

The Journal of

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

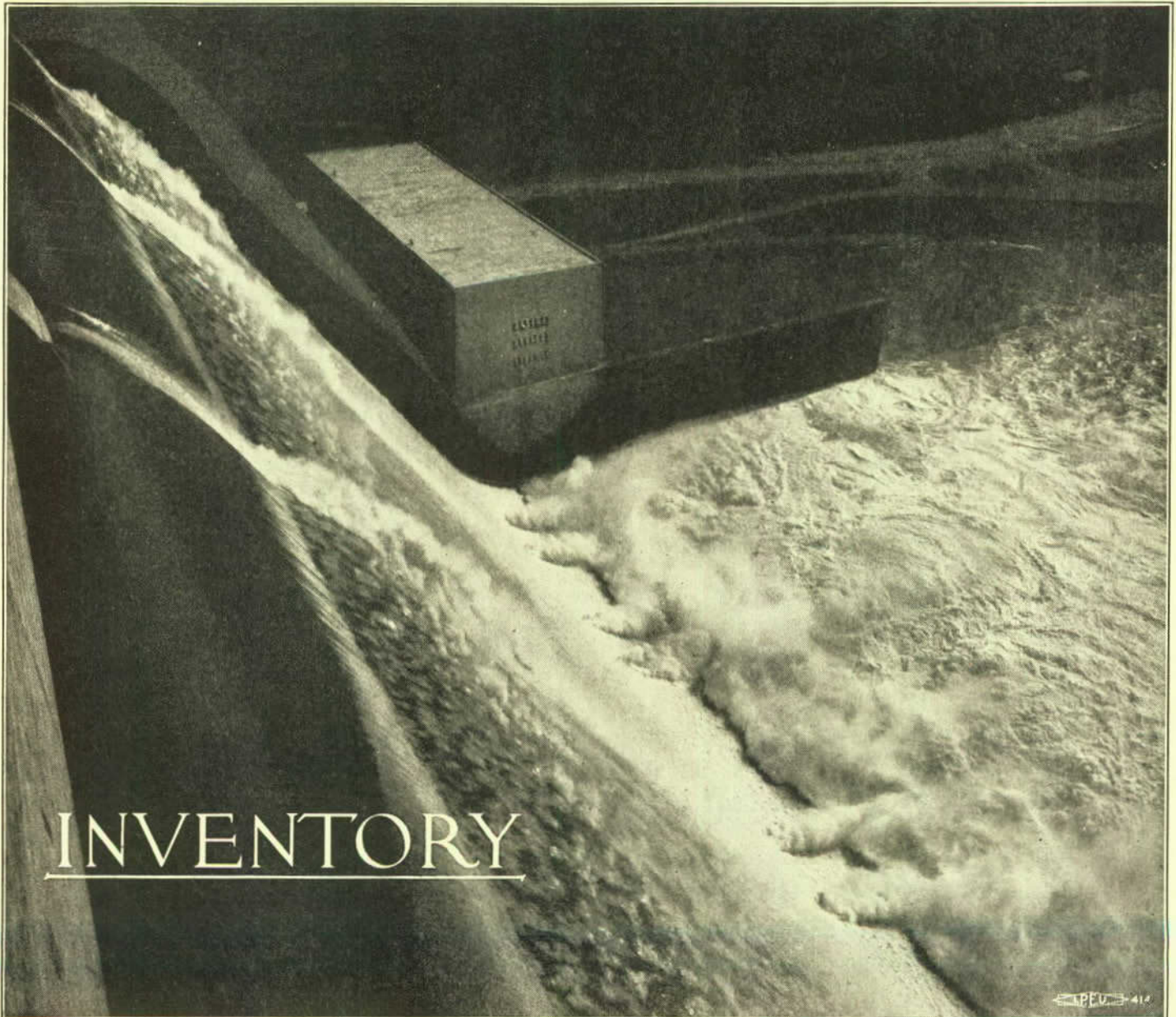
AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1937

NO. 11



INVENTORY

"Life insurance provides practically the only certain method for wage earners to establish an estate for their dependents."

— CHARLES P. FORD.

On this anniversary month of the founding of the Association we quote the late Charles P. Ford, former President of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association. He was a man who was respected, admired and worshipped by his fellowmen. Mr. Ford was a man of vision and of courage.

Let us observe what insurance experts say of the organization of which he was former President.

BEST'S LIFE INSURANCE REPORTS

"Its purpose is to provide life insurance for union men and their families."

"Net cost to policyholders has been low."

"The company has been **most ably managed** in the interests of its policyholders, and the **results achieved** are well above the average for the business."

"In our opinion it has more than ample margins for contingencies."

"Upon the foregoing analysis of its present position we **recommend this company.**"

INSURANCE EXAMINERS

As you probably know, life insurance companies are examined periodically according to Insurance Laws.

In the Report of Examination of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association made this year, the comments in part are as follows:

"The records were in **excellent condition.**" "The Association is **efficiently managed.**"

DUNNE'S INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE REPORT

"The guaranteed premium rates charged for insurance by the company render cost of insurance to be relatively **low.**"

"The liquid position of the Company, that is, the ratio of its cash and high grade bonds, to its policyholders' liability is **very good.**"

"Net interest earned during the year on mean invested assets was 4.6% which is **excellent.**" "Insurance expenses are **very low.**"

"Assets of the Company appeared to be of **excellent quality**, and to be well diversified."

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

G. M. BUGNAZET, *President*

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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 ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
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Magazine Chat

"NO SONG," a piece of verse appearing in the frontispiece this month, is by Cora Kenney, wife of W. R. Kenney, a member of long standing in this organization. Mrs. Kenney's home is in Oklahoma.

Last month we published a sonnet to President Roosevelt which was well above the average. This was written by Helen Mitchell, also the wife of a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mrs. Mitchell has had verse published frequently in magazines.

Poetry to a great many people is nothing more than rhymed prose. This, of course, is a very superficial view. It is a good deal like describing the moon as a heavenly spotlight; describing something magnificent in terms of something far less. Poetry is more than its form. It reaches deeply into human experience and human nature, and makes us see a little clearer true values.

Both Mrs. Kenney's and Mrs. Mitchell's poems did this. Both struck a distinctly social note. Both said in effect that human beings are the most important values in any civilization.

We are pleased to be able to publish the verse of our members and their families, especially when it is not merely rhymed prose. No movement, least of all the labor movement, can joggle on with its extremities hugging the earth all the time. It must lift a little, and poets have made the movement soar.

By means of verse labor also comes into contact with the great past whose psychological history is best recorded by the song writers.

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No Song!

by

CORA KENNEY



*I witnessed the birth of a child one day
In a tall tenement with walls of grey.*

*Why had God sent a gift so rare
To live in this place of hopeless despair?*

*Why with a handicap must this child live
And acquire the crude ways which poverty give?*

*Why with the years can't this child grow strong,
Why can't he know peace and health and song?*

*Why must environment mold his might,
Deny him the heritage of childhood's right?*

*Striving to grow without enough food,
Mentally alert, he's the prey of evil mood.*

*God forgive him if he should ever stray,
Striving to gain in a mistaken way.*

*He has lacked so ardently, hopelessly long,
All through his life he has known no song.*



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Drive for Managed Economics Goes On

BEFORE this article is in print a special Congress will be in session. It will have before it a definite agenda placed there by the President of the United States. That agenda represents a minimum program.

The four principal items in this program are land use and crop control; conservation and establishment of new hydro-electric centers; government re-organization; minimum wages.

This might be regarded as a radical program, but its outlines have already been revealed in the history of the last five years. Whether the President and Congress will have any choice as to what they can do is the subject of the following article.

WHAT MEN ARE THINKING ABOUT

The trouble with the present situation is that the people are thinking beyond their leaders. The urge for managed economics without doubt comes from the underlying population. How this has come about must be left for future historians to describe.

There is something mysterious about the interpenetration of ideas into the masses. A British leader of co-operatives recently in America told an American audience to follow him: "You in America are where we were 10 years ago when everybody in Great Britain was so deeply interested in the condition of the people." Such an astute politician as Mr. Huey Long was aware of this underground sentiment when he brought forth his rather shallow program of "Share the Wealth." It is revealed again in such popular movements as the Townsend movement. It is now being reported that the Townsend movement is reviving on a state basis, though the movement is broken into three groups on a national scale. It is re-appearing in localities coupled now with religious fervor.

Put simply, the common man is saying, "I want a better life."

MASS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

There is little doubt that one of the goads spurring the underlying population toward the more abundant life is the great masses of unemployed men. Despite the heroic efforts of the last five years, the problem of unemployment has not been solved. There are literally hundreds of thousands of young men and women, graduates of high schools and colleges, who have not been able to find a job. There are many good workmen over 45 years of age who may never be em-

Complete success, nor complete failure can be recorded. Urge from underlying population. Business men take new attitude.

ployed again. There are hundreds of thousands of white collar workers, engineers, clerks, architects, who have had no permanent employment during the last seven years and who are hopelessly floundering, though it is reported that prosperity has returned. Though there has been a good deal of propaganda to the effect that there is a shortage of skilled labor, every union man knows that his apprentice lists are overcrowded and that there are thousands of young men waiting to enter the apprentice lists who have little or no chance of ever being employed. There can be little doubt that this well-known condition provides the ferment among the masses of the people for a continuation of reconstruction and reform.

It was a very important statement, therefore, issued recently by the United States Chamber of Commerce—a statement that admitted that private business cannot absorb the unemployed. The United States Chamber of Commerce is traditionally animated by a philosophy of private initiative and laissez faire. It believes that government should stay out of business. So, when the Chamber of Commerce publicly declares that private business is impotent in the face of this problem, the historian may emphatically state that a new era lies before the American people.

In line with this new attitude, an article in *Fortune Magazine* for October—*Fortune* is the de luxe organ of big business—says some mighty significant things. In this article the editors state "When President Roosevelt laid it down that government had a social responsibility to care for victims of the business cycle, he set in motion an irreversible process. Every depression creates new precedents that become bench marks for the guidance of statesmen and politicians in the next."

Then *Fortune* ably analyzes the problem and reaches a climax in the statement that such agencies as the W. P. A. have come to stay. This is *Fortune's* statement:

"But the government can directly help the cyclically unemployed in three or four ways if the taxpayer is willing to meet

the bill. For one thing, it is possible to set up a series of nationally co-ordinated labor exchanges on the British model to bring the man to the job. (Steps toward this have already been taken with the setting up of the United States Employment Service under the Department of Labor.) Whether this would succeed in getting an unemployed Shamokin miner a job in Beaumont, Texas, as a worker in an oil refinery is, of course, a question. The unemployed miner would probably balk at leaving his native surroundings. But this is stating the problem at its thorniest; most people who are out of work would be glad to move to a place where work was available.

"Secondly, government can do what it has already done in Wisconsin: set up a vocational training system for the unskilled young. The Wisconsin method is to handle this by a mixed government private industry system of schooling. If the taxpayer answers that it is not his business to train people for skilled jobs, the duty may be pushed off on industry or on a combination of industry and the trade unions.

"Finally, the government can intercede to help the cyclically unemployed in two emergency ways. It has already enabled the states to legislate unemployment compensation under Social Security for part of the working population. (Whether it should do more or not is a question that we are not called upon to answer; the final arbiter of such questions is the United States voter.) And if it be granted that United States citizens won't stand for a mere dole, it can continue to do the emergency job of caring for business-cycle victims by such agencies as the despised W. P. A. As a matter of cold prediction, it is our guess that such agencies have come to stay."

At the same time that Congress goes into session there will be going forward in the United States a voluntary census of the unemployed. Sixty million report cards have been printed and will be distributed to 31,000,000 American families. These cards will be distributed on November 16 and 17 and are to be returned to the postmaster by Saturday, November 20. It looks as if a fair census will be achieved if all the unemployed are reached and do report. Questionnaires supplied by the administration not only ask the worker if he were unemployed on the week he is reporting, but how many weeks did he work in the last 12 months.

There is to be no important difference between partly employed and partly unemployed.

If the census is successful, therefore, Congress can possibly have its results before it adjourns next spring. At any rate, the long debate as to the number of unemployed in this country may be definitely closed with exact figures.

THE NEW FACTOR IN THE SITUATION

In January, 1938, a new factor will enter the unemployment situation and business situation when 22 states of the Union start paying unemployment insurance. Apart from relief to the unemployed, unemployment insurance is viewed as a stabilizer of business conditions. It means that purchasing power will be maintained, though men are out of work. The time of payment varies from 13 to 20 weeks in these 22 states, but it will mean that millions of dollars will be put into the pockets of out of work men and women who otherwise would not have a cent. There is little doubt that in so far as economists and statesmen can read economic trends and understand the gigantic business system that has been created in America, that maintained purchasing power is the goal to stabilization and to that abundant life which the underlying population so passionately longs for.

WHAT FACTOR IS MONOPOLY?

In his fireside chat of recent date the President made this important statement:

"Our competitive system is not altogether competitive. Anybody who buys any large quantity of manufactured goods knows this, whether it be the government or an individual buyer. We have anti-trust laws, to be sure, but they have not been adequate to check the growth of many monopolies. Whether or not they might have been adequate originally, interpretation by the courts and the difficulties and delays of legal procedure have now definitely limited their effectiveness. We are already studying how to strengthen our anti-trust laws in order to end monopoly—not to hurt but to free legitimate business of the nation."

This might well have been a statement made 35 years ago in these United States by another President. Strictly speaking, the goal of every industry is monopolistic conditions. Business men should not be blamed for this, for they are subject to the fluctuations of the business cycles as much as labor, and they wish to have security as much as the underlying population wishes to have it. They see in monopoly the opportunity to build up great reserves in good times so that they can meet without disaster the recessions of business which inevitably come under our type of economy. Just how successful various industries are in maintaining such monopolistic conditions is not known. It is clear that in the telephone field, for instance, we have pretty nearly a perfect monopoly. It is claimed that anthracite coal offers another good example of monopoly, and yet this particular industry is in trouble at the present time a good deal because it is meeting the competition of other types of fuels, such as oil, electricity, and gas. It might be an excellent thing for the government to make a further study of these monopolistic conditions. Information that was filed with the N. R. A. indicated there was a good deal more of co-operation between the various sections of a given industry than even the law allowed. Finally, it would seem that the test should not be whether an industry were monopolistic or not, but whether that monopoly was social-minded or was trying to pass on in lower prices and quality goods the advantages of its monopoly.

THE PRICE FACTOR

Closely related to the question of monopolistic control is the question of prices. There is little doubt that price is the mechanism by which profits are taken. Under the old economy, it was believed that prices were fixed by natural law. With the entrance of widespread monopolies, this natural law was interfered with and prices did not fall rapidly in time of depression. One needs only to mention steel as an example in point. Prices

of steel remained stable throughout the long depression from 1929 to 1937, and these prices were high. No amount of government hammering upon these prices by government contracts lowered the prices.

Prices have been rapidly on the increase during the last year. They have given a great deal of worry to those proponents of managed economics in the Roosevelt administration. Secretly they have thrown up their hands and said, "We can do nothing about these rising prices." Last spring the President singled out certain industries and publicly declared that their prices were too high and the prices tumbled, but this is no instance of managed economics, but merely an indication of the power of public opinion expressing itself through the Chief Executive.

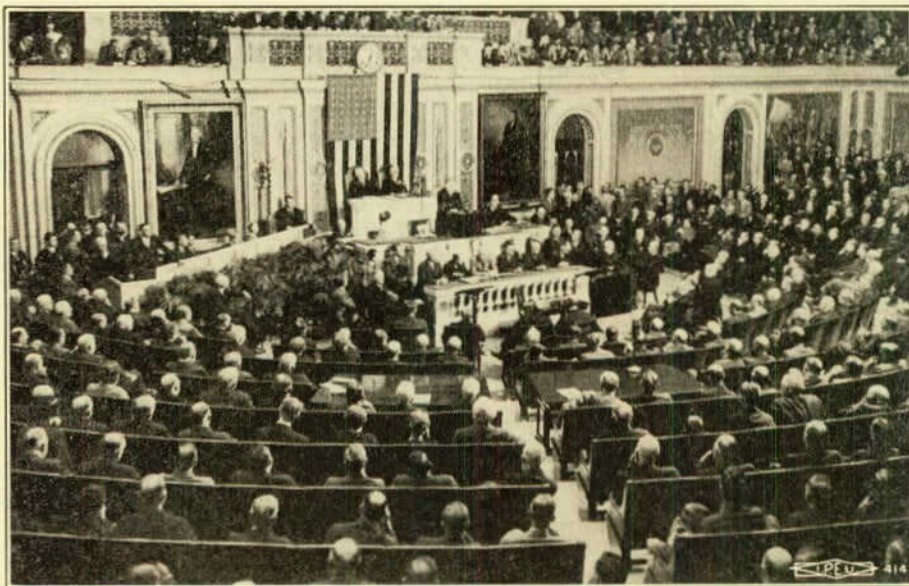
Labor is deeply interested in the question of price, because upon price hangs the cost of living and any increase in wages can be quickly wiped out by rising prices. This appears to be what is happening. The Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor for September throws light upon this condition:

"Rising costs of living make wage increases urgent. Any worker whose pay envelope this fall does not bring him 5 per cent more than last fall will be forced to a lower living standard. Living costs in July were already 4.3 per cent above 1936. Before the end of the year prices are expected to increase further in meats, eggs, woolen clothing, furniture, floor coverings and rents. It is conservative to estimate that before winter it will take 5 per cent more to buy last year's living standard.

