-operatives have not neglected youth. In England there are two national co-operative youth associations which provide simple recreation and promote knowledge. They give lectures, parties, carry on debates and set up sporting events.

SENSE OF OWNERSHIP

Partisans of the co-operative movement see another far-reaching effect of their institutions. They assert that co-operatives can increase a sense of responsibility in individual members and that it aids in developing a sense of ownership of property which gives stability to the movement. The report says "Co-operative members have a keen sense of owning something."

One of the leaders of the Tory Party in England is cited as an authority for the statement that if the race had to choose between the co-operatives and the chain stores, he would prefer the co-operatives because they develop a sense of responsibility in the members. In some of the Scandinavian countries the government has lent money to the co-operatives for the erection of low-cost houses.

VI. Outlook

To this year's congress of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following message: "The American Federation of Labor is ready to work with any constructive movement for consumers' co-operatives. We realize what co-operation can mean to wage earners and are anxious to see a strong and lasting movement built up in this country."

The report faces frankly the state of co-operatives in the United States. One of the commentators points out that "private business can do some things well, government can do others very well, and co-operation also performs certain functions well." The commentator, Jacob Baker, goes on to assert "There is no reason to believe that co-operative enterprise will not expand to considerable proportions in the United States in the next generation. It is a method of organization of business enterprise that has grown up in the past century parallel with great transport and communication systems, with high speed machine production, with mail-order selling, with high pressure publicity and advertising technique, and all the other characteristics of the modern industrial and business structure."

The report points out that the volume of consumer enterprise in the United States has multiplied five-fold in the last five years. The report believes that the organization and general purpose type of co-operative can advantageously be forwarded by the federal government in such areas as the southern mountain region, and in areas where there are

stranded populations. It makes the general comment that where economic resources of the community are meager the general purpose co-operative would be of great value. They believe that one of the most suitable products for co-operative distribution is oil and gasoline.

The report also stresses the fact that co-operative enterprise is universally recognized abroad as an important bulwark of democracy. Everyone seemed to agree on this point. The report does not neglect a consideration of conditions that would make the establishment of co-operatives in the United States difficult. It lists six barriers:

1. The American people as a whole are not homogeneous and are highly mobile.

2. Average earnings are higher here. For example, the well paid worker in Europe may have a bicycle but the well paid American worker may have an automobile.

3. We have the most efficient and extensive retail distributing system the world has ever known. It is modern, progressive, highly competitive, and its emphasis is on low prices and good quality to the consumer. It engaged in mass selling, thus supplementing mass production.

4. We have anti-trust laws partially effective in preventing price fixing by monopolies.

5. We have pure food and drug laws, milk control laws, food quality control laws, fertilizer control laws, food inspection laws, health laws, public utility commissions and other protective regulations.

6. We have under active discussion proposals for regulation that would still further safeguard quality of foods and other products and would extend government-controlled quality standards.

The report stresses the fact that already credit unions which are forms of co-operative banking are very popular in the United States. They believe that this form of co-operative will continue to grow.

All the commentators are emphatic in their statement that co-operatives have not ruined private business.

In this transition period of American life, when Americans are groping for sound solutions to their economic problems, there is much light thrown upon the whole scene by this report. Americans should be grateful for the fairness, shrewdness and simplicity with which this commission has conducted its work.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.00**

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20
Ballot Boxes, each.....	1.50	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	1.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Buttons, medium 10k gold.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Charm, 10k gold.....	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
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Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.75
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.35
Single Copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.50	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	9.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Rings, 10k gold.....	1.00
Gavels, each.....	.50	Seal, cut of.....	4.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Seal.....	4.00
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METAL



LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11 TO APRIL 10, 1937

Table with 5 columns of data. Each column contains a list of Local Union (L.U.) numbers and their corresponding receipt amounts. The columns are labeled 'L. U. NUMBERS' at the top. The data is organized into five vertical columns, each containing a list of L.U. numbers and their respective receipt values.