"Workers whose pay envelope is not more than 5 per cent above last year, although they can keep the same living standard, however, will fall behind in the march of progress. For production per worker has increased so rapidly during recovery that our industries today can produce a higher living standard for each family than they did two years ago. If workers are to share justly in the increasing wealth they help to create, their living standards must rise in proportion to the increasing power to produce with modern machinery. To accomplish this, pay envelopes this fall must be considerably more than 5 per cent above last year.

"We cannot know exactly how much the average pay envelope should increase this fall to keep pace with modern industrial progress, for the United States government has not yet developed records to give an accurate measure of the worker's increasing power to produce year by year. We do know that from 1929 to 1935 production of all goods and services per employee per year increased 10 per cent, even though the work week was shortened from an average of about 49 hours in 1929 to 39 hours in 1935. We know also that production per employee per year has increased considerably since 1935. * * *

"Nevertheless, present buying power is not enough to give industry the impetus it needs for a steady upward pull in the next 12 months. This fall is the



In "solemn conclave assembled"—the House of Representatives meets.

logical time for a further increase in wages, and it is important that wages rise substantially. Industrial profits have increased in the first half year, the National City Bank figures for 315 leading corporations showing an advance of 36 per cent in profits in the first half of 1937 over the same period in 1936. Business firms which have not already given their workers a generous advance should be well able to do so this fall."

THE WAGE QUESTION

There is little doubt that intelligent business men are welcoming the increased organization drive of labor. They know that union labor when it is responsible and intelligent acts as a stabilizing force in any given industry and that business men can count upon a constant wage bill. They also know that if organization becomes almost universal, then the handicap of unfair competition, as between those industries organized and those industries unorganized, disappears. There is little doubt that with widespread organization labor will get a larger share of the industrial income than it has in the past, and this will tend to increase purchasing power and maintain purchasing power and help to iron out the business cycle.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Wrapped up with the wage question is, of course, the question of what standard of life should exist for all the people in the United States. This question should not be confused with the question of the cost of living, though cost of living may be an index to the rising or the falling of the standard of life of the workers. No doubt one of the factors in the urge from the underlying population to reconstruct our institutions so that a larger share of produced income would go to those who actually produce it rests upon the realization that the United States is capable of producing a higher standard of living for all the people than it does. This question has been discussed repeatedly in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*. Our rich natural resources, the sources of important raw materials close at hand, the remarkable industrial machine that has been built up and the great predominance of skill among workers; all these have conspired to make the United States the leading industrial nation in the world. It has been estimated that our over-all plant is capable of producing about 20 per cent more than it now produces. If this added production were attained and the income added to the average income of the American worker, his standard of life would be greatly raised.

STOCKS AND MORE PROSPERITY

One of the interesting chapters in the drive for managed economics is now being unfolded in the counter attack on such movement by Wall Street. This attack was timed cleverly, just as the Supreme Court was about to hear a case testing the constitutionality of the Securities Act creating the Securities and Exchange Commission. No doubt it was timed for the very purpose of creating a



Columbus, discoverer of America, stands contemplating the nation's capitol—in the famous Taft Fountain on the Union Station Plaza.

background against which the court could rule in Wall Street's favor.

Simplified, the position of Wall Street is this, that the market has always been an index of the welfare of the country, and since it is that index, the fact that stocks have been greatly depressed during the present year of recovery means that we are sitting over a volcano and are about to be plunged again into disaster. Recently Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, spoke in Rochester, N. Y., and deliberately laid this depression of the market to government activities. He declared that the depression was due to the very high rates of taxation on capital gains; extremely high rates of income taxes of all kinds; elimination of informed buying and informed trade activities; restrictions placed upon buying and selling of stocks on the market within six months' time; and the frequent visits by agents of the Securities and Exchange Commission to brokerage houses when large transactions appear on the tickers; confusion on the part of traders as to what is legal and what is illegal under the law; serious limitations upon the activities of specialists; and the very serious legal limitations set up against marginal buying and selling.

A financial writer in the New York Times differs with these stipulations. Mr. Elliott B. Bell states: "The financial community (that is, Wall Street) has undergone enough changes in the enforced reforms and restraints of the past few years to have lost some of its old responsiveness to the conditions and sentiments of the country at large. The Street has been depressed while the nation has been recovered."

The clash of opinion appears to rest upon the difference between capital for production and capital for speculation. The Securities Act was to eliminate forever gambling with other people's coin. Such orgies as the nation witnessed in 1928 and 1929 are supposed to be banished forever. Stocks as a means by which capital can be gathered and used

for production purposes are supposed not to be impaired by any activity of the government. What appears to have happened during the last year is that speculators guessed wrong. They thought that the boom in the market was to be far larger than it is and bid up the stocks in the hope of making a killing. They are disappointed, and are now complaining. No doubt a factor in their predictions was the false war prosperity which the world is now enjoying. However, this clash over the stock exchange and its rise dramatizes more clearly than any present issue the difference in the point of view of those who believe in managed economics and those who believe in the old system of letting things go as they will.

RISE OF CO-OPERATIVES

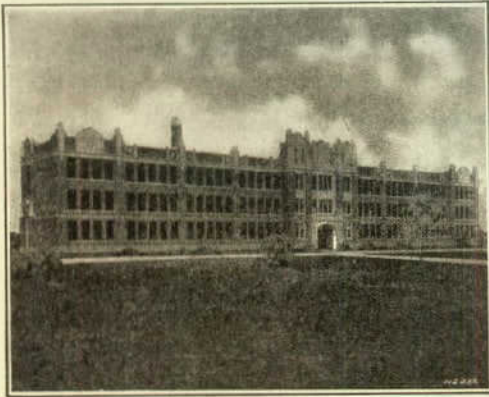
Finally, in the composite economic picture which we are crudely trying to paint, as it bears upon the general topic of managed economics, we must not leave out the widespread interest in co-operative effort on the part of the people. Probably now more than any other period in American history, wage earners are growing interested in consumers and producers' co-operatives. This impulse has been fostered and strengthened by the government. Whether any such co-operative movement as now exists in democratic European countries will ever arise in the United States is doubtful, but the very fact that Americans are turning to this form of economic activity is indication of a saner, more reasonable view of economic life. One of the remarkable jobs that co-operatives have done in England; Sweden, Denmark and France has been to educate the common man in economic knowledge. Such education is a constant protection against false doctrines, wildcat schemes and other such obscene performances as workers were victims of in the golden period of 1928-1929.

In conclusion, it can well be pointed out that the impulse toward a higher standard of living on the part of the

(Continued on page 534)

Advances in Art of Wire Fabrication

TWO geni of the lamp—scientific method and group action—have made possible more progress in the art of wire fabrication in the last 10 years than in all previous history of the electrical industry. As in the conduit industry, so in the field devoted exclusively to wiring, the manufacturers themselves have risen to new responsibility for the product they manufacture and market. As the strong unionization movement by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the electrical manufacturing field arrives, it discovers advancement in appearance, utility and quality of the



All types of structures have adopted the new types of wiring. This is a high school at Lincoln Park, Mich.

wiring materials produced. It finds, too, an unusual industry consciousness apparent in the wiring manufacturing field.

This is the second article describing this trend. The first appeared in October and dealt with the conduit industry.

Houses everywhere. Each with a concealed skeleton of wires. In the wires, hidden lightning—lightning that heats, illuminates, drives motors and permits speech and music to fill the air. This skeleton of wires has too long been ignored by the public, partially, no doubt, because the producers, namely, the manufacturer and the workers, have themselves given too little attention to the product.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

In the evolution of the art of wiring one can trace the course of wiring material through important stages:

1. Consider product merely as a conductor.
2. Stressing the purely utilitarian side of the product.
3. Emphatic need for safety—safety of the worker who installs the product and safety of those who inhabit the structure in which the product is used.
4. Esthetic value.
5. Full protection of the consumer in so far as good looks and durability go.

It may well be said that in this evolution of wiring materials that the last three great values were only obtained during the last few years. Prior to the present, wires were looked upon merely

More progress made in last 10 years than in previous quarter of century. Manufacturers rise to responsibility. Almost a perfect product.

in their elementary utility purpose. In the drive for full protection of the consumer, the manufacturers have proceeded upon the theory that an electrical conductor shall be delivered and installed free from all insulation injuries. Toward this end insulation must be protected from all destructive agents: moisture, air, light, heat and mechanical abrasions. In the rapidly expanding art of fabrication, manufacturers now believe that they have attained these ends by treating a closely woven cotton braid with moisture-proofing compounds. A few years ago this braid was being treated by an ingredient which was highly inflammable. Often, too, it became thin and would deteriorate in hot weather. Now this braid is being saturated with a chemical that is extremely durable and at the same time fire-resisting. This saturant has been so perfected that it tends

to increase in value with age rather than to disintegrate. It is a far cry from this finished product back to the old days when the conductor was covered with thin cotton braid saturated in wax.

The new wire now has nine processes: a copper core; this is covered with tin; then in turn with rubber, then with braid. This braid is given a saturating of asphaltic material. This saturator is then covered with the fire-resisting finisher. A color solution is superimposed on this. A marker which increases the esthetic quality of the wire comes next, and then there is a final coating of lubricant dressing.



Here is an apartment building in Milwaukee also "skeletonized" with modern wiring.

A representative of the manufacturers in a paper given before an electrical inspectors' convention described this product thus:

VIEWED BY INSPECTORS

"Let me state that our members are now producing, to what are believed to be satisfactory specifications, a rubber-covered wire much superior in every needed quality to any rubber-covered wire produced, since rubber-covered wire began—40 years ago. Governmental purchasers, such as federal, state and city departments, are accepting these speci-



The Illinois Terminal Building, St. Louis, is a type of commercial structure wired with the material of modern standards.

fications, adopting them as their own, and demanding compliance with them. Everywhere purchasers and users are stating that no such advance in every needed quality of the protective covering has ever been made. Because of the universality of the use of wire, this advance becomes one of the greatest ever made in the whole art and history of wiring—greater safety, greater facility in handling and installing.

"The manufacturing industry, which is represented here, can and will show you this present wire, explain its non-fire-carrying treatment, and how every other needed quality has been preserved and improved. The new treatment has high insulating qualities so that flame-proofing does not need to be stripped back at terminals, as did earlier flame-proofed coverings. I shall not attempt to make claims of tests, but leave this to the industry representative. May I say, however, that these manufacturers agree with me that to you—the inspectors—is all credit due for demanding and securing this advance in the wiring art. And may I say that any constructive criticism of the present day product will be regarded as a friendly effort to still further improve the regular production of safe, durable, readily handled and installed wire."

So confident are the manufacturers in the quality of their product at this stage of its development that they are submitting it to 10 stringent tests. These tests can be performed by any electrical contractor or by any worker. These tests

may be briefly described as the vertical fire test, in which the wire is brought in contact with heat from a Bunsen burner. A second test is described as the moisture test after freezing and flexing. This is an actual freezing test in which the wires are placed in salt and ice for two hours. The heat test is given in a room heated to a temperature of 110° F. for 12 hours. A coil taken from this allotment of wire must be free from stickiness after 12 hours of cooling. A drip test requires that samples be heated in an oven at a temperature of 180° F. At the end of one hour no compound shall have dripped from the wire. A fifth test is the aging test. Samples are placed in an electrically heated, circulating warm air oven for 96 hours at a temperature of 100° F. After this test the flame and moisture proofing compounds must remain intact and braids must not break. A sixth test is the water soaking test. Samples of the wire properly treated at the ends with paraffin are submerged in water for 168 hours. The braid and insulation must not absorb more than 10 per cent of the weight and electrical tests made while the coil is still submerged must meet all of the higher specifications. The four remaining tests which are usually given to this new product are the Fade-O-Meter test, the fishing test, the oxygen bomb aging test and the color restoration test. These last four test the durability and the color stain qualities of the product. These tests indicate how far the geni of science have gone in the making of an excellent wiring product.

GROUP ACTION ACHIEVED

This product, of course, could not have been achieved merely with the application of the laws of chemistry and fabrication if manufacturers had not learned to cooperate with each other and stand as a unit for higher standards of wiring. Contractors, owners, architects and engineers who have used these new types of wire have discovered certain properties.

1. Pulling stresses upon the copper and insulation have been cut in half.

2. Effective life of the insulation has been doubled.

3. Lubricated surface eliminates the necessity of using harmful greases and soaps.

4. An overcoat of pitch hermetically seals both the braids and insulation against light, air, heat and moisture to prevent oxidation and decay.

5. Moisture resisting qualities through the elimination of wax as a saturator and finisher overcome trouble caused by condensation in conduits.

6. The finish does not soften and migrate in hot weather nor does it become brittle in cold weather.

7. Age improves rather than destroys the finish.

8. Surface will not support nor carry a flame.

9. Sweating on lugs does not impair the insulation, therefore taping is unnecessary.

10. Soldering with a blow torch does not destroy the insulation.

11. Colors superimposed over a black surface do not fade and are easily cleaned.

12. Strands are thoroughly tinned to prevent sulphur attack upon the copper.

13. Tougher, more closely woven cotton braids offer greater mechanical protection for the wire.

14. A more lasting and efficient job for the owner.

15. New circuits are easily and quickly added in old buildings. Slick finish slides over any surface.

16. The hard, lubricated surface prevents adhesion with other circuits in the conduit. Wires do not stick together.

17. Braids do not slide back on insulation to fill up conduits.

18. Twice as easy to fish.

19. Costs no more than ordinary wax finished wire.

20. Insulation strips freely from copper strands.

21. Actual installation tests prove a labor saving of from 7 to 10 per cent.*

22. It is clean to handle. The finish does not come off on the hands.

23. An overcoat of pitch prevents moisture from bulging the insulation and filling up conduits. It will not absorb moisture.

24. There is no wax to become sticky in hot weather.

25. The surface will not support nor carry a flame, therefore no wet rag is needed over the insulation when soldering with a torch.

26. No smoked walls or ceilings to clean because of burned insulation.

27. Lugs can be sweated on without destroying the insulation. This eliminates the use of tapes.

28. Colors do not fade and are easily cleaned if they become soiled.

As it was pointed out in the article on advances in conduit, manufacturers appear to have in mind the perfection of a complete wiring system, smoothly integrated, with great flexibility, high utility value and a strong esthetic appeal. Electrical workers are deeply interested in this technical progress made by the conduit and wiring industries. They have come to see that good installations from the workmanly standpoint depend in large part on the kind of materials given the workmen to install.

* *Editor's Note:* The I. B. E. W. does not oppose technological progress which will actually benefit the public.

Need For Colors, Markings and Identification

1. National Electric Code requires that the neutral conductor be white or natural gray.

2. National Electric Code requires that switch legs be red.

3. International Association of Electrical Inspectors have asked that the type, size and voltage be marked on the exterior of cables so they may be readily identified both before and after installation.

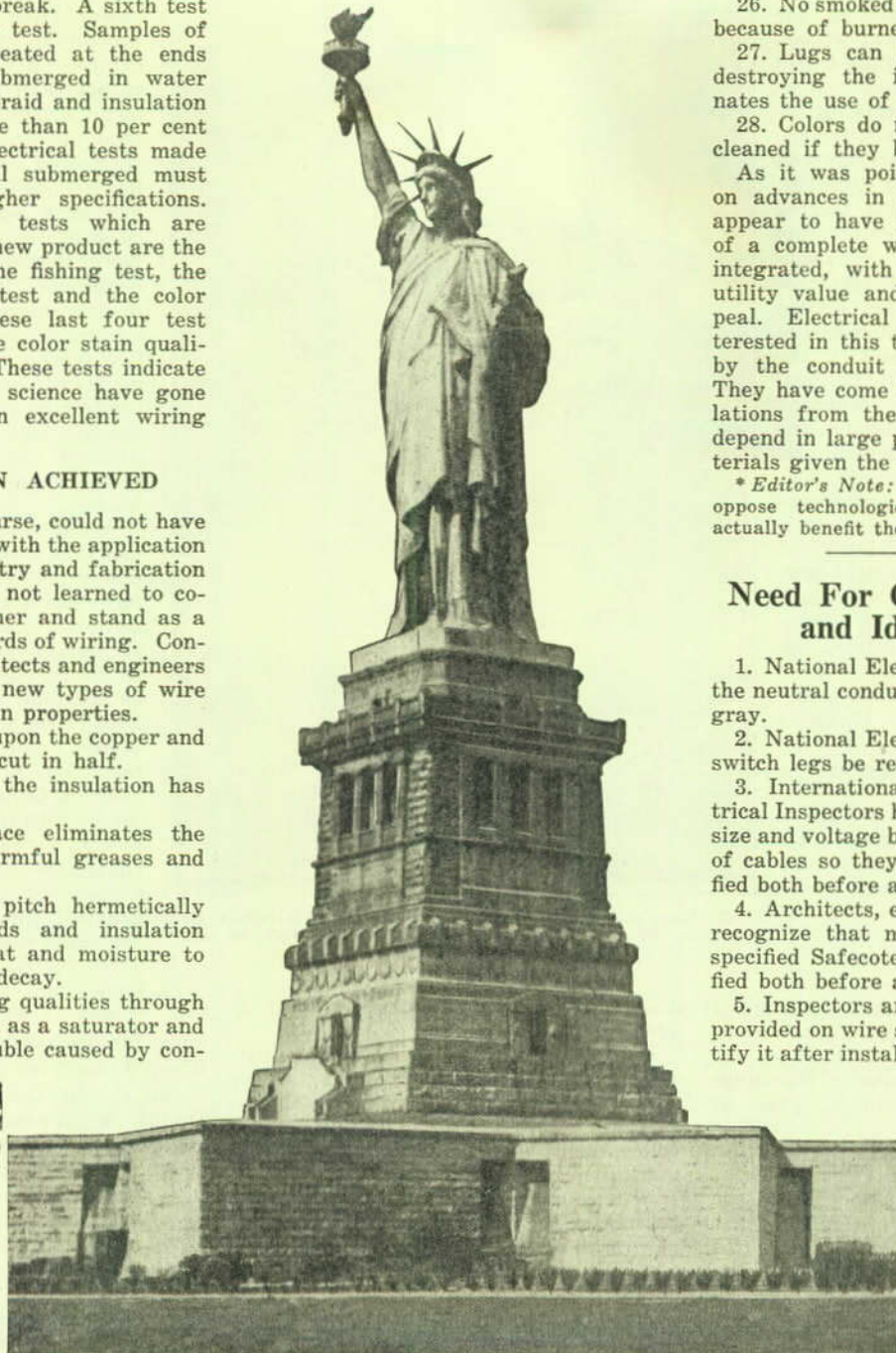
4. Architects, engineers and inspectors recognize that means be provided that specified Safecote may be readily identified both before and after installation.