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
397	72050	532	43856	656	220617	220662	B-752	19655	19851
397	218711	532	290110	658	750491	750507	B-752	147948	147951
400	724353	536	246001	660	8590	8595	755	788468	788472
401	638123	536	905697	660	373629	373652	756	15975	15985
403	787611	537	259224	660	750616-750619	Trip.	756	299403	
406	892024	538	19447	661	25303	25313	757	238377	238402
407	20466	538	46205	661	198175		760	258692	258699
408	149484	539	229961	B-663	43447	43450	760	465784	465856
408	172891	539	497680	B-663	274186	274243	761	224392	224400
408	343914	540	14891	664	83475	83490	761	232801	232866
409	139542	544	41459	664	306255	306340	761	277229	
409	258741	544	609026	665	55990		762	772767	772783
411	232209	545	28341	665	148799	148864	763	239633	239677
411	453671	548	791463	665	612928	612940	764	242276	242283
413	41123	551	16840	666	65296	65297	764	507691	507708
413	312988	552	206365	666	292862	292938	765	2536	2560
413	606399	553	220222	666	439963	440006	765	299116	299117
415	49852	554	932080	668	322508	322515	768	254763	254784
415	143781	555	311719	668	444048	444063	770	233736	233820
415	762547	555	561596	669	89741		772	756411	756416
416	207437	556	29232	669	242146	242161	773	227101	227132
417	267210	558	95738	670	776941	776860	773	788367	788400
B-418	33230	558	334641	671	179420	179473	774	77738	77749
B-418	242719	559	706862	673	228624	228644	774	223723	223769
B-418	346941	561	191077	673	67239	67241	775	26861	26892
B-418	776423	561	618751	674	262497		776	296120	296131
421	325591	564	741192	674	364852	364900	776	792470	792489
424	8845	565	2774	675	191751	191817	777	286603	286621
426	199094	567	935930	676	123060	123071	778	257750	257795
426	255057	568	336072	676	207798	207799	778	316241	
428	243704	569	23628	678	226319	226373	779	263558	
429	19172	569	205668	678	242087		779	790332	790339
429	751856	570	175532	679	955618	955622	780	230551	230700
429	941065	570	257513	680	957193	957197	780	296041	296070
431	39364	571	950504	681	21079	21080	780	625501	625525
431	798487	573	56366	681	521688	521698	782	930292	930298
434	240643	574	24172	682	292818		783	775737	775770
435	130552	574	350051	682	71248	71278	784	223703	223705
435	404181	575	491252	683	300786	300834	784	424638	424675
437	222717	577	57346	683	310747	310818	B-785	245511	245547
438	166501	577	27691	685	634284	634302	B-785	260775	260801
438	239271-239273	580	72975	686	429405	429420	787	15073	15093
438	327110	580	271111	688	25243		791	297754	297754
438	457791	582	28991	688	890952	890958	791	390908	390997
440	785216	583	249482	689	23660	23681	792	755889	755899
441	47120	583	259852	689	306938		794	441988	442147
441	755653	584	140444	691	776589	776599	796	786737	786744
443	245701	584	544555	694	209258		798	595958	595971
443	724861	584	606071	694	327934	327971	799	224760	224774
443	768586	585	246621	695	816593	816634	800	168382	168386
444	341194	585	347313	B-697	51376	51384	800	175068	175141
445	29561	586	770287	B-697	97579	97660	801	260161	260170
445	270540	588	60412	B-697	642192	642421	801	905580	905600
446	5841	589	302111	698	17766	17784	802	237264	237271
449	856648	589	302171	698	245008	245010	B-803	243016	243017
453	239389	589	483001	701	960441	960464	B-803	244047	244082
453	480188	590	21083	702	34039		807	24820	24844
453	558751	591	35231	702	324321	324387	809	485666	485679
456	167143	591	236231	702	237272	237298	811	774094	774100
456	165381	594	493201	702	237784	237816	813	3148	3168
456	860801	594	750297	702	435507	435669	813	240520	240521
460	753987	595	313721	702	491735	491767	817	128186	128189
461	315303	595	338758	702	242782	242824	817	370362	370447
461	835994	595	773688	702	492321	492339	817	394904	395137
B-465	55573	596	440931	702	237970	238032	818	20165	20175
B-465	244503	597	213170	702	353111	353169	818	177630	177680
B-465	474836	597	779975	702	533269	533470	819	512359	512394
B-465	246001	598	490560	702	768026	768030	820	144926	144929
466	62281	599	24441	704	160389	160400	821	324601	324602
466	465036	601	25137	708	163245	163246	821	494701	494709
467	480569	601	61539	708	244300	244329	822	297069	297071
468	230709	601	770234	709	228003	228019	822	402105	402203
470	250387	602	488407	710	15305	15315	824	259542	259560
471	231325	604	261034	711	284285	284303	824	267487	267492
474	405005	604	311285	711	288508	288625	824	236504	236517
475	227775	604	941989	712	52754	52759	827	310213	310222
479	225197	610	264548	712	583850	583864	827	767434	767445
479	670161	610	442940	714	784308	784316	833	226537	226545
479	776126	610	907451	716	379171	379380	835	79578	79582
480	223265	613	302724	716	607231	607258	835	226185	226200
481	169470	613	454020	717	115150	115208	835	245401	245409
481	197078	613	458920	717	452425	452427	836	229656	229660
481	585001	614	732262	719	129421	129462	B-837	11590	11614
482	499068	617	50543	722	550140	550149	B-837	245175	245236
483	23814	617	444814	723	270613	270744	838	208373	208379
483	448026	618	282568	724	49389	49462	838	221821	221843
488	12106	618	421074	724	100589	100600	840	233106	233115
488	95749	619	402328	724	497104	497117	841	273174	273175
488	125360	623	729422	726	777745	777750	841	516501	516511
492	65711	625	260245	728	771821	771829	842	84923	84927
493	896682	625	607501	729	230111	230122	842	787232	787242
498	176791	628	242150	730	120250	120271	844	9698	9900
499	195668	630	760464	730	275026	275027	844	495601	495648
499	564751	631	16404	731	228467		846	177322	177322
500	21523	632	17564	731	857691	857741	846	276373	276383
500	284901	632	209862	732	1914	1918	847	298978	298983
500	563261	633	26691	732	26739	26741	847	396885	396930
501	98283	633	488701	732	63458	63494	848	661181	661218
501	321492	634	254291	734	82974	82976	850	746522	746527
501	748768	634	254439	734	400088	400268	852	124851	124954
502	53598	636	918506	735	760644	760661	852	278671	278677
504	63066	637	767675	736	245101	245105	854	81334	81334
504	814278	639	787877	736	967498	967500	854	884696	884722
509	669586	640	33566	738	323701	323739	855	256255	256283
510	490803	640	382641	738	491101	491112	856	19391	19409
515	632026	642	769411	B-741	243793	243864	856	161711	161713
517	519263	643	177923	B-741	242764	242783	857	234607	234620
521	395325	64							