5. Inspectors are asking that means be provided on wire so they can readily identify it after installation as having a moisture resisting flame

retarding finish as required under National Electric Code Rule 602-D.

6. International Association of Electrical Inspectors are asking that means be provided to readily identify the different types of service entrance

(Cont. on page 534)



When this world-famous landmark was rewired several years ago, it was rewired with wire of the new type, fire-resisting and modern.

Bonneville—Step in a Northwest "TVA"

THINGS are happening these days in the mighty Pacific Northwest. On the 28th of September, President Roosevelt arrived at Bonneville Dam, just 36 miles east of Portland, Oreg., on the shores of the turbulent Columbia.

He arrived to fulfill a dream which he had cherished for more than 17 years, a dream of harnessing the vast resources of this rampant giant, the second largest river on the North American continent in point of size, the largest in point of potential hydro-electric power. Forty per cent of the potential water power of the United States is confined within its banks. Its basin embraces 13 per cent of all our land, but as yet only 3 per cent of our population, for much of the land is desert wilderness. Its territory is often called our last American frontier.

Surveying with pride this stately project, undertaken in 1934 for the benefit of the entire country as well as for the Northwest, the President pressed the button which started the first generation of power from Bonneville Dam. Over a nationwide radio hook-up he then addressed the people of the United States. In an epoch-making speech he expounded his firm belief in the need for a new type of national planning—a systematic planning which will enable us to develop our natural resources in logical sequence rather than through "unplanned, hit-or-miss appropriations of money."

The nation, he declared, is divided into seven or eight natural geographic regions, each of which should be considered and developed as a unit. He recommended the establishment of regional boards to co-ordinate future national expenditures on public projects. Planning would then "progress to the national capital from the ground up—from the communities and counties and states which lie within each of the logical geographic areas" rather than from the top down as a "system of plans which originates in the capital of the nation."

The Columbia River basin, he continued, was such a region and the building of the Bonneville Dam is but a single step in the unified, logical development of a vast area. It includes the major portions of the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and a part of Montana.

REGION UNIT IN CHAIN

"It is increasingly important," the President said, "that we think of that region as a unit and especially in terms of the whole population of that area, as it is today and as we expect it will be 50 and even 100 years from now. In the construction of this dam we have had our eyes on the future of the nation. Its cost will be returned to the people of the

Columbia River Basin forms national link in chain of seven great power regions. Dams make Egyptian pyramids dwarfs. Electrical Workers play part. J. D. Ross leads.

United States many times over in the improvement of navigation and transportation, the cheapening of electric power, and the distribution of the power to hun-

of his property take the point of view that it is not the concern of federal or state or local government to interfere with what they miscall 'the liberty of the individual.'

FUTURE CONSIDERED

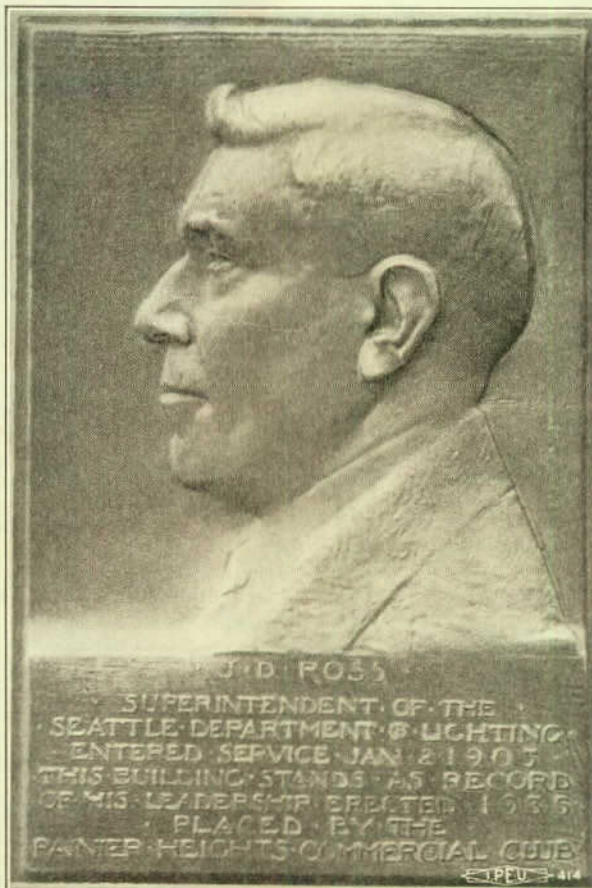
"With them I do not agree and never have agreed, because, unlike them, I am thinking of the future of the United States. My conception of liberty does not permit an individual citizen or group of citizens to commit acts of depredation against nature in such a way as to harm their neighbors and especially to harm future generations of Americans."

President Roosevelt's pronouncement in favor of distributing cheap power from the Columbia River projects to farmers, publicly-owned utilities and small communities rather than to heavy industries in large urban centers, which would tend to promote overcrowding, slums and tenement districts, clarified his position in a struggle which has been waging on the Pacific coast ever since the inception of the power development plan. From the beginning large industries and private interests had sought to gain control of the distribution of the new power. Now efforts are being made to encourage small power consumers and farmers to come to the Northwest, relieving congestion in more thickly populated regions and abandoning sub-marginal lands.

A few days after the President's momentous delineation of his public power policy, Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced the appointment of James D. Ross, for 20 years the general superintendent of Seattle's City Light, one of the most outstanding municipal power systems of the world, as administrator of the Bonneville Dam power system. Mr. Ross, an electrical engineer of Canadian birth, sees eye-to-eye with the President on all his power views. Both are ardent champions of the economic philosophy of "the greatest good to the greatest number." Cheap power for small users is their creed.

In Seattle "J. D.," as everyone knows him, is tremendously popular. It was he who was largely responsible for harnessing the turbid Skagit River through two great city-owned dams—one at the Gorge plant and one at Diablo. Until recently the Diablo Dam, a 100 per cent union job, was the highest concrete dam in the world.

In 1935 President Roosevelt summoned Mr. Ross to the nation's capital to act as an advisory engineer in the power division of the Public Works Administration. Later he was appointed a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to fill the vacancy created when Ferdinand Pecora resigned to become a justice of the New York State supreme court.

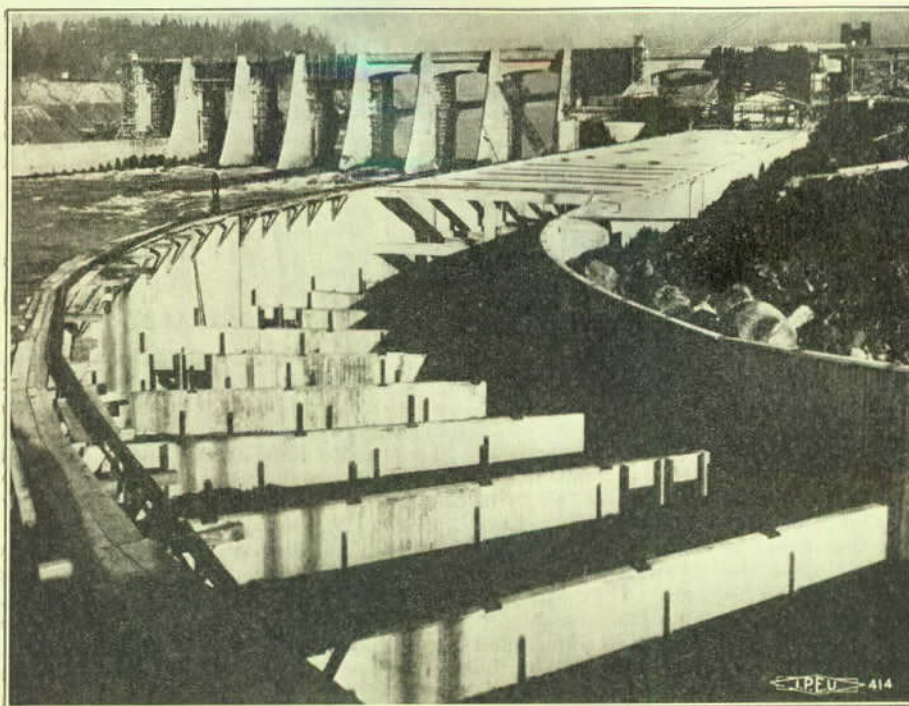


Mr. Ross made a brilliant record for himself before he became administrator of the Bonneville project, as this plaque in Seattle reveals.

dreds of small communities within a great radius."

President Roosevelt lashed out against selfish, wasteful appropriation of the nation's huge natural resources by shortsighted private interests seeking to develop them only for immediate profit with little regard for the future.

"The more we study the water resources of the nation," he declared, "the more we accept the fact that their use is a matter of national concern, and that in our plans for their use our line of thinking must include great regions as well as narrower localities. Some of my friends who talk glibly of the right of any individual to do anything he wants with any



BONNEVILLE PROJECT AS IT LOOKS TODAY

Courtesy Public Works Administration

Plain of countenance and simple of manner, there is nothing flossy or big-shot about Ross. He knows the people of the Northwest and he knows their power needs.

In the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* for June, 1934, Frank Farrand, then press secretary of L. U. No. 77, of Seattle, wrote:

"It is the little fellow with too big a job and who reads nothing but a work order or blue print, and hardly that, who is fighting us. The big men like Frank McLaughlin, president of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company, and Dr. J. D. Ross, superintendent of Seattle's 1,000,000-kilowatt light plant, tell us to go ahead and organize.

"We plan to have both companies organized 100 per cent within the near future. Then we will be in a position to aid the government in handling the Coulee and the Bonneville jobs on the Columbia River."

Two years later, at the close of the Third World Power Conference, held in September, 1936, in Washington, D. C., the delegates, assembled from all corners of the globe, toured the major power sites of the United States. One of the highlights of their trip to the Northwest was their two-day visit at Seattle's Gorge and Diablo dams on the Skagit.

SCENIC WONDER ALSO

Members of L. U. No. 77 joined with the city officials to act as hosts and interpreters to their American and foreign guests and to explain the working details of the plants. At Diablo the party watched the starting of the first of the plant's two great 67,500 k. w. generating units. Financial Secretary Frank Tustin described the tour in the December, 1936, issue of the *JOURNAL*. He said, in part:

"The lighting effects and tropical gardens at the Gorge Plant are one of

the great attractions of this state and one of the well-known hobbies of Supt. J. D. Ross, of the City Light, and his friends. A trip to the Skagit is a by-word for a wonderful time to any Washingtonian, so it was not with surprise but with warm pleasure the hosts listened to the words of description of the delegates as they looked over this night display. . . .

"A word of praise at this time should go to Supt. J. D. Ross, of the Seattle City Light, for holding steadfastly to the ideal that municipal power for a big city should succeed, and to date, in spite of gigantic obstacles, making possible this wonderful power project. This ideal has carried Mr. Ross on, for when it

seemed that his plan for complete development of the Skagit River would be stopped or at least postponed indefinitely, he went east and after many disappointments, raised \$4,000,000 from eastern banking houses to carry on with. This was no small feat for anyone at that time as public utilities had not yet begun their climb back to prosperity that they have enjoyed the last two years."

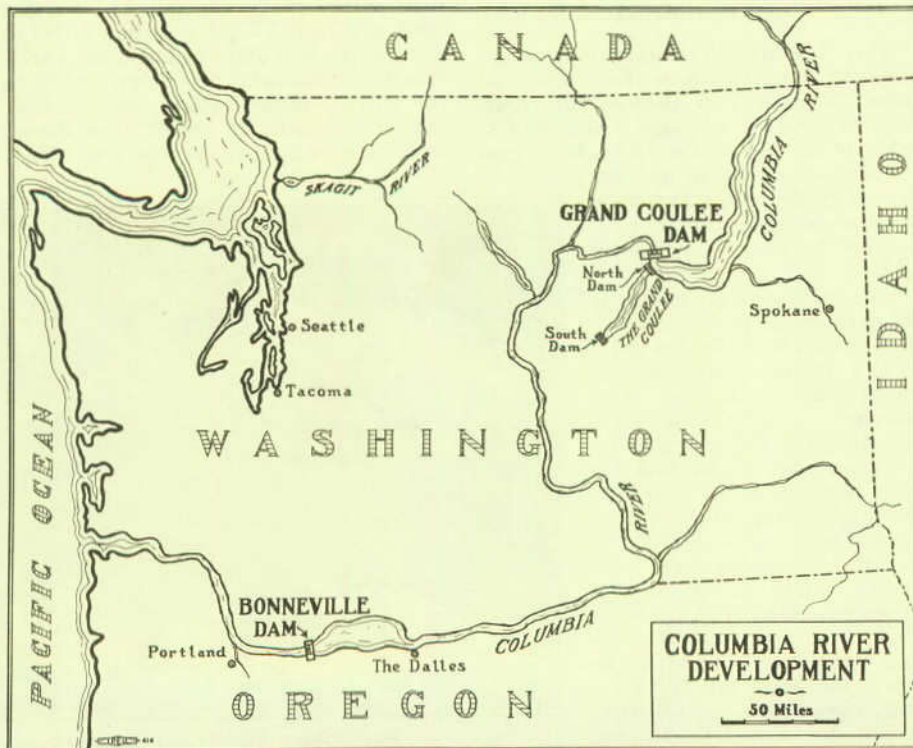
Local Union No. 48, of Portland, is furnishing electrical workers for the Bonneville project. In February, 1935, Press Secretary William S. Belt reported in the *JOURNAL* that the research records of time worked by members of the local showed that employment in 1933 ranged from the near-vanishing point of 19.3 per cent in July to a maximum of 42.6 per cent in December, while records for the first eight months of 1934 showed a minimum employment of 40.7 per cent in February and a maximum of 78.3 per cent in July. The increase was attributed partly to the construction of a large grain elevator across the river at Vancouver, Wash., and partly to work on the Bonneville Dam.

In the March, 1937, issue of the *JOURNAL* Business Manager J. L. Lake reported:

"The Bonneville Dam has given employment to lots of men, and the electrical workers have had their share, but our winter weather has slowed things up considerably. A couple of weeks ago the Columbia River was frozen over in a few places, something which was very unusual for this part of the country. Prospects for work this spring, though, look rather cheerful, but we're not buying any 10-story buildings or gold bricks on the strength of it yet.

"However, we are looking forward with much interest to the electrical exposition which Portland expects to hold in 1938. This fair will be opened at the comple-

(Continued on page 532)



Bevin Battles Belligerent Clique

WHEN Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, went to Geneva, Switzerland, in 1935 as delegate to the International Labour Conference, he met in the British delegation Ernest Bevin. Bevin was not the accredited British delegate to the conference, but came as an adviser. It was not long before the workers' representatives there saw that he was a man of unusual force and tenacity. Bevin led the fight for the 40-hour week convention, and his efforts were regarded as showing unparalleled power of persuasion, speech and personality. At that time the French worker delegates were not taking the advanced position that they do today and they gave Mr. Bevin very little support.

One of the dramatic moments came when Mr. Bevin served notice on the entire labor delegation that the British delegation would withdraw from the worker delegation and take their fight to the floor if the dilatory tactics of some of the workers were not halted. At the same time Mr. Bevin was carrying on a conflict with the British government delegation. In spite of these obstacles he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the 40-hour week convention. Needless to point out this marked a new era in the development of International Labour activities.

Mr. Bevin has not been at Geneva since. He has been extremely busy at home and he is regarded as possibly the titular head of the British labor movement. He presided over the British Trades Union Congress this year. He is the general secretary of the large Transport Workers' Union.

VOLUNTARY UNIONISM VS. GOVERNMENT

When the British fraternal delegates came to the American Federation of Labor convention in Denver, this year, they brought a message from Ernest Bevin to the convention. This bore upon the attitude of Bevin and the British trade unions and upon government action and its relationship to labor. Mr. Bevin said:

"We must consider carefully the question as to how far the state should be permitted to interfere in the regulation of wages and conditions. Our movement is a voluntary one, and the claim for state regulation must not be carried too far. It might easily lead onto the slippery slope of the Totalitarian state under capitalist control, by which our very liberty might be destroyed. There are some industries in which, to prevent sweating, state regulation is essential. In others the legalizing of voluntary agreements is all that should be accepted. In the

Situation in Great Britain not unlike that in U. S. A. Bevin called "traitor," but great mass of workers back him.

remainder it is far better to maintain standards by trade union action wherever we can."

Mr. Bevin has incurred the displeasure of the left, principally the Marxian Socialists, for strongly espousing this principle of voluntary unionism. They have said that Bevin is a traitor to Socialism. Mr. Bevin has also incurred the displeasure of the intellectuals. They say that he hates intellectuals with too great vigor. He takes the position that the trade union leaders know best what is good for the trade unions. He declares that he is not going to turn the movement over to the college men headed by Sir Stafford Cripps.

While in the United States there has grown a movement on the left for a labor party, British trade unions have apparently lost interest in the British Labor Party as such. They are working more and more through the British Trades Union Congress and less and less through the independent labor party. At its meeting this year the independent labor party was forced to admit that it was financially in a slump. It was revealed that 20 per cent of the branches had almost failed to pay their fees or make their basic contribution to the party's war chest. At the same time more than half of the branches had failed to pay anything into the fighting fund of the party and into the election fund, and fully 75 per cent had failed to pay into certain other funds of the party. When this financial report was made to the British Labour Party, one member got up and made an attack upon the intellectuals of the party. He said: "They

talk over the heads of the working class. They are split on every issue and divided on the question of war. Many of our trade union members do not understand what revolutionary Socialism means. They shut their eyes and imagine rivers of blood."

RAMSAY MacDONALD FAILED

It should be pointed out that one of the reasons that trade unionists are so apathetic to political action is their tragic experience with Ramsay MacDonald. They gave him at one time complete allegiance and they placed him in the highest position in the land, and he failed them. This brought devastating disillusionment from which the trade unionists have never recovered. MacDonald probably did more to widen the gap between the intellectuals and the trade unionists than any one person in the history of international labor.

It is noteworthy that the British trade unions have shown a remarkable friendship to the American Federation of Labor. More than any other group in the International Labour Conference, they have not been taken in by the rosy representations of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Harold Callender, a writer for the New York Times, has recently made this comment upon the British labor movement:

"They abhor violence and, as statistics show, have come very near eliminating it from their social relations. Their policemen go unarmed, and consequently so do their burglars and their rioters (when there are any). The result is that the victim of robbery is rarely in physical danger; that Fascist and Communist clashes, unlike those of the Place de la Concorde and at Clichy, are affairs of fisticuffs and not of bullets; that strikes never resemble armed rebellions requiring martial law, as some have done in America. Even during the general strike, which the government regarded as an attempted revolution, there was little violence and policemen on strike duty played football with strikers to pass the time. Corruption of the racketeering type is equally unknown in British industrial relations.

"In this atmosphere of moderation, restraint and dislike of strife, it has been possible to develop a system of collective bargaining which on the whole operates smoothly and with a large measure of success."

A FIGHTING MAN

Bevin gives this tradition a fearless leadership. Employers fear him when he goes upon the industrial scene and makes demands for he carries on strikes, when he does, with obdurate obstinacy. Intellectuals hate him. Socialists are now seeking to undermine his lead-

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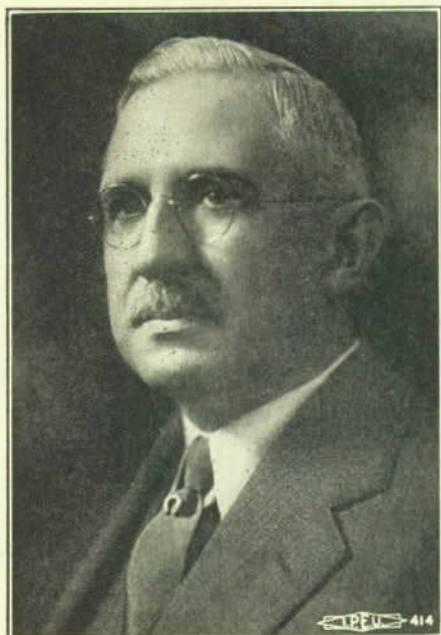
PRESIDENT TRACY AT GENEVA

National Labor Board vs. Democracy

As a part of the permanent record of the American Federation of Labor convention, there are two statements made by top officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, indicting the National Labor Relations Board in its administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

Secretary G. M. Bugniazet declared, in part:

"Mr. Chairman, I have read, over and over again, the National Labor Relations Act. I have read the speeches of Senator Robert F. Wagner, its principal author, and I have examined these docu-



INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY BUGNIAZET

ments zealously, and I inform you there is not one word, sentence or paragraph that can, by the farthest stretch of the imagination, be taken to grant authority to the National Labor Relations Board to settle disputes between unions. I take it that Senator Wagner himself knows more as to the intent and purpose of the Act than any other living man. On May 15, 1935, he arose in the Senate and fully discussed every aspect of the act. He said:

"Anyone familiar with these laws will recognize at once there is nothing in the pending bill which places the stamp of governmental favor upon any particular type of union."

"This forthright utterance contains facts of our whole quarrel with the National Labor Relations Board, because that board has persistently, and we believe illegally, placed its stamp of approval upon dual unionism, as I hereafter will prove.

"Moreover, in this address there is evidence that Senator Wagner himself knows that modern industry in the United States does not move upon a mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. He speaks in his address of the "various skills" involved in the going processes

Indictment by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against Board summarized. Tracy and Bugniazet make case part of A. F. of L. official record.

of industry. Again, in this notable speech of Senator Wagner, there is frank admission that the National Labor Relations Act, as conceived by him, was founded upon and derived from the Railway Labor Act. The Railway Labor Act was never conceived as an instrument for the settling of jurisdictional disputes. It has never been used as such an instrument. Both acts are conceived solely as legal tools by which the very desirable social aim of collective bargaining is to be achieved.

"Senator Wagner also clearly defines what the characteristics of the company union are. The administrators of the National Labor Relations Act do not need to move in the dark as to distinctions between controlled company unions and bona fide unions. There is no excuse for the administrators of the National Labor Relations Act to treat bona fide unions which have honorable records in the field for over half a century as though they were company unions.

"According to Senator Wagner, the following are characteristics of the company union:

"1. Company unions of the same employer rarely work in unity, and almost never is there even a loose and informal contact between company unions of different employers.

"2. An employer dominates or interferes with his workers either by express provisions or more likely by subtle economic pressure. He limits the choice of employee representatives to those who work for him.

"3. The third defect is that it is supported in whole or in part by the employer."

"If the wilful administrators of the National Labor Relations Act examined these simple principles they would not have been led astray into breaking the letter and spirit of the law they are pledged to administer.

"The board has worked in subtle ways, always to appear to be keeping the law while it has broken it. In its policy of favoring dual unions it has often permitted regional officials to certify that the dual union has a majority before an election was taken, and immediately this legal looking document has been taken by dual unionists and thrust under the eyes of the prospective members of the dual union with the assertion that the board favors that particular union. At the same time, the zealous regional men and women of the National Labor Relations Board have viewed with suspicion the organization activities of bona fide labor unions, and have repeatedly taken the position that these unions have been

guilty of connivance with the employers, and were so held guilty until they proved themselves innocent. This was plainly the fact at the famous National Electric Products case at Ambridge, Pa. It has been repeated over and over again.

"I do not have to call attention of this body to the fact that it is a common principle of jurisprudence that no person is to be judged guilty until he has proved himself innocent. He is to be judged innocent until he has been proved guilty.

"The regional director of the National Labor Relations Board at Pittsburgh resigned his position to become a staff mem-



INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT TRACY

ber of the C. I. O. organization. His immediate successor held office while his wife held a position in the C. I. O. district office. It was well-known to the board that the person who became regional director of a western district office was identified with the C. I. O. movement. There are other instances of tie-up and sympathy, and also actual contacts between regional offices and the district C. I. O. offices.

"Despite the fact that there is nothing in the National Labor Relations Act that empowers the board to invalidate legal contracts between a union and the employer; and despite the fact there is nothing in the act that empowers the board to settle jurisdictional disputes; and despite the fact that the author of the act assured labor unions that it would not create government-controlled unions, Chairman J. Warren Madden said over the radio September 6:

"The current division in the labor movement, with the bitter accusations and recriminations which are emanating from both of the principal camps, have created difficult problems for the board which were not anticipated when the statute was passed. But the board's

(Continued on page 531)

Russia Gets Hard Knocks From Old Friend

FRED E. BEAL is an American Communist. He came out of the Lawrence, Mass., textile mills. He was a child worker in them. He belonged to the Bill Haywood school of unionism, passed to an official position in the Socialist Party and then became a Communist.

As a boy he took part in historic strikes in Lawrence and later led textile strikes at Gastonia, N. C., where he faced lynching and was finally arrested for the alleged murder of a police official. He faced 20 years in jail, was released on bail, jumped his bail and went to Russia to live in the Communist paradise which he visioned as the fulfillment of all his hopes and dreams.

He now describes himself as a fugitive from two worlds and dates his book "The Proletarian Journey" at "Nowhere." The book is not an abstract philosophy but a record of human experiences of one who describes himself as a Yankee, a typical American worker, and as far as we can read, it is not conceived in a spirit of spite or resentment but in a spirit of sad disillusionment and pain.

He introduced himself thus: "If ever a man was prepared to believe completely in the Soviet Union, that man was I. When I went to Russia, pending the appeal of my case with that of the other Gastonia victims, it was with the feeling that 20 years in jail upon my return would be less bleak after seeing the realization of my life dream under communism."

Later in the book he goes on to develop his view on what he considered Russia to be: "In Soviet Russia everything was different. I was sure of that. There the workers were in complete control. What a happy land it must be. No child labor; no overworked men and women; no need for strikes; no police, soldiers, and gunmen to beat up the workers. Short hours; cheerful working conditions; plenty to eat. Security for the future. No drones; neither capitalist nor union exploiters and betrayers of labor. The Workers' Fatherland."

Well, Fred Beal got to Russia and he was chaperoned by the Communists themselves and, as he stated, he could have been a Russian bureaucrat all his life if he preferred to be. His education began at once. He became a lecturer in the Soviet Union. He went into a province in Central Asia by rail from Moscow. He describes this visit:

"The people wore such a hungry, hopeless look that I just could not paint the American workers for them the way Moscow wanted me to. Even the most exploited and the most unfortunate in America did not have that cowed and pleading look in their eyes. I complained to those about me, to my inter-

"Proletarian Journey" by Fred E. Beal epitomizes clash between communism and democracy.

preter and to Communist officials, that I couldn't lie so deliberately.

Child Labor, Rule

"When I visited the silk mills in Tashkent, I was surprised and disturbed to find many children working. They would plunge their tender hands into near-boiling water to retrieve cocoons, just as children do in the factories in China, owned by Western capitalists. How often had I protested violently in America against the needless cruelty of child labor? I recalled how I drew murmurs of horror from my audiences when I described the tender little hands of children in the Orient turning into crippled masses of boiled flesh! We had pointed with pride to Soviet Russia where child labor was abolished. And now I found Soviet children being forced by the workers' government to do the very thing we had all denounced. I began to criticize the action of those in key positions. In some factories I would be asked to give my criticism and, as a former textile worker, to give my advice. The Communist heads

WORD FROM NOWHERE

zation. I led strikes, marshaled picket lines; I organized demonstrations of protest and cheerfully shared the cells of many a prison in my battle for justice to labor.

If ever a man was prepared to believe completely in the Soviet Union, that man was I. When I went to Russia, pending the appeal of my case and that of the other Gastonia victims, it was with the feeling that twenty years in jail upon my return would be less bleak after seeing the realization of my life dream under Communism.

I did not know then that to tell the truth, even the truth about Stalin's Communism, meant ostracism by those who would build a better world. I could not know that one who had been condemned unjustly to many long years in prison by the capitalist system would be forsaken by the assumed enemies of capitalism if he returned from the Soviet Union with the truth as he saw it. I did not know that the sworn friends of liberty had two brands of truth, one for private consumption and the other for public display.

Had I known it all, I would have done exactly the same. For I take it as an axiom that humanity will advance and that American labor will know what to do for the salvation of the country only if the unadulterated truth is presented. In the world of my erstwhile dreams I found that the truth had long since been exiled. But it can still raise its voice now and then in the world which imposed upon me a twenty-year jail sentence on account of my struggle for economic justice to the producers of all our wealth.

If not for this fact—the lingering faith in my native America which I love—I could have chosen the career of a Soviet bureaucrat for the rest of my life. I could have stilled the cry within me in the fleshpots of the new

of the silk factory in Tashkent gasped with amazement when I abruptly advised them to close the mills down and turn the children out to play. They thought I was joking or crazy or perhaps just a plain counter-revolutionist. Why shouldn't the children work in the mills when their fathers were doing more important work? They were working for Socialism! They might well have been working for some ruthless capitalist. At least, they would have received enough wages to buy back a little of the goods they produced, while here, from the "proletarian state," they never got an inch of the thousands of yards made by their toil. All of it went for export."

In sharp contrast to this dismal picture, he tells of the banquet which he attended in this province given by the Communist Party leaders. He declares, "The Communist bureaucrats partook of the most sumptuous feast I ever attended, either in Russia or capitalist America." Then he goes on to say: "Twenty-five guests were present, all Soviet officials and trade union leaders. Even before the meal began, hundreds of people had gathered at the windows to stare at us. At first I thought they had come to see me, as foreigners were seldom seen in these parts. But it soon became clear that the people were hungry, fiercely hungry. They grumbled at the sight of the rich food, the like of which they had probably never tasted. They became menacing in their attitude and the leading Communists gave orders to have them sent away. Soon the police were driving the hungry crowd in all directions. An official drew the curtains together so that no one could look in on that lavish meal. He smiled at me and apologized for the interruption. I kept thinking: How much this scene is like a Daily Worker cartoon of capitalists stuffing themselves while the starving workers are looking on!"

Industrial Conditions Bad

He visits a tractor plant and describes the conditions which prevail.

"In the filthy barracks, in which the common workers lived, heat was sometimes obtainable. In our factory—never! During the cold, long winters, the interior of the plant was an iceberg, little warmer than outside. Everyone wore a coat if he had one and jumped up and down and clapped his hands together to keep the blood circulating. Thus were the workers supposed to engage successfully in the complicated work of producing good, workable tractors. The sanitary conditions are impossible of description. Toilets were horrible. Water pipes froze often in the winter and the men would be without running water

(Continued on page 535)

N.B.

Is the Age of Labor Spies Passing?

THE labor spy is a creature that must have concealment in order to live. Like a crawling thing that lives under a board, if exposed to the light of day he must scuttle off into darkness again, or perish.

The investigations conducted by the Senate committee headed by Senator La Follette were, therefore, not only unpleasant but downright bad for business of the "detective" agencies that deal in labor espionage, the recruitment bureaus of strike "guards," the manufacturers and purveyors of guns and gas. The Pinkerton Detective Agency, one of the oldest and most notorious dealers in industrial thuggery, announced in October that it had given up the business of labor spying.

Corporation heads who saw some of their colleagues, on the witness stand, try to explain why they had blithely authorized the enormous bills for service of such doubtful value, had opportunity to consider whether brutality pays for itself. Besides the ledger cost—when breaking a strike was shown to cost three or four times what a peaceful settlement with the union would have—business does not like adverse publicity. Executives must appear respectable, competent and wise.

But there is another angle revealed by the investigation, usually in the background and as yet not thoroughly developed and discussed. That is the tremendous difficulty of building and maintaining a labor union against employer hatred, force and utterly conscienceless undercover betrayers. The A. F. of L. has been criticized because it did not extend union organization more widely in past years; the C. I. O. has been lauded because it jumped in and "made hay" in much more favorable circumstances, when collective bargaining had been given legal force, and the exposure of the spy system had already begun. If you have followed some of the incidents of blacklisting, terrorism, murder of union members, revealed in the investigation, and the destruction of unions from inside, you will look with respect on the great union membership that managed to preserve its integrity.

BOOKS BASED ON REPORT

There is material for many books in the recorded testimony of the La Follette committee investigation, and books are being written about it. Two of these have come to us recently. One of these is like the tremendous picture of a battleground, with the combatants in action. In "Spy Overhead" * Clinch Calkins packs the investigation itself into a comprehensive book, colorful, dramatic and as well-built as a good novel. Turn from this vast panorama to another book that gives you the minute, microscopic picture of the spy himself—"Twenty

Two books based on the La Follette investigation suggest that the old order which the A. F. of L. contended with, is changing.

Years a Labor Spy," an autobiography whose author signs himself "GT-99," still keeping his concealment.†

Whether GT-99 actually exists as a person is beside the point. It is a pretty accurate picture of the business of union penetration and betrayal. While "Spy Overhead" is far more valuable and informative, GT-99 has one particular wallop to deliver to the honest, sincere but not too active union member. That is to do his part in his union's business. As in all organizations, there are many who avoid the work of offices and committees. The stool-pigeon's aim, if he succeeds in getting into a union, is to obtain a key position—something he would find it difficult to do if more of the genuine unionists were active and alert.

GT-99's story, whether fabricated or real, is a success story. Hired first as a spy in a plant, while working at the machinist trade, he later relates how he became an informer and a manipulator of union business with a card in an Electrical Workers' local. With much gusto he tells how easily he got himself elected to office in the local and then in the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, and how he used his position on organizing committees to discourage organization rather than to promote it. Some of the incidents are a little too pat. Our hero, about to be exposed by the business agent of his local, who had found the evidence of his spy activity, knocked the man out and found in his coat pocket bank books with a damning record in big deposits; showed up the erring Brother, ran him out of town and took over control of the local in melodramatic fashion.

† Bobbs Merrill, \$2.50.

We know that labor spies, "operators," as GT-99 styles them, have managed to keep union membership for years, have worked up to key offices in their locals, but we do not believe that union men are as consistently dumb as GT-99 pictures them. According to his story, he was able to develop a mine of information and influence, and he was never exposed, and only left his trade because of the La Follette investigation. What is most interesting about this book is the methods described. The mental attitude revealed is amazing. Far from being ashamed of his work, GT-99 is smugly satisfied with himself.