"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

VISITORS to Washington see very little, if anything, of the sordid slums that exist in the Capital City of the world's richest nation. Yet these spots, reeking with squalor, disease and abject poverty, are within a few blocks of the imposing Capitol Building and the beautiful park that surrounds it.

Washington's slums are not out where people can see them. They are inhabited alleys where scores and scores of miserable wretches live their unhealthy and unhappy lives, unnoticed and unknown to all others except infrequent policemen, more frequent morgue car drivers, an occasional newspaper reporter and a few social workers.

The houses are ramshackle affairs, where whole families herd together in single rooms. Central heating, electric lights and running water are mythical luxuries to these slum dwellers. Sanitary provisions are only slightly better than those in a native Hot-tent village.

IN proportion to population, Washington has more taxicabs than any other city in the world. And the rates are so low that when two persons are going to the same destination it is just as cheap to ride in a taxi as in a street car. Street car fares are 10 cents a person. The taxi rate all the way across Washington is only 20 cents and there is no charge for an additional passenger.

Few of the drivers are making decent wages. They pay a flat rate for the use of their cabs each day and buy their own gasoline. If it were not for their tips, most of them would go hungry. Recently, a wealthy Senator directed a driver to take a certain route to the Capitol. One of Washington's frequent parades was going on, with the result that the cab got caught in a traffic jam and was an hour reaching the Capitol. At the end of the ride the Senator handed the driver two dimes—the exact fare. Not even a penny was included for a tip, regardless of the fact that the driver had been fighting traffic for an hour, and had used up at least 18 cents worth of gasoline.