The La Follette committee found that unions had suspicion and evidence of spies' activity, even though it often could not be proved. Sometimes they are affected by it without knowing the cause. As Clinch Calkins, in "Spy Overhead," sums it up:

ATTRITION AGAINST UNION

"The union is weakened or disbanded for no discernible reason. Union leaders are set upon and beaten, by whom no one can prove. Strikes are broken by management's foreknowledge of them. Steady workers, possessed of skill in high degree, find themselves blacklisted into industrial vagrants, turned away from every employment office in their industry at the very moment when industry is complaining of lack of skilled labor. Knowing themselves to be surrounded by spies, even over a period of years, they cannot ascertain who is the trustworthy and who the treacherous ones within their ranks."

However, there is a source that can be struck at, and that is the "detective" agency or industrial association which makes its profit out of labor strife. The La Follette committee put five of the detective systems under subpoena: Railway Audit and Inspection, Pinkerton's, Corporations' Auxiliary, International Corporation Service and the William J. Burns Agency. Corporations' Auxiliary is said to have closed up shop since the investigation. The National Metal Trades Association, an employers' association which Miss Calkins regards as the coming weapon against labor, was also called; and three munitions companies, the Lake Erie Chemical Co., Manville Manufacturing Co. and Federal Laboratories.

To get their records, pin them down and make them tell a straight story required plenty of determination from Senators La Follette and Thomas and their investigators. The picture was developed by calling executives, salesmen, operators of these organizations, quoting from operators' reports, testimony from labor, both from officers and rank and file members, and by putting executives of corporations who had bought industrial "service" on the stand, much to their embarrassment.

(Continued on page 535)



* Harcourt, Brace and Co., \$2.50.

Union Now Has Its Own Battle Song

WHEN the marching hordes of Local Union No. 3's members swing down Fifth Avenue, they can march to an I. B. E. W. song. If other local unions wish to avail themselves of this clarion call to co-operation, they can buy the music for it is now being published and will be available to the membership. The song is entitled "Let's Drink a Toast to the I. B. E. W." The song is dedicated to Local Union No. 3. Its composer is Henry Helkin.

Helkin is a member of Local Union No. 3 and is a prominent saxophonist in the orchestra and band operated by that local. This musical organization has made itself well known and quite popular throughout greater New York. Wherever the band goes it must play over and over again the marching song written by Helkin.

Musical Activities

Local Union No. 3 also boasts of a glee club and the glee club usually accompanies the band in true modern style whenever "Let's Drink a Toast to the I. B. E. W." is called for. The words are as follows:

LET'S DRINK A TOAST TO THE I. B. E. W.

VERSE

There's a well known organization
That's a credit to this nation;
I. B. E. W. is the name.
Each member did his part,
With a loyal heart,
To bring I. B. E. W. its fame.

CHORUS

Let's drink a toast to the I. B. E. W.,
The Union that will always lead the way.
Now workers' cares are lighter,
And their skies are brighter.
You'll find it at your service every day.
Let's drink a toast to the I. B. E. W.
Each letter is a symbol stout and true.
We are thankful one and all,
'Cause you're always at our call.
I. B. E. W., we're mighty proud of you.

William D. O'Keefe suggested the title of the song. Edward A. Lefebvre sends us this description of the author:

"The author, who wrote both words and music, is a member of our Local No. 3; plays a good saxophone and is a member of our Local No. 3 orchestra and band, all members of the I. B. E. W. At present they are about 20 strong and growing in number and popularity.

Modest Composer

"Mr. Helkin is a very modest person and his only idea in publishing this song was to help the cause of our craft and build up its great name. I must say our band has been called upon to play it over and over again. We now have a glee club, and this song is its most popular number."

Music is as necessary a part of the life of a labor organization as money or an office building. A number of local unions of the I. B. E. W. already have their musical organizations. Not long ago a

Member pens toast to I. B. E. W. It is published, and it is used.

quartet in one of the Southern locals made a deep impression for their harmony in the South. Bands and orchestras also have their place and function.

When Local Union No. 3 recently staged its six-hour day anniversary parade in New York City, they were accompanied by many bands, among which was their own band. New York newspapers commented upon the excellent appearance and musical ability of these bands.

The publication of the I. B. E. W. toast song is just another example of the tre-

mendous new interest that members are taking in their organization. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is aware of this because it is receiving scores of contributions in verse and in prose expressing this rededication of the membership to organization activities.

Freedom

Freedom is alone the unoriginated birthright of man; it belongs to him by force of his humanity, and is in dependence on the will and creation of every other, in so far as this consists with every other person's freedom.—Kant.

Every purchase, influenced by the union label, is a bomb dropped into the "open shop" camp.

3

CHORUS

The musical score is written in G major and 4/4 time. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into several systems, each with a key signature change indicated above the staff. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The score includes a chorus and a verse. The lyrics are: "Let's drink a toast to the I. B. E. W. the Union that will always lead the way. Now workers' cares are lighter and their skies are brighter you'll find it at your service every day; Let's drink a toast to the I. B. E. W. each letter is a symbol stout and true, we are thankful one and all, 'cause you're always at our call I. B. E. W. we're mighty proud of you." The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Let's Drink A Toast To The I. B. E. W. - 2

CHORUS OF THE NEW I. B. E. W. SONG

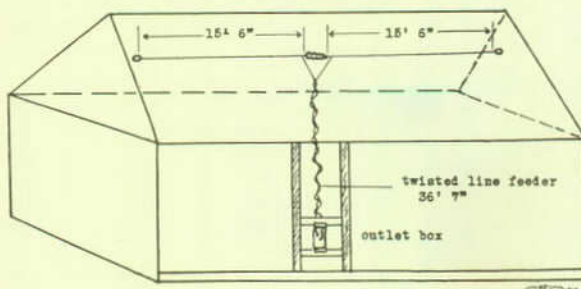
Antennae Installed to Offset Interference

By STANLEY E. HYDE, Local Union No. B-18, Los Angeles, Calif.

IN response to a letter from Brother C. O. Grimm, Local Union No. 349, Miami, Fla., I present the following points which may be of interest to I. B. E. W.

Brother Grimm says in part, "In this area we, i. e., the inside wiremen, install 90 per cent of the radio aerials in new residences and hotels. Residences comprise about 85 per cent of the new construction here and in most every one of them we install 'concealed' antenna in the

Fig. 2 CONCEALED DOUBLIST ANTENNA IN ATTIC



attic space during the course of construction. Most of these attics are inaccessible when the building is completed, therefore in my opinion the antenna should be installed correctly or it is a reflection on the ability of a union wireman. . . . A factor to be taken into consideration in installing these antennae is that we have air conditioning, tin ducts, etc., to contend with in many of the new homes here."

We might start out by referring the interested reader to the 1936 National Electric Code, page 256, article 37, "For Receiving Stations Only."

More and more broadcast receivers are being equipped for short-wave reception, which brings up problems which are not encountered ordinarily on the regular broadcast bands, 550 to 1,500 kc.

There are now enough high power broadcast stations scattered over this country to make unnecessary the installation of high and long receiving antennae, such as were a necessity in the early days of broadcast development, unless you were fortunate enough to be fairly close to a medium power transmitter.

However, in the case of short-wave reception an inside antenna is not as efficient as a correctly installed outside one because the received wave after traveling over a distance of from 5,000 to 10,000 miles is greatly attenuated or weakened.

HAGUE CLASSIFICATION GIVEN

At the Hague Conference held in September, 1929, the following nomenclature for the classification of wavelengths was adopted:

- Long ----- 3,000 meters up
- Medium ----- 200-3,000 meters
- Intermediate ----- 50-200 meters

Member makes valuable practical contribution to art of installation.

- Short ----- 10-50 meters
- Ultra short ----- Less than 10 meters

As short-wave receivers for broadcast and communication are coming more and more into general use, one constantly hears the terms, Kennelly-Heaviside layer, skip distance, ionosphere, ground wave and sky wave, used. Such being the case, it might be well to digress a little from the construction and installation part of antennae and see what happens to our short wave after it leaves the transmitter and starts on its long journey around the earth.

Electromagnetic waves, as radio waves are called, travel at the same speed as light, 186,500 miles per second, or 300,000,000 meters per second. They include an electrostatic and an electromagnetic component. The electrostatic component represents the voltage of the wave and the electromagnetic component the current of the wave.

This is not hard to visualize when we think of a wire stretched parallel above the earth and a current forced through it. We know it will have a capacity effect between itself and the earth, or an electrostatic field. We further know that a magnetic field will surround the wire. If the wire were installed vertical or at an angle with the surface of the earth, the same electrical effects would still hold good.

GROUND AND SKY WAVE BLEND

High frequency waves travel along the surface of the earth in ever increasing area but can also be radiated upward into the variable ionosphere to be bent down again in an indirect ray to the earth. The radiated energy from the transmitter is composed of a ground wave and a sky wave. The ground wave travels along the earth's surface and is rapidly weakened, so much so that reliable communication over approximately 100 miles is not feasible. The sky wave represents a beam radiated at a tangent to the earth's surface, or at an angle above the horizon, which later returns to earth by the reflecting effect of the various layers of the ionosphere.

The ionosphere was first investigated by Messrs. Kennelly and Heaviside, after which it was named. It consists of ionized particles of gas above the stratosphere

and is presumed to extend up as far as 750 miles above the surface of the earth.

The amount of reflection or bending the wave undergoes when striking the ionosphere depends on the frequency of the wave and the degree of ionization in the ionosphere. Ultra-violet radiation from the sun is the determining factor of the amount of ionization taking place, so we can readily see that our short wave is not by any means its own master when it starts its journey from the transmitting antenna. See Fig. 6. This ionization is greater in the daytime than at night, so a different condition exists in that part of the ionosphere which is in the earth's shadow (night) than which exists for the part surrounding the daylight part of the earth.

The higher the frequency of the wave the more it penetrates into the ionosphere before it is bent back again to the earth. The intermediate waves of about 50 to 200 meters are bent sharply back to earth again, so that in their case there is practically no skip distance and communication over short distances is quite reliable. This can be represented by the wave B in Fig. 6.

When we increase the frequency to above 5,000 kc. (40 meter bands) the skip distance is greatly increased, which is shown at C in the figure. The 14,000 kc. or 20 meter band and also 10 meters (28,000 kc.) skips a longer distance, wave A in Fig. 6.

When 45,000 kc. is reached, the wave penetrates the ionosphere and is lost in space, although the ground wave is useful for distances under 100 miles. Notwithstanding these ordinary usual effects, the 5 meter wave has crossed the Atlantic on several occasions, but when they do they are the exception and not the rule. From this we can see that the sky wave does not give enough reliable communication for commercial use at the ultra high frequencies.

HUNTING GROUND OF AMATEURS

This vast upper frequency field is still the hunting ground of the commercial engineers and the amateurs. Ground waves from a transmitter operating at say 7,000 kc. are not very apt to be heard over 100 miles. On the other hand at night

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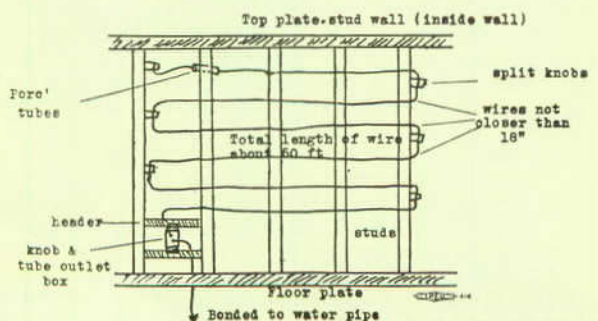


Fig. 1 STUD WALL ANTENNA

Unemployment Compensation to be Actuality

By A. J. ALTMAYER, Chairman, Social Security Board

Editor's Note: A. J. Altmeyer, chairman, Social Security Board, spoke at the A. F. of L. convention in Denver. A good part of his address dealt with the part workers should play in the practical workings of unemployment insurance. He said:

WE are getting close to the time when the workers in the states will be receiving benefits under unemployment compensation laws. To clarify, and if possible simplify, the operation of these laws the state unemployment compensation commissions and the Social Security Board need the co-operation of the workers, particularly the organized workers. We are hoping, for one thing, that the unions will help us by holding special meetings, by forming discussion groups and in every other practicable way helping to explain the unemployment insurance laws of their states, so that every worker will know his rights and privileges and how to make sure of getting his benefits when due.

It is particularly important for the workers to realize that their out-of-work benefits will come to them through the public unemployment offices in their states. This means that the nearest employment office must have a record of the date when each worker was laid off—which means, in turn, that the first thing for the worker to do, the day he loses his job, is to register at the nearest public employment office for a new job. At the same time he registers for out-of-work benefits, which begin at the end of a specified "waiting period," if he gets no job in the meantime. He will have to register by name and by account number. The same number he has obtained from the Social Security board will be used by the state unemployment compensation commission. This is another reason why any worker who has not yet obtained a Social Security account number should get one now. Union leaders will realize, I know, the importance of looking after their members' interests on all these points.

The state unemployment compensation laws differ in many respects, but they are all built upon the fundamental principle of saving up for a rainy day—in other words, pooling contributions from employers (and in a few states employees as well) to create a fund out of which to pay unemployment benefits to workers who lose their job through no fault of their own. There are differences in the type of fund—Wisconsin and Nebraska have what is called an "employer reserve fund," with each employer's contribution credited to him and unemployment in his plant charged to his account. This is done in the belief that making the employer

January, 1938, will see 22 states start paying unemployment insurance—a momentous step.

responsible in this fashion will give him an incentive to avoid lay-offs. After a certain period, if the employer's record is good enough, his contributions may be reduced. If his employment record is bad, his contributions may be increased.



A. J. ALTMAYER
Chairman, Social Security Board.

In contrast to the employer reserve fund is the straight pooled fund, such as provided in the New York law. Under this plan all contributions go into a common fund, and out-of-work benefits for workers from whatever plant are paid from that common fund. In other words, the worker who is laid off is paid out of the pool, irrespective of the amount of money his own employer has contributed.

Experience to Guide

There is much discussion of these different plans, and opinions differ sharply as to which is best. We shall not really know until they have been tried out thoroughly. It is fortunate that these laws are on a state basis because that gives us a chance for comparison, and in the mean-

time we are not putting all of our eggs in one basket—so to speak.

Under the Social Security Act the federal money provided to pay the costs of administering state unemployment compensation laws cannot be granted by the Social Security Board unless the state law contains certain provisions, and unless the state methods of administration are such as the board can approve. Among such provisions, the state is required to deposit its unemployment fund in the United States Treasury, to be held to the state's credit in an unemployment trust fund. The state may draw out money as needed to pay unemployment benefits, but not for any other purpose.

Again, it is provided in the Social Security Act that no unemployed worker's claim for benefits shall be denied because he refuses to accept a job that is open on account of a strike, lockout or labor dispute; a job with hours, wages or conditions of work "substantially less favorable . . . than those prevailing for similar work in the locality;" or a job where the worker would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining a bona fide labor organization.

And finally, the federal act says that if a worker's claim to benefits is denied for any reason, there must be opportunity for appeal and a fair hearing before an impartial board or referee.

In many of the states labor's stake in the unemployment compensation laws is recognized by a provision that labor shall have a representative on the unemployment compensation commission. The roster of state commissioners contains the names of many well known leaders of labor. In other states there are advisory councils of which labor leaders are members.

Unemployment compensation makes no pretense of solving all the problems of unemployment. Its purpose is simply to bridge the gap between jobs for the worker who has a regular place in the stream of industry. But while the Social Security Act offers no panacea against unemployment, it also recognizes the close relationship which must exist between provisions for re-employment and for unemployment compensation. All the states but one have placed the administration of unemployment compensation and of its public employment service under the same agency. This tie-up recognizes employment service and unemployment compensation as two co-ordinate parts of a single movement. The employment service should constitute the first line of defense—both for the individual work and also for the solvency of the compen-

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Master of Spurs Censures Film "Slim"

By SHAPPIE

Editor's Note: The movie "Slim," based on the life of the linemen, continues to make records for itself. It has unusual popularity principally for its portrayal of real life on the hot wires, and heroic service to keep circuits flowing and lights on. It apparently is going the rounds, and is being seen by many I. B. E. W. members. This Journal's principal authority on line technique is Shappie, author of vivid chronicles of line life. He herewith offers a new slant on the film. Do you bosses of the wires agree?

I HAVE just received the September WORKER, which as usual is par excellence, and note that three of our Los Angeles Brothers have busted into the movies in "Slim," which was well received here on its recent appearance.

Most of our linemen saw it and decided that parts of it were good, especially the view which shows what the ground looks like from the top of a tall steel tower, but after giving full credit to our Los Angeles Brothers for their good work, we must admit we were disappointed in the same way in which Red's climbing abilities on the tall gin pole were depicted. They missed a golden chance of showing for the first time in the movies what thrilling feats an expert artist on the gaffs is capable of doing. The following quotations from the book will show what this act calls for:

"Red had just climbed down the pole to a point below where the guy lines were tied to it. Now he raised his voice.

"'Headache for one crazy lineman!'

"The men at the butt about the pole jumped away from it. Red had taken a package of cigarettes from his pocket and now he called again.

"'Dollar I beat 'em, Braithwaite.'

"'Dollah you don't,' said Braithwaite.