"Are you sure you can spare that, Senator?" asked the driver.

ONE of the government agencies about whose activities the public hears little is the Food and Drug Administration in the Department of Agriculture. Every month this bureau puts a large number of fake medicine manufacturers out of business.

Among the fakers recently forced to shut up shop was a company selling (at \$3 a bottle) a simple mixture of perfumed water which was "guaranteed to cure" more than 50 diseases, most of them totally unrelated.

According to the label on the bottle, the stuff was a sure fire cure for "all diseases of the blood, heart trouble, sciatica, sinus trouble, snake bites, mumps, rheumatism, smallpox, diabetes, lockjaw, pneumonia, cholera, appendicitis, grippe, hemorrhages, arthritis and ptomaine poisoning."

There was no more room on the label or the manufacturers would probably have included tire punctures and radio static.

J. S. BITZER, Steamboat Springs, Colo., has called the attention of "Your Washington Reporter" to the fact that during the same week when U. S. Supreme Court Justice Van Devanter was caught violating federal game laws and went unpunished because he "didn't know such a law existed," an unemployed Colorado man killed a wild elk in order to provide food for his large family.

"He was not a Supreme Court Justice," Bitzer writes, "so he was fined and placed in jail and the meat was confiscated."

ABOUT once a month somebody gives the Department of State a headache by circulating a report that the former British king is going to buy an estate near Washington—in nearby Maryland. The reason for these jitters is the Department's fear that some day Edward may decide he wants to return to the throne and Uncle Sam may be drawn into the monarchical restoration complications.

UNTIL a recent trip to the White House, I never knew that Colonel "Bill" Starling, who, as head of the Secret Service's Presidential detail, is responsible for the safety of the nation's Chief Executive, is a former railroad man.

Starling was a railroad detective—what the underworld calls a "cinder dick"—on the Louisville & Nashville about 27 years ago.

ANSWERS: To A. C. F., Lincoln, Nebr.—The Washington Navy Yard has no facilities for building ships. No vessels have been constructed there since Civil War days. The "Yard" is a gigantic array of machine shops, foundries, blacksmith shops, etc., and all of the big guns for naval ships are made there.

To M. E. C., Cradock, Va.—I don't know whether I will be able to qualify as "a former boomer." Before I went into newspaper work I had "box-carred" through 31 states and held, more or less successfully, jobs on 17 different railroads. The shortest job I had was six hours on the Kansas City Southern. The longest was 15 months on the Soo Line. There was a marked decrease in the number of nervous breakdowns among railroad officials when I left that industry. Some of the "boomers" I knew worked on more jobs during a single summer than I did during my entire career.

To W. P. K., Mobile, Ala.—The government does not furnish free automobiles to members of Congress.

To several readers who questioned the accuracy of this column's statement that the founders of the U. S. Constitution thrice rejected a proposal to give the Supreme Court power to declare federal laws unconstitutional: The authority for that statement is "Madison's Journal of the Constitutional Convention," Hunt's edition, Volume No. 2. Only three states voted to give veto power to the court. They were Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia.

EVERY time Congressman Hamilton Fish, New York, sticks out his ears some one tells the following story about him:

"I just saw Ham Fish walking up and down the corridor between the House and the Senate wrapped in his own thoughts," said a clerk in the office of Congressman Florence Kahn, California.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the lady from California. "He must be stark naked."

NOTE to the i-dotters and t-crossers—A member of the House of Representatives is a "Congressman" regardless of sex, just as the presiding officer of a meeting, whether wearing skirts or trousers, is a "chairman." So save your stamps.

THE Department of Commerce building in Washington is such a complicated maze of corridors and elevators that dozens of people get lost there every day. Some of the lost ones actually work in the building, but lose their bearings when they get on a strange floor or hallway. There is one authentic case of a woman scattering a trail of torn bits of paper behind her so she could find her way out of the puzzle.

ARMY air pilots who have lost their teeth are forbidden by the War Department to wear false ones while flying. Reason—army surgeons are afraid that a man with artificial biting apparatus may get in an accident, swallow the teeth, and choke to death.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, it will be remembered, was an ardent prohibitionist. But until a few weeks ago, no one ever noticed that his statue in Potomac Park, Washington, is in a pose that makes it appear he is directing passers-by to a certain large building a block outside of the park. The building is the largest brewery in Washington.