"With one motion Red tossed the package about 10 feet above his head, and before the cigarettes had begun to fall he was on his way down. No more was he using the short steps of his ascent. His long left leg reached far below him, but before it touched the pole his right knee broke outward and down, freeing the gaff on his right hook, and he fell straight as a plummet for about three feet; his left leg twitched, the gaff went home with a thudding chunk, and he repeated the process. As each gaff broke loose it left a long silver splinter sticking out of the pole, and the boy perceived with a gasp that these splinters were seven or eight feet apart. Each time Red's hooks hit the pole it quivered beneath the impact of his weight. The cigarettes had turned in their short parabola and were falling, but only a little

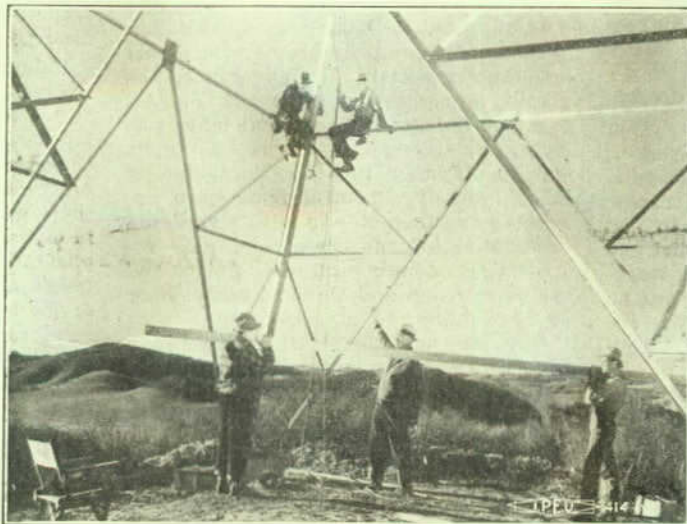
Missed great chance to stage epic pole-climbing stunt a la book.

faster than Red himself was dropping. He seemed to sense their approach and extending himself he dropped the last nine feet sheer and sank both gaffs out of sight in the very butt of the pole just an instant before the package struck the ground.

"'Dollah you win,' said Braithwaite.

"Red grunted. 'You like to paid it in flowers. I picked up a knot hole comin' down an' like to cut out.'"

Among line gangs here and there you will find certain linemen who possess an



—Courtesy Warner Brothers.
ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE FILM "SLIM"

uncanny skill in the art of navigating on the gaffs; who can drop down a pole in long leaps of amazing speed, and these spectacular spurts never fail to thrill those who witness them.

I have only to refer you to the story of Brother Jack Cameron, which appeared in the WORKER a few years ago, which told of how he broke the world's record in a fast climbing contest by racing to the top of a 55-foot pole and dropping down again in 16 1/4 seconds; the illustration which accompanied the story was taken with a flash camera and caught Jack in mid air in the middle of a drop with both feet clear of the pole.

According to Brother Frank Farrand, of Local No. 77, Seattle, Jack's record was broken in a climbing contest there a few years ago, and if a call had been sent out there would have been no difficulty in producing a lineman who would have been capable of carrying out Red's act in a way that would have thrilled even the most blase movie fan and this I can personally vouch for, as I have seen

some of these spectacular performances in my time.

I must say that I was much pleased with "Honolulu Slim's" kind remembrance of me which appeared in the WORKER. We were great pals when we worked together on the "hot stuff" on emergency jobs in the rain about a quarter of a century ago.

TERRY BECOMES A FARMER

(Casey's Chronicles of the Work World)

By "SHAPPIE"

THE PLOUGHMAN

Your lawyers and your learned men
Have wit and wisdom rare.

Your poets and your painters
They get praises everywhere.

'Tis well enough to make a
show,

But will you tell me how
The world would get along
without

The man behind the plough?

"LOUIS drove along the lane to the Langton house at a smart clip an' pulled Pat to a sliding stop at the side gate with a loud whoa! that speedily brought the Langton family out to meet us. 'Jus' in time fer breakfast,' said John. 'Well, Terry was all fer an early start,' said Louis. 'Mam wuddn't let him go afore breakfast, an' I wuddn't let him walk an' carry his heavy valise, so here he is, safe an' sound, an' ready to start work at the drop av' the

hat.' 'Do ye want a receipt fer him?' says Mary. 'No,' says Louis. 'But he'll have to report at our place at laste wance a week or Mam 'ull be over to inquire after him.'

"Pat was prancin' aroun' so that Louis cud hardly hold him, so I climbed down an' got me valise out from the back av the buggy. Wid a wave av his hand an' a quick turn that skidded the buggy aroun', Louis was away in a cloud av dust. 'The Dubois are fine papple,' says Mary. 'They're niver too busy to do a good turn fer a neighbor.' John said, 'Willie, you take Terry an' show him where to put his things in the cabin an' I'll be out in the stable harnessin' the team fer to go plowin'.'

"Willie was a thin strip av a lad about the same age an' size as Jean Dubois. He was tow-headed an' freckled an' had a square chin that wint well wid his blue eyes. We goes into the cabin an' he shows me into the bed room in the front av the cabin next to the big tree. He says, 'This is yer room, Mr. Casey, an'

(Continued on page 535)

Ambridge Continues to Inspire Unionists

By JOHN K. LAPHAM, L. U. No. 3

Editor's Note: Allied Union News, Jamaica, N. Y., publishes this graphic reporting of the battle at Ambridge.

THIS article was written on a fast moving train from Pittsburgh to New York. The cheers of the liberated workers of the National Electrical Products Co. are still ringing in my ears. With every vicious and lying method known to man the C. I. O. disrupters tried to steal the election, but the workers of the National Electrical Products Co. showed by their vote that they were sick of these fabricators and voted for the I. B. E. W.

Recently I visited the town of Ambridge, on the outskirts of Pittsburgh, Pa., some 20 miles. The town lies in a valley, across the river from Aliquippa, where some 25,000 steel workers are employed. Pittsburgh and its outlying territory is noted for its steel mills, its coal and iron and its manufacturing of electrical products.

Here are hamlets and towns that are overcast with thick black smoke that belches forth from the huge furnaces, where mills operate around the clock and where at all hours of the day can be seen a steady line of workers going to and from the mills, covered with the dirt and grime of their honest toil. These workers have come from many countries and represent many nationalities. We see in the passing crowd Slavs, Croats, Lithuanians, Russians, Poles, Swedes, Danes, Hungarians, Irish and Italians. Here is a conglomeration of races that have been exploited by the economic overlords and feudal barons of steel for many years, that were brutally beaten and slaughtered by a mercenary police force in the employ of the kings and monarchs of high finance on any provocation. These infamous coal and iron police became known throughout the country for their fiendishness and brutality.

Into this maelstrom of persecution, hate, injustice, racial and religious bigotry the American Federation of Labor cast their lot to organize these workers. It was a gigantic task and a formidable one, because lined against them was the power of money, which corrupted the courts, the public, the press, the pulpit and played one nationality against another. It seemed that even the elements were against them, because nature in its fury directed floods and storms against the frail wood shacks that housed these workers, making many homeless and destitute. Is it any wonder that the American Federation of Labor made little or any progress in the years gone by in these industries, with these gigantic odds stacked against them?

But time marches on. With the election into office of that great American, Franklin D. Roosevelt, a new era was ushered in for labor. Now workers could join unions of their own choosing without intimidation and coercion and the loss of

Eye-witness of liberated workers tells graphic story.

their jobs—picketing and various other rights of labor were recognized as the law of the land.

Surely this was a great day for labor and the workers, friends and sympathizers of union labor looked forward to the day when labor would sit at the council tables of industry and finance, to see that the worker received the just wages for his toil. But unfortunately this was not to be—and surprisingly the obstacles placed in the road of progress were to come, not from the economic royalists, but from labor. Split and divide was the answer, instead of unity and harmony, and so labor was divided into two warring camps by people who should have known better. No longer need the greedy, grasping employer hire Pinkertons and finks to destroy what labor was trying to accomplish—all he had to do was to stand on the side lines and let labor fight it out until both were exhausted and then step in with a vigilante or dictatorship movement and pass restrictive laws outlawing labor unions and use compulsion and force to make labor do his bidding.

How long will the small business man and white collar worker and skilled worker permit the methods of the C. I. O.

to prevail? In Ambridge, Pa., where that great leader of bunk, bluster and bluff, John L. Lewis, and his lieutenants operate, it has turned Ambridge into a town of confusion. Here outlaws, scoundrels and rogues agitate and preach Communism and atheism, violence and sabotage.

What has atheism to offer man, though he gain the whole world and lose his soul? I wouldn't take the solace of religion away from the aged, from the sick, from those on a storm tossed sea, in a ship that is gradually being drawn to the bottom of the sea, or the contemplation of a hereafter for those who have lost a dear one. The boy who has lost his mother always hopes that some day, some place, he may again look upon her beloved face once again. I believe there is something more in life except an animal existence, that says when you are dead there is nothing more.

Paley, the great scientist, once answered an atheistic Communist, who stated that he respected neither man, God nor beast, that he believed man should be ruthless in dealing with anyone who obstructed the rule of state and that there was no God, in this manner: "I hold in my hand a watch," said Paley, "a complicated mechanism of wheels, springs, pivots and parts, and I tell you that out of the bowels of the earth came iron and steel and the elements of glass, that they refined themselves, that they assem-

(Continued on page 536)



GUS E. BRISSMAN, L. U. NO. 110,
St. Paul, Minn.

Elevated September 28, 1937, to
Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Service,
City of St. Paul.

Member Invents Pole-digging Aid

IN an organization as wideflung and as diverse as the electrical workers' union there is room for all types of talent. Within our ranks are found engineers, mechanics, skilled men of professional rank, as well as artisans. We number, too, within our ranks a great many successful inventors.

Daniel Livingston, who has been a member of Local Union No. 104, Boston, for 37 years, has recently joined this latter group. He is the inventor of the Livingston Cofferdam, a device for use in pole setting. This device has already been put in use by a number of public utility companies in Massachusetts. A description of the device by the author follows:

"First device of its kind.

"Solves the heartbreaking problem of erecting poles in boggy, sandy and gravelly land for telephone and telegraph lines, and for all power transmission lines where poles are required. Also useful in digging post holes.

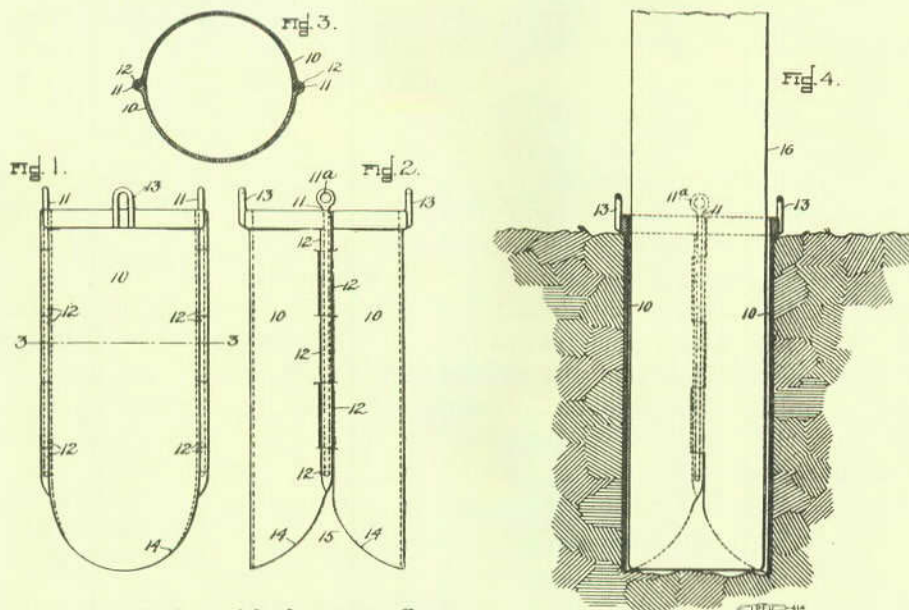
"Light, strong, portable and durable. Easily and quickly removed from the hole and from the pole after the latter is in place.

"Figures 1 and 2 of the above drawings are elevations of the Model A cofferdam which is 3 feet long and 16 inches in diameter. Figure 3 is a section on line 3-3 of Figure 1. Figure 4 shows the cofferdam in position within the hole after completion of the latter and with a pole in position within the cofferdam. After removal of the cofferdam the usual filling is packed within the hole around the pole.

Livingston Cofferdam solves the knotty problem of setting poles in soggy soil. Patent applied for. Already in use.

Cuts Time of Work

"Pole erecting work heretofore requiring two or three hours has been accomplished in 45 minutes by the use of this new device.



"The hole is dug with the new cofferdam in position, the tools for removing the earth being passed down through the cofferdam and the latter sinking downwardly as the earth is removed. At the conclusion of the digging operation the cofferdam is within the hole as shown in Figure 4 and then the pole is placed within the cofferdam, after which the latter is raised out of the hole by means of tackle connected with the eyes 13 at the top thereof. One or both pintles 11 are then removed from the cofferdam, which permits the semi-cylindrical sections 10, 10, to be separated and removed from the pole.

"This device is now in use by Nantasket Electric Light Co., Nantasket Beach, Mass., and by the North Attleboro Electric Light Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

"If you would be interested in acquiring the right to make and sell this article, communicate with the owner, Daniel Livingston, 36 Whitehead Ave., Nantasket Beach, Mass."

The Hull, Mass., electric light department has given this endorsement of Mr. Livingston's achievement:

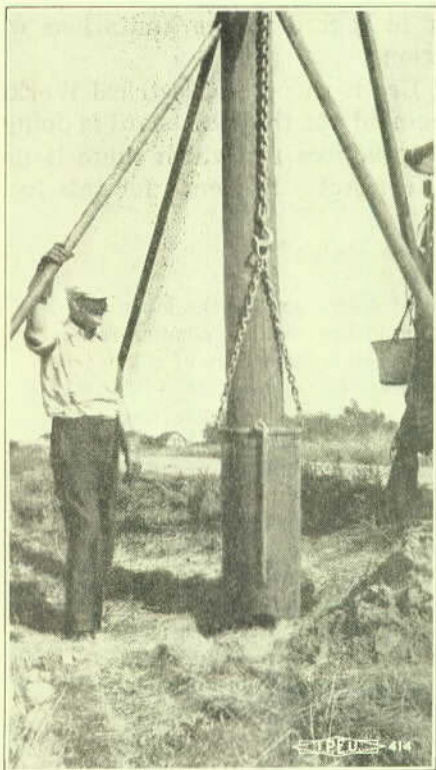
"We have been using the 'Livingston Cofferdam' for a period of about three months and find it to be a very useful device for solving many of the problems of excavating post holes for the setting of poles.

"In many cases where sandy digging arises, accompanied by much water, it has cut our labor cost in half. In places where we have set poles inside the curb of granolithic sidewalks we are now able to excavate the hole the exact size required for the pole and have entirely eliminated the possibility of the excavation damaging the slab due to cave-ins which in some cases have required a repair job far in excess of the actual cost of setting the pole.

"I highly recommend this device as being practical, economical and sensible."

If our course of life be pure, and our actions good and right, there is no need for a reward in another world, even though in this one everything to which the mere worldling attaches a value should be wanting. It indicates a trivial knowledge of the true nature, and a trivial respect for the true worth and dignity of man, if the stimulus of a reward in another world must be held out in order to rouse him to action worthy of his nature and high calling.

The feeling, the consciousness of having lived and worked in unswerving faithfulness to his true nature and dignity ought, without the need or demand of any other external satisfaction, to be at all times his highest reward. We weaken and degrade the human nature we should strengthen and raise, when we dangle before it a bait to good action, even though this bait be hung out from another world. In using an external stimulus, however seemingly spiritual, to call forth a better life, we leave undeveloped that active and independent inward force which is implanted within every man for the manifestation of ideal humanity.—Friedrich Froebel.



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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
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No. 11

Conference Method For years, there has been an effort in this country to build up conference as a means of settling disputes. The American Federation of Labor unions have learned much in the last 40 years in regard to the value of conference method. Societies have grown up whose sole aim is to advance arbitral machinery, both in industry and in business. The government apparently favors the conference method, because it has established a conciliation department in the U. S. Department of Labor, and frowns upon strikes in its own divisions. There may be said to have grown up also a definite technique of conference and arbitration, but all technique must be preceded by the will to conference and to arbitrate. If this will does not exist, no amount of technique can save a situation.

C. I. O. chieftains have not been strong for the conference method of settling disputes. They have demonstrated this both on the industrial fields and in the sphere of labor controversy. From the moment that John L. Lewis slugged an opponent at the Atlantic City A. F. of L. convention to the present hour, the atmosphere has been charged with militancy and warfare. The very situation created is one in which the conference method cannot live.

In June, 1936, Mr. Lewis was made a bona fide offer for conciliation, and this he peremptorily refused. During the intervening period he has received at least three bona fide offers for conciliation, and they have been peremptorily turned down. The attitude of the C. I. O. arbitrators at the national conference that opened at the Willard Hotel in October was one that did not augur well for the conference method. They viewed the conference from the publicity angle and their proposal that they take over the labor movement must have been presented in the spirit of good, clean fun.

No one can doubt the skill or sincerity of George M. Harrison, chairman of the A. F. of L. conference committee. It is common knowledge that he came away from the conference a disillusioned and disappointed man.

In a democratic world a sharp distinction should be made between militancy and aggressiveness. The

C. I. O. chieftains are all for militancy. They forget that the very character of battle is anti-democratic and anti-progressive.

Short Cuts One of the reasons that persons who have little faith in democracy and democratic procedure are against the whole democratic process is that it is slow and unwieldy. They prefer short cuts. A short cut is alluring. It appears to offer an opportunity to cut the Gordian knot of tradition and move the clock up half a century within the hour. But this has always proved an illusion. Some self-appointed, self-professed nobleman rushes in at an historic hour and seizes power. He claims that embodied in himself are all democratic virtues and, therefore, democracy has made a shining achievement. When he finds that he has left behind the group for which he professes regard and that he cannot lift them to the pedestal which he has pre-empted, then occurs a battle between himself and the group, and always he chooses himself. As a result, democracy loses. The whole cycle of tyranny sets up again and the so-called victory of the masses within the person of the chieftain is nothing but illusion.