NEWSPAPER headline says: "Farm Strikers Destroy Tons of Spinach." Every little boy who reads that is going to decide to be a "farm striker" when he grows up.

CONGRESSMAN Louis Ludlow, Indiana, is receiving strong support for his proposed constitutional amendment to provide that the United States can embark on any foreign war only after a referendum of the people has authorized such a step.

Early in 1917, Ernest Lundeen, then a member of the House of Representatives from a Minnesota district, conducted such a referendum among his constituents on whether the United States should enter the World War. The referendum was about 20-to-1 against war. Lundeen voted accordingly and the "Hundred Percenters" drove him out of public life. However, the same state where he was hounded 20 years ago elected him U. S. Senator last November, by the biggest majority ever received by a candidate for that office.

IF Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah, ever decides to stage a filibuster in Congress he can wallop his colleagues with speeches in five different languages—English, Latin, Greek, Chinese and Japanese. He learned Chinese and Japanese while serving as a missionary in the Orient for the Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons).

He is the author of a religious book written in Japanese—"Sukai No Michi," or "The Way of Salvation." His daughter, born in Tokio, is named "Chiyo."

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

If the Midwest Hotelmen's Association is still engaged in a search for a word to replace "hors d'oeuvres" (and it seems like a good idea!) we want to suggest "dingbats," which as the printers know, is an inconsequential little ornament tossed in to fill a small space.

* * *

Here's a new one for the unfortunate salesman series:

JUST A SMALL ADJUSTMENT

The customer in the radio store had just decided on the most expensive combination radio and phonograph in stock, and the salesman was thinking how he'd spend the commission.

"But there's one little adjustment I'd like to have you make," the customer said.

"Surely, madam!"

"We don't have electricity, so will you please have it converted for gas?"

* * *

Welcome back, B'r'er Foz! You always have a good story.

A well-known, tried and true old-timer, who loves his union better than his family, has one taste in common with his helper. They both crave rhubarb pie in the spring-time, and often share one with their lunch. The helper was puzzled to notice that his half of the pie seemed to be deficient in rhubarb, while the old timer's had plenty. He also noticed that he was apt to be sent on some trivial errand just before lunch time. The next time this happened, he sneaked back, and peeping through a knot hole, saw the tried and true old timer pressing his hand on half the pie before cutting it.

The pie-man now cuts the pie.

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

* * *

Brother "Corn Cob Willie" sure knows how to tell it, and his story goes right home to everyone who has ever been "off again, on again" the old payroll.

HAPPY DAYS

Once more the love light is softly shining,

Once more her heart is all aglow.

Her "old man" again is steadily working,

Even now he is handing over the "dough."

What a world of difference a few weeks pay make

To the wife who has had to get along without!

And scrimp and scrape and yet took the breaks,

And did it all without a pout.

The kids now can have some new clothes,

Their old ones were almost in rags,

Maybe she will get that "nifty" stove,

The one with the "reduced price" tags!

It will brighten up the kitchen, her joy and pride;

Maybe a coat of green enamel, too,

A rug that's nine feet wide,

And a machine on which she can sew

Some glad rags for her; and a suit for him—

No need to worry now over dimes so thin!

Once more they can step out among them,

The "old man" is working steady again.

"CORN COB WILLIE,"

Local No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

This is not exactly a new story, but it is still a good one.

A lady was complaining by phone to the office of a power company concerning the vile language being used by two linemen working outside her house. The boss satisfied her by explaining that he would immediately send a note out to the men via a truck that was just then starting for that job. The note read as follows: "What have you been doing? What have you been saying? Stop your chattering as we have just received a complaint from a woman in the neighborhood."

In reply Harry answered the note as follows: "We were splicing with Luke heating the solder and handing the pot up to me. Luke was bending over when the pot tipped accidentally and some solder hit him in the back of the neck, ran down his back and legs and into his shoes. I will never forget the slight look of chastisement on his face as he turned up to me and said, 'Harry, do be a little more careful.' That's all, boss."