In democracies short cuts are avoided by the initiation of policies from the masses. It is only when leaders are not responsive to these policies that trouble begins. If the leaders are responsible, the orderly processes of democracy move on to fulfillment.

National Labor Relations Board The New York Times has consistently supported the Roosevelt administration. It is not regarded as a labor-baiting newspaper. Significant, therefore, is its recent comment on the National Labor Relations Board, in particular in regard to the limitations of its sphere of discretion.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has repeatedly pointed out that the board is doing much that is illegal, practices for which there is no foundation in the Labor Act. Evidence for this has mounted.

The New York Times states:

"A certain range of discretion for the labor board may be necessary to insure flexible administration. But this range of discretion, like that of all boards with delegated powers, should be kept within the narrowest practicable limits. The wider the range of discretion granted, the greater must be the uncertainty both of employers and unions regarding their rights and duties, the more they must feel themselves to be at the mercy of the board's good-will, and the greater the possibilities for the exercise on the part of the board of arbitrary powers. Definite rules, fixed limits on the discretion of administrative officials, are indispensable for insuring government by law rather than government by whim. It was precisely delegations of power that were 'unconfined and vagrant' and the exercise of 'unfettered discretion' that the Supreme Court condemned in its unanimous NRA decision."

No matter what the sympathies or the political philosophy of the National Labor Relations Board and its staff are, they are doing a signal disservice to all government by their biased conduct and by their partisan administration of the act.

For a Social World So long as persons take the position that no matter what "our side does," it is right, we can never have a social world. There are social standards, just as there are ethical standards, and every contending economic group must abide by these social standards, be judged by them and rise and fall in respect to them. Socialism must be judged just as much by social standards as capitalism. The test is which can do the most for the underlying population. "Most" here includes not only standards of life, but those intangible values of democracy, liberty and general well-being.

Socialism, so long as it serves humanity, is a good philosophy and practice, but when socialism becomes merely the mouthed propaganda of a bloody bureaucracy, it must be exposed as capitalism is exposed.

Senator Norris has repeatedly pointed out in public addresses that one of the curses of good government is violent partisanship. He, no doubt, has in mind exactly what we are trying to describe in this brief editorial, namely, that kind of partisanship which can see no good whatsoever in any point of view but its own. "No matter what our side does, that is right," paves the road to social ruin.

Company Union Canard Justifying their invasion of territory already covered by A. F. of L. unions, leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization have hidden behind the crude declaration that the A. F. of L. unions are company unions. Friends of the National Labor Relations Board have taken this cheap canard over wholesale and repeated it as a defense of the biased action of the board.

In effect, this propaganda continues the policy of the C. I. O. to pose as the official labor movement of the United States. This procedure has been followed assiduously from the beginning. Early in the organization efforts of the C. I. O., its literature carried the impression that it was officially endorsed by the President of the United States. Subsequently organizers have abandoned this subterfuge and have created the impression that the National Labor Relations Board officially favors the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The libel is being pushed on the theory that American workers wish to conduct their affairs by the slogan route. They are supposed not to inquire into conditions, historical development, employee-employer relations, and they are supposed further not to be rational at all about the very important business of operating and perpetuating unions.

It rests, too, upon the assumption that labor unions are not a matter of growth, but organizations of one

pattern to be projected overnight by a general staff. Of course this childlike conception of a union and this humiliating view of trade unionists do not accord with facts, but propagandists always find facts inconvenient. When the C. I. O. signed up big steel merely by the conference of the chairman of U. S. Steel with the chairman of the C. I. O., this was not company unionism. This was a great victory for labor. It smells like company unionism, however, if one wishes to use the same standards of judgment as the C. I. O. leaders use.

For Men of Good Will The state of so-called civilization is not one calculated to give men of good will much joy these days. It is questionable whether mankind has ever sunk to a lower level than it has in this hour in the year 1937. The blasting from the air of whole populations, the slaughter of innocent women and children merely to demoralize defense, is policy lower than that of savages.

A librarian at the Library of Congress who has been making a study of Assyrian history informed us recently that it was the custom of the Assyrians to lay whole populations to the sword. This was the expected course of action. Victorious generals gleefully destroyed families of their enemies and defeated soldiers expected such slaughter. This was 5,000 years ago.

Happy Birthday To You On November 21 this organization will be 46 years old. On that date in 1891, in a little smoky room in St. Louis, 10 linemen sat down at a table together and decided to organize an electrical union. At that, 46 years is not long in the life of any labor organization. It is considerably more, however, than a decade, and this almost half century has tested the organization in the fires of experience.

It has already lived through five severe depressions. It has come out of the greatest depression of American history stronger than ever. It has grown from a minor to a major position in the American labor movement. It has passed from a simple to a complex structure, and now does business by agreement with leading electrical manufacturers, important radio broadcast stations, powerful public utility companies, as well as important work in electrical construction, marine electricity, telephone and telegraph. Few major electrical construction jobs in the United States have been erected in the last two decades without the help of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Moreover, it has taken a broad, progressive position on public questions, established a research department and built a system of industrial cooperative relations which has attracted world-wide attention.

It is inconceivable that an organization like this can be broken by any outside force. So long as its members believe in the service performed, nothing under the sun can destroy it.



WOMAN'S WORK



GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH IN NUTRITION

BY SALLY LUNN

THE average housewife, I believe, knows a lot more about nutritive values of food than the average housewife of 20 years ago, when "calorie" was practically an unknown word. We do know now that it isn't quantity of food that is most important for health, it's getting a proper balance of the various food elements. Who'd think of serving a dinner of roast pork, with white potatoes, sweet potatoes, squash, macaroni and cheese, followed by lemon pie? We'd run a mile from such a starchy combination. But while we do learn approximately what to eat to keep our own weight and energy at the right notch, it's harder to make sure that the children are getting the nourishment they need for health and growth.

Right now when food prices are high the housewife has to be a skillful marketer, intelligent in meal planning, and generous with the time she spends preparing food if she is going to keep her family well fed without putting many more dollars in the grocer's and butcher's till than she did last year. Of course if you believe the ads you'd think all you need is to give your boy package breakfast food to make him as strong as Tarzan, and mix him a hot drink out of a can to make him gain 20 pounds a week, and baker's bread to give him all the energy he needs.

Many children whose parents never worry about the grocery bill are badly nourished because they don't receive, and aren't taught to eat, a properly balanced diet. (And believe me, such a child is under a life-long handicap socially as well as physically!) Other children suffer because the parents don't have enough money and don't know how to spend what they have to best advantage.

I read a story in the Consumer's Guide, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that had an excellent idea for housewives of moderate income, who do the food buying and preparation themselves. It seemed to me the women concerned in this experiment really must have gained a solid and lasting advantage, not only in money, but in exact knowledge of nutrition.

Several housewives in Washakie County, Wyo., were seriously bothered about food costs. They got together and decided to do something about it. So they went to their county "home demonstration agent." The home demonstration agent is an extension service of the Department of Agriculture and there are 1,200 of them scattered over the nation, with the particular job of advising homemakers. They are trained to know food preparation and diets.

The group of women asked for help to "lick this diet-budget ogre." It was decided to put on a 30-day food-buying experiment, and to allow any housewife in the community to join in. The home demonstration agent would give the general pattern of an adequate diet, suggest types of foods and amounts need for each family. Then each experimenter would keep a careful record of the amounts of food she bought, the costs, and the menus served. Once a week they would all gather to compare notes and exchange ideas.

The first meeting found 45 eager kitchen engineers ready for action. Of course an important part of the plan was the keeping of careful accounts over the 30-day period so that they could determine any saving they made over their usual expenditures.

They used as a basis for their food buying the Agriculture Department's scientific diet plans published in the bulletin, "Diets to Fit the Family Income" (which anyone can get from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents) which are worked out to provide the best nutrition possible at four different levels of cost. First they tried the minimum cost diet. This is not the "emergency diet," which is the lowest cost diet in the plan, but is the minimum necessary for health and vigor of parents and growing children. The essential foods and amounts are listed; then it's up to the housekeeper to use her ingenuity to make appetizing meals of them.

The weekly meetings contributed to the success of the project because the women had a chance to exchange ideas. They took a general topic each time—first, "The Mechanics of Meal Planning"; then, "Thrift Ideas"; "Child Feeding"; "Hurry-up Meals"; and "Consumer Buying." Actual menus used by the co-operating housewives were brought in and discussed.

After a week's trial, some of the women decided to move upward to the next higher cost diet, which they could afford to do; but others declared that their families were well pleased with the minimum cost diet because careful planning had made the food more satisfying.

Here are some of the conclusions reached about keeping down the grocery bill:

Plan menus at least a week in advance. Market carefully a week ahead of time. Take advantage of "specials."

Buy with the idea of getting the most for your money.

Keep an emergency shelf so that you can add something to the meal in case of an emergency.

During the course they gave particular attention to the nutrition of young children, and to methods of teaching the children to eat the proper foods. At the end of the course each woman added up her costs and estimated the saving over her former average food bill. Those using the minimum cost diet had an average saving of \$9.25 for the month, per family, and an average cost per meal of 11 cents a person. On the moderate cost diet the cost per person per meal was 15 cents, and the average saving per family for the month was \$4.30, but the conclusion shared by the budgeteers and their families at both diet levels was that the meals had improved.

It is possible that some auxiliaries would like to try such an experiment and I'm sure it would be a very interesting and helpful one. There may be a home demonstration agent of the Department of Agriculture in your community on whom you can call for assistance; if not, your public schools may be able to provide an expert nutritionist as a guide. It would be possible for a group to work out their own plans using the bulletin, "Diets to Fit the Family Income" as a standard for nutrition. Of course, you as an individual could do this by yourself, but you're more apt to be successful if you have the inspiration of doing it in a group.

Keeping records of costs is a very good habit. It gives workers in this highly individualistic profession of housekeeping a chance to check on themselves. That makes the game more interesting. When an experiment like the one outlined is going on, they have a chance to check their results against the results of others. And the individual housekeeper, who often would like to get a straight answer to the question, "How'm I doin'?" has her

Some may complain that buying on a nutrition budget creates a too-scientific, too-businesslike attitude toward food; but the experienced cook and marketer practices this right along, more or less unconsciously. For instance, when meat prices are high and we can get fish at 15 cents a pound, we have fish more often, and study how to serve it attractively. We buy the big size on staples that we use frequently. I think there is an advantage in doing it consciously, and forming the habit.

(Continued on page 536)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 177
AND 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Much has been said and will be said about the benefit of organization among women and every day we have demonstrated to us the necessity of more organization work along this line. In time of strikes and other trouble in the ranks of organized labor, women, especially organized women, are proving of inestimable value and there are but few who will deny this statement. These women are giving of their time and energy every day and doing the many tasks that only a woman can do efficiently and were it not for their efforts much would be left undone that should be done.

In many cities there are a number of women's groups, namely, auxiliaries and women's union label leagues, and these women join hands in performing the many tasks allotted them without a word of complaint at the sacrifice they may have to make. Most of them have to leave undone their home duties and a great majority have children to care for, but no one can deny the fact that when they have set out toward a goal not many ever falter because they have found the task a hard one. Their value in the maintaining of picket lines, and the great encouragement to the tired and harassed pickets in the preparation and serving of food on the lines, and the care of those little ones in the homes of the strikers who have been deprived of the pay envelope for a period of time, can not be counted in terms of dollars and cents. There is not enough money in the United States mint to meet these values. Money alone cannot keep the courage burning bright in the hearts of men and women on a picket line. There is another great need and that is supplied by personal interest shown by those not engaged directly in the struggle. Those of you who have interested yourselves in the psychology of picketing must have noticed the bright smile appearing on the face of a tired, discouraged striker when someone comes along and says, "All right, sister, stick to the fight. I am sure you will win," or "Hello, Buddy! Keep up the good work; you are sure giving the enemy a fit."

It is indeed encouraging to see so many fine women working side by side with their husbands in the fight for right against those who would keep their children in rags, undernourished and without the bare necessities of life. It will be well indeed for the oppressors of the defenseless to take heed lest the women of the country rise in revolt against them in defense of the mothers of our men and women of the future. In the Southland the mothers have left the battles for economic freedom in a great measure to the men, but year after year the daughters and sons of these mothers are forced to work for a mere pittance, not enough to buy the bare necessities of life, much less a few of the things that are so dear to the heart of every youngster. They are forced to watch them grow into old men and women while they should still be rosy-cheeked girls and boys, because of the too heavy burden on their young shoulders, and to their everlasting credit be it said that at last they are arousing to their responsibility in this battle for freedom in this glorious land of ours. Never again will they be content to sit and wait for the times to get better but will join with the fathers of these fine boys and girls and use whatever weapons are the most effective against the greedy

(Continued on page 524)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

BAKED BEANS WITH WINE

By SALLY LUNN

If you tried the recipe I gave here recently for macaroni with cheese wine sauce I think you'll be quite willing to try another recipe with wine as an ingredient. My own experience certainly indicates so, for the macaroni recipe has been a really "sensational" success in my own home with family and guests.

Now baked beans are always welcome as an informal supper for guests, or as the main dish of a family dinner when you are trying to economize. Just imagine a crowd coming in from a football game or winter sports to a lunch like this in the picture—bubbling hot bean pot, corn sticks, old-fashioned brown bread with raisins, and a generous supply of coffee! And there's something about those beans—the taste and the aroma—that keeps the plates coming back again and again!

This delightful result is obtained by the addition of domestic sherry

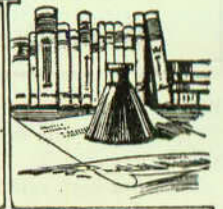
wine to the beans when the cooking or reheating process is about finished. Just use your favorite recipe for beans—or buy your favorite brand of canned beans. If you have a steam pressure cooker, possibly you have discovered that you can make a very satisfactory "baked bean" with its aid, in about one-third the time needed for oven baking. Then add the wine as you reheat in the oven.

BAKED BEANS WITH SHERRY WINE

Prepare beans in your favorite manner and during the last half of the baking period, add one cup domestic sherry wine for each pound of beans used. Unless you are particularly fond of salt pork or bacon with baked beans, try them prepared with small pieces of raw smoked ham added to the beans in the beginning of the baking period. This is especially good when wine is used.



CORRESPONDENCE



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

Editor:

Local No. B-1 news is at a standstill this month. Business has dropped off considerably but by the fifteenth of November we expect it to pick up. The only large job in this territory is the Cahokia power plant, where they are adding several units. This work is in the jurisdiction of Local No. 309, of East St. Louis, Ill.

There are rumors that a new power house would be built near Woodriver, Ill.

The sign industry seems to be cleared up and work is progressing slowly.

It seems that the air conditioning of several large stores might start after Christmas, but there is nothing definite.

Many men are outstate on WPA and PWA jobs which promise a holdover this winter. Shortage of men, and also because wiremen did not like to work 75 to 100 miles away from St. Louis on the 30-hour week jobs, were instrumental in bringing about a 40-hour week at the out-state scale of \$1.10 per hour.

This work has given many of the men a chance to get a breath of fresh air for a while. The reports are that they are hunting and fishing over the week-ends.

To hear some of the stories would make your hair stand on end. In Farmington, Mo., George Otenberger was nutting one Saturday afternoon in a pair of striped overalls and cap—Fred Barrett happened along in the same vicinity with a small shot gun looking for squirrels—as George was bending over picking up nuts, Fred said to his pal, Charlie Owens, "Well, I'll be! the first zebra I've ever seen in this neck of the woods." He raised his gun—and fired—"?!*\$(,)" said George, and—George will use his coveralls next summer to keep cool.

Joe Nolde, working at the penitentiary in Chester, Ill., forgot his glasses one morning and had to have his men identify him, as he was picked up, mistaken for a trusty who escaped the night before.

Walker Hudson, working out of L. U. No. 309, likes the people in French Village, Ill. At noon each week-day they gather at the general store to see the 23 workmen from the Illinois State Highway Garage job come into the tavern to have dinner. There are a total of four people in the town, and three are sick in bed.

We hope everyone will enjoy a family homecoming Thanksgiving Day with the bread basket filled to the top.

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

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Enclosed find a picture of the gang that is working on the Brand Whitlock Homes. This is a slum elimination project, P. W. A. No. 2601. It covers a space of six city blocks and previous to its demolition was a veritable shambles of ram-

shackle houses and sheds, housing the vilest elements in the city. Over 60 per cent of all the communicable diseases and nearly 70 per cent of tuberculosis cases were found in this district. The foundation work was let as a separate contract and actual work on the development above ground started on February 1, 1937, and has been going on continuously since. There are 21 separate buildings, heated by steam from a central heating plant. All buildings are of concrete and face brick construction.

Dividing walls in the 268 apartments are of metal lath. The second floor slab of concrete was poured in such a way that the bottom of the slab made a smooth ceiling for the first floor and needed but a coat of paint to make a finished ceiling. The color scheme of the different apartments is such that there are no two alike. Each flat is metered separately for gas and electricity. At the time this is written a tentative rental of \$7.12 per room per month has been set up. So much for the job. A few figures on electrical material might be interesting to members of other cities where similar projects are under way.

Eighty thousand feet of thin wall conduit of various sizes from three-quarter to two inch. Eight thousand feet of one inch conduit plus 10,000 feet of the larger sizes. There are 6,000 outlets on the job. Over 40 miles of wire being used.

There are 1,019 rooms with all steel trim, doors, windows and base boards. There have been an average of 16 men at work continuously since the start of the job. A pole line one-half mile in length supplies 24 transformers of 37½ KVA capacity. The walks between the various buildings are lit with 35 white way standards having 500 watt lamps, also eight flood lights of thousand watt capacity. All this outside lighting is fed from an underground feeder over 7,000 feet in length.