JIM MCQUILKIN,

Local No. 3.

* * *

HOW TO KEEP AWAKE

(Continued from last month)

Brother Ratcliffe thinks he's still awake, but our hunch is he's just talking in his sleep!

The next hour is really the crucial time of the shift. To work—or not to work. The man must solve this question for himself. You will have no trouble enticing yourself to do up the chores about the place the first few nights. With every day's passing, the task will become more difficult. Pretty soon you convince yourself that you are just like a fireman; simply here in case anything goes wrong.

With a sigh of relief, you loll back in the chair, perch the puppies on the desk and prepare for a nice snooze.

Up to now your correspondent has avoided all mention of the telephone. At the precise instant that your eyes close, your mouth gaps open and you are on a short sprint to shut-eye, the damned thing goes off. Just why, is beyond understanding. But always it does.

It is good technic to count five before taking up the receiver. In your state of partial slumber you are very likely to be extremely thick-headed and say almost anything before you catch your tongue and put a halter on it.

You will discover that somewhere a heater has blown up. Mind you, not burned out, or short circuited or any of the scores of things which happen to heaters. They simply blow up—pssst! Out like a light.

By the time you have repaired the heater and swapped a few lies with the custodian of the contraption, it is almost 11 o'clock.

The chances are 10 to one that your tongue is hanging out for a few winks of sleep. The bench looks inviting. Ah, boy!

Your correspondent has measured the bench innumerable times and it always measures the same. Plenty wide for him, eh? Not so. For 10 seconds, yes. Maybe 20. No more. He is piled up on the hard floor, with his finger in his eye and his legs entwined around his neck.

Your correspondent has listed but a few of the innumerable and elaborate methods for robbing one's self of sleep. Mr. S. plays

longer with the mice when he is on graveyard and Mr. B. visits about the neighborhood when not otherwise occupied.

Mr. S. recommends the swivel chair, but states that up to now he has been unable to catch any sleep in the thing. Mr. B. is very smart and brings his knitting and in other ways amuses himself while putting in the hours.

M. L. RATCLIFFE,

L. U. No. 569.

* * *

SHORTY'S RETORT

(My answer to Brother Marshall Leavitt)

A million thanks, Brother M. L.

For defending my efforts so well—

My critics' challenge I'm prepared to meet;

The harder they knock 'n' sting,

The merrier I sing—

My vigorous spirit knows no defeat!

Since poor, old Miss Muse

Is used to abuse,

'T wouldn't harm to shower her with a bit more;

I haven't knowledge enough

To aspire for "big stuff,"

My vertical spread is but five feet-four!

A BIT O' LUCK.

ABE "SHORTFELLOW" GLICK,

Local No. 3, N. Y. C.

* * *

Here's another Brother who listens to the radio like Tip Reynolds. Wish we could get some Brother who works in a station to do one on the funny noises—such as the fellow who was supposed to be talking from a diver's outfit under the water, and was really just under a lard can in the studio.

SPONSOR'S RADIO

The radio, an invisible show,

Ethereal sounds it doth blow;

Every day and night of the year,

Babbling from it we do hear.

We listen to this, and we listen to that,

As it fills us up with a lot of crap;

And we are expected for it to fall.

The funny part is we swallow it all.

This guy, and that guy have something to sell,

It's getting so rotten, it commences to smell, Buy this, buy that, it's good for you.

From those babblers, suckers take their cue, Try this and try that to get rid of fat,

You might win a prize, or a lot of jack;

Send this carton, this label, this bottom, this top,

A sponsor, maybe you might cop.

The voice of the shrill, the voice of the bass,

Much time and money they seem to waste.

The music is good from this box of wood,

Comedians have done the best they could.

Sponsors to children cater, like a loving,

loving mater;

Eat our cereal and be a great skater.

The story they tell, the kiddies' heads they

swell,

Even these bedtimes should get the bell.

One sponsor's throat I'd love to choke.

I hope you like this—my radio joke.

FERDINAND BECKERT,

L. U. No. 121, Washington, D. C.



*Civilizations perish because those
who control them prefer acquisitive-
ness to justice.*

HAROLD J. LASKI.