ELECTRICAL WORKERS ON BRAND WHITLOCK HOMES, TOLEDO
Back row, left to right: Dave Young, Steward; Jim Fisher; Mr. McGinnis, Superintendent; Art Samsel; Robert Hanzlip, President Universal Electrical Co. (Contractor); Grant Snyder, Pete Beery. Front row: Louis Bozeman, Len Dix, John Klement, Bill Limph, Ross Kettle, Art Crossman, Roger Rogers.

In the picture, reading from left to right in the back row, are Dave Young, steward; Jim Fisher, Mr. McGinnis, superintendent-foreman; Art Samsel, Robert Hanzlip, president of the Universal Electric Co., contractors on the job; Grant Snyder and Pete Beery. Front row, kneeling, are Louis Bozeman, Len Dix, John Klement, Bill Limph, Ross Kettle, Art Crossman and Roger Rogers.

Word has just been received from Washington that an additional half million dollars has been allotted to this job to complete buildings which were on the original plans but were left out due to increased costs of labor and materials.

Maybe you birds out yonder were not aware of it but this city has just concluded two weeks of celebration in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. From a small collection of log cabins it has grown to a city of about 300,000 inhabitants and its products are known all over the globe. At the present time it is enjoying an industrial boom with very little unemployment. So far as the wiremen are concerned we haven't anybody loafing that wants to work.

BILL CONWAY.

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

Editor:

As my last letter got a few strokes of the blue pencil, due to some remarks I made in regard to some of our members and the C. I. O., will now be a little more considerate. I confess my mistake; however, they are still with us.

We are making wonderful progress in organizing. At our last meeting we had quite a large class to initiate. I sometimes wonder where all these new members come from. But of course this is a big overgrown village and we have plenty of room left to build.

We have been told that our city limits on the north are just two miles south of San Francisco. L. U. No. 151 and No. 6, take notice. Anyhow, we are finding out where the boys work and our business manager and his assistant are certainly making themselves felt among the non-union linemen, according to the way the applications are coming in.

We have been having a little trouble over our jurisdiction. It seems the iron workers want to take the tower construction away from us, and the teamsters want our warehouse members, and someone else wants our fire alarm work. The iron workers bring that subject up every time there is a transmission line to be constructed. The A. F. of L. has awarded this jurisdiction to the linemen for the 'steenth time, so their protests don't bother us so very much, the only thing is the consistency with which they bother us.

The transmission line between Los Angeles and Boulder Dam is now well on its way. The mem-

bers working on it are well pleased with the conditions. This is the Southern California Edison power line that we have spoken of before. The towers are a different type than those used by the city and the conductors are also different. The Edison is using stranded aluminum around a steel core. The size is 550,000 cm. The city used hollow copper on their line, and the size is 512,000 cm. Will try to get some pictures and other data on this new line to give the readers of these columns. As yet I haven't been lucky enough to get out over the line, but hope to be able to very shortly.

I am quite familiar with the country that is being penetrated by this line and I know that it is no race course. There are drifting sand dunes which are there today and gone tomorrow. The terrain is vastly different than that which the city built through.

We are just wondering what is going to happen when the committee of A. F. of L. delegates meets the committee of the C. I. O. We surely hope that they find some common ground to get together on. A split labor movement is not relished by any one but big business. To them it is sweet music. They reason that as long as we are foolish enough to fight among ourselves, that they can beat us into submission. One thing, the I. B. E. W. is assured of a square deal, as our International Secretary is one of the delegates.

Our I. V. P., Brother Scott Milne, was a visitor among us a few days ago. He could not be with us very long. Too much business in this district to stay long in any one place. We also have I. V. P. Brother C. J. McGlogan with us at this writing. He is in here on some difficulty on the Pacific Electric R. R. Our oil field work is holding up quite well, much better than we expected it to. Many of our members are employed in this class of work. The scale of wages is the same as the city.

We just listened to old Mother Hoover get through telling the faults of this administration, and what the Republicans expect to do when they move back into power again. Amen—Nuf sed!

The October JOURNAL was again full of very interesting letters. Our sister L. U. No. 83 had a dandy. He tells the world that we are not so open shop as some would have you believe. L. U. No. 409 puts me on the pan in a mild way, but I happen to be one who can take it, and I suppose we had it coming, otherwise he would not have told me about it. More power to you, Brother; that is what makes the JOURNAL interesting. Will be back for the December edition if I keep my health.
J. E. HORNE.

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

Editor:

My friends, Local Union No. 26 has signed one of the best, if not the best, agreements in the history of our local. The ideas have been carefully presented and have been considered and discussed thoroughly in order to weed out those which perhaps might prove detrimental in the future. After these ideas had been conceived, they were put in writing and offered for sale to the contractors as part of the agreement and were accepted.

I should like to go on and discuss in detail the various parts of our agreement, but space, I am afraid, will not permit. However, one of the outstanding features of the agreement is that to every four men employed in any shop, one man 55 years of age or older must be employed. This will, as you know, take care of many of our members who have been for years loyal fighters for the benefit of the labor movement. It is a duty, I am sure you will agree, incumbent upon every one of our members to see that

READ

One local union provides work for 11 men, by L. U. No. 26.
Slums go in Toledo, by L. U. No. 8.
New local union makes bow, by L. U. No. B-476.
Big gain in membership, by L. U. No. B-53.
C. I. O.-A. F. of L. clash of ideas, by L. U. No. 526.
Houston makes progress, by L. U. No. B-1064.
Lighting of outdoor fields, by L. U. No. 96.
New radio broadcast group, by L. U. No. 99.
Another new, powerful local greets members, by L. U. No. 624.
Boost for local business manager, by L. U. No. B-36.
Canada drives for members, by L. U. No. 561.
Diversion in Minneapolis, by L. U. No. B-292.
Baltimore local endorses Museum of Art program, by L. U. No. 28.
These letters pile up great mounds of news, philosophy, record of progress, and aspiration and hope.

conditions are such as to provide for our above-mentioned Brothers.

Another important clause in the agreement is that in the event Congress establishes a six-hour day on all government projects, our wage scale will increase on these jobs to such extent as to make it comparable to the present wage for an eight-hour day.

The provision with respect to tools is also a favorable one. The furnishing of certain tools by the contractors will not only prove a saving to us but will eliminate the necessity of workmen carrying a heavy tool box from job to job.

Our local union voted to establish a bulletin which would serve to keep members informed on current affairs. I think this is a very important move. Every local should have such a bulletin.

We electrical workers are stronger than we are represented to be. We must bring out our silent strength. When we attend our regular meetings we seem more or less anxious to hurry things through, so that we may be on our way. Take, for instance, the reading of the minutes, or new issues that are proposed. It is difficult for some members to understand fully the merits of the many different points under consideration, not because they are read too rapidly, but because of the importance and length of the proposed issues they are hard to assimilate and many of us must have more time to familiarize ourselves with the details in order to vote more intelligently for their retention or rejection. It is true we appoint a committee to study the different questions and report to the local, but we should also individually understand the different ideas that are proposed so that we may be able to judge the soundness of the committee's report and be able to speak intelligently on whether their conclusions should be accepted. It is in this connection that the proposed bulletin should prove most helpful, because if a member by consulting the bulletin were made conversant with the different points of a proposed action, he would be able to give the matter more thorough and intelligent consideration and would be in a better position to offer valuable suggestions as to its worth.

Local Union No. 26 extends to our presi-

dent, Al Neff, and family, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement—the death of his beloved mother.

Local Union No. 28 of Baltimore, Md., held their annual outing last month and, believe me, it was about the best of its kind that I have ever attended. Everybody had a swell evening, some of us particularly so. The menu consisted of crab soup, hard shelled crabs, fried chicken and all the trimmings. As fast as the crabs were shelled, equally as fast they were consumed. Brother Rose, of Local No. 28, is a very good sheller—we must enter him in a shelling contest some time. Speaking of the friendly hosts of Local No. 28, I can say they would be hard to surpass or even equal. Brothers Hoffman and Gus Kroedler displayed an excellent brand of hospitality, making everyone feel entirely at ease. Brother Carl G. Scholtz, business manager of Local No. 28, gave a very good talk. He stated, in part, that he favored no picked few, but from the bottom of his heart he liked and treated them all the same. In other words, we can assume his meaning and motto to be—"One for all and all for one."

On behalf of Local No. 28, Chairman Garmatz presented Brother Scholtz with a wrist watch. At this point in the celebration there occurred what to me was the most amusing incident of the evening. One of the Brothers yelled to Brother Scholtz that he throw away the ancient timepiece which he possessed and without hesitation he complied by throwing his old watch to the crowd. Chairman Garmatz certainly planned and carried through a most entertaining affair. There were prizes given away and numerous other features. Brother Garmatz was on his toes seeing that all were having a good time. He deserves a lot of credit, because it certainly involved a lot of hard work and was a most successful affair. A gathering of this type creates a friendly feeling and is generally appreciated.

Members of Local No. 26 extend to Local No. 28 their deep appreciation for the hospitality received.

As a result of the successful organizing campaign now in progress throughout our country, labor is rising so steadily that we should be well represented in the 1940 Congress. England's labor is very well represented in Parliament, why should not our labor have comparable representation in our Congress so as to protect the rights and principles which have been established by labor's energy?

Labor is not valuable simply as a commodity. There is also the human element to be considered. When there is a great surplus or beans or any other commodity, or the crop is of an inferior quality and therefore brings a lower price, it is not a great calamity, even though it may work hardship on some, but it is different when there is a surplus of labor or the skill of some workmen may not be of quite as high a standard as others. Because it is here that the human element in labor enters in. The workman must live. He may have a family dependent upon him. Even though his skill may be inferior, in comparison to some who are especially skillful, he must still be housed and fed as a man. Neither can the laborer be easily transported, like beans or other commodities, to wherever the demand and the pay are greater. Many circumstances may render it too costly, or even impossible, for him to move to a place where his labor will be more in demand. At times the number of workmen may be far greater than the demand, but there is a limit below which it is not the custom to allow wages to fall. This limit is fixed by labor's consideration of humanity.

I notice by the "bulls' rush" in the stock market there is also a "bulls' rush" against labor. It is said the stock market controls these United States through the medium of gambling. In other words, a great loss to the stock market gamblers is a direct loss to the innocent laborer. I believe people are not, however, yet fully agreed as to what constitutes gambling. While the law forbids lotteries, card games and dice for money, the law cannot easily prevent people from betting or gambling on the rise and fall of prices of goods, of stocks and bonds. But all kinds of betting, where people hope to win by another's loss, hurts society, as do lotteries. After all the betting is over, nothing has been done to make society richer or happier. On the contrary, the waste of time by the losers and the gains of the winners must in the end be paid for out of business and out of other people's pockets. Therefore, it is my opinion that people who speculate on the stock market should be classed as gamblers and enemies of society, since no honest man wishes to be made rich at the expense of others.

At one time stock market gambling appeared to be productive of no great harm. But it has at last become evident that this type of gambling has always produced great harm to labor and society. It has led to idleness, waste and suffering.

It has been said that the stock market eruption recently is a sign of the end of prosperity. This I believe to be true unless labor bands its forces together in strength and pushes across some more valuable legislation which will be more effective in combatting the adverse actions which are now being committed against labor and its social standing.

Well, another Thanksgiving is at hand and I wish each and everyone of you a happy, happy one and an enjoyable feast.
VICTOR A. GERARDI, SR.

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

Editor:

Reading through these pages last month, we found our city being prominently mentioned in one of the special feature articles. Seems as though Baltimore has pioneered in the labor field in trying to bring the field of art closer to the laborer.

The Baltimore Museum of Art has invited organized labor to participate and take part in its activities. Gradually the worker is getting to the point where he will be able to enjoy all the pleasures of life, especially the finer things in life as portrayed in the arts. Some years ago such an invitation would have possibly aroused the suspicion that the boys were being joshed and a good time was about to be had at their expense. But today such an occurrence is taken as a matter of course, which is as it should be. Didn't labor create this magnificent temple of art?

Looking further on in the JOURNAL, we find Local No. 3 pictured in these pages as they appear while on parade. Quite a substantial turnout, we would call it, and quite an impressive one.

In another item in these pages we are told a good bit of interesting comment on the efforts of an electrical trades magazine to cheapen the cost of wiring by advocating the use of wire no smaller than No. 12. This, of course, for the purpose of increasing the use of more appliances, lamps, etc., on branch circuits. In so doing, ignoring the fact that fuse protection is lessened because of size increase in order to make use of the larger capacity wire. The JOURNAL points out the wiser and safer plan by advocating instead the use of fewer outlets to the circuit, thereby preventing overloading, still using No. 14 wire for branch circuit work.

All in all, in perusing these pages one can find a varied array of items of intense interest and above all a real source for supplementary educational work.

Locally, the boys are still up to the usual activities. We find two new big shot foremen in the persons of Pete Hefner and Al Kramer.

Our old apple knocker friend, Bill Ebauer, is now the proud owner of a new car. He says he gets there and back much quicker.

Frank Klein will have to start hanging out red lights on the end of his stogies to keep pedestrians at a safe distance.

Frank Elgert disposed of his flock of gulls or was it chickens? He says they can eat their weight in feed and lay less eggs than any breed he ever saw. Frank thinks they were a breed especially designed for him.

One of the boys now drives to work in his new Packard. Yep, a real, honest Packard—and in his overalls. Beat that for contrast.

Brother Scholtz was rewarded for his excellent work by the boys in the shape of an increase in his compensation. If ever a man deserved it, Carl did.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

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

Editor:

It's time to do it again, and as things are getting pretty smooth, now, we wonder where to start.

Organization work of the radio servicemen is progressing nicely, with new shops and new members joining us right along. The initiation fee has recently been raised to \$15, which gave needed impetus to some fence-sitters.

Work is being carried forward on our training plan, guided by the state apprentice commission and the Portland school board.

Examinations of members have been arranged for, so that office records may be had when reference is needed in placing men on jobs. All hiring is done through the office of Local No. 48.

Our struggle against basement workers moves along with elimination of some and we hope to make use of present city licenses to stop these fellows. If practical, we will sponsor a license to cover this trouble. Would be glad to hear from other groups regarding their troubles.

Some shops still try to live and give free service calls and use other cut-rate methods. Our hope is to see them think it out and follow the pack.

Good luck to you from this local, and we're glad to hear from any of you any time.

J. H. LAKE.
J. A. ERWIN.

L. U. NO. B-53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Well now that the Yanks have taken the Giants to another trimming about all we will hear about now will be football and the wars in other countries. The college boys will be knocking them off the fields and the warring countries will be busy bombing them off the fields as well as in the homes.

Local No. 53 has come to life and as Bob Burns would say, "We have been doing right smart of late." We have taken in 175 new members and are having some tip top meetings. Not only that, we have a new local in Kansas City. I am told they had 122 charter members and have been going strong since receiving the charter, so in my humble way of thinking, that's going some, and I might add that this should cheer the American Federation of Labor ever onward in battle of rights for labor.

We had a social entertainment last Friday night, October 8, with 125 pounds of good

fried fish, baked ham, cheese and the trimmings, all of which were gently washed down with that refreshing element, beer. And I honestly believe some of the fish started swimming again. Every one present had a good time and with every additional glass of beer we all became better acquainted. Many of the Brothers were there from Independence, Kans., and seemed to have gotten a real kick out of the party. We were also pleased to have four of the Brothers from Ottawa, Kans., present and I want to say that although it was the first time I had met any of them, they really did their stuff, and I am still wondering how they felt the next morning and what the stuff did to them as they had 70 miles to drive after leaving Kansas City. I will give you their names, so if any one sees them before I do they might ask J. A. ("Swede") Peterson, C. W. Foley (alias "Dooley"), H. E. Brink (better known as "the Country Cousin") and C. A. Bolton, all members of Local No. 53, from Ottawa, Kans. Well, Brothers, here's hoping you will be with us the next time the merry go round goes round.

The busiest guy in town is the financial secretary, Picadilly Burkrey; with all the new members and additional work he has the writers' cramp from making out receipts and taking care of the local's business. Brother Jack Cronin is out of the hospital and is able to take on nourishment again. We were glad to have Brother Petty, of the I. O., with us at the last meeting and he made us a very interesting talk. Also, Brother Black, of Local No. A-412, made a very interesting explanation of what his local was doing, and them boys ain't foolin', so we trust that the officers of the I. O. are as well pleased with what we have been doing in Kansas City as the officers and members of Local No. 53 are.

I have yet to find a more interesting place to be than to attend a local meeting of a bunch of electrical workers and if the other members are of the same opinion, we should be assured of some real get-together meetings this winter, so come along and see for yourself.

H. L. SCHONE.

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

Editor:

The personnel of our local political set-up is always a ripe topic for discussion among all types of people and at all places. The differences in personal opinions are generously tossed about and respoken as first hand information until who knows what it is all about?

The public holds only one class of men who can recognize truth from prevarication. They are the intellectual, conservative-mouthed observers who refrain from denouncing every opinion or every man whose opinion fails to fall within the scope of their own judgment.

The government of our local unions is a functional process similar to the government of the cities in which we meet. In too many cases the process of the union government is all that is similar.

We attribute waste and inefficiency to our city officials and department heads. In comparison of city government to union government consider this point, for example: If an I. B. E. W. local has an average of 130 attendants at each meeting, and the meetings are held twice each month at an average of two hours, this means 520 man hours of conference each month. A city's executive force of four commissioners would have to meet six hours each day for 24 days to put in that much time. Yet they will have little more than that number of hours of conference in a year.

Local unions, individually, seem to accomplish very little. There are approximately 4,000 hours of meeting every month by the electrical workers. On a six-hour day basis this amounts to about two years. Think of two years of constant meeting each month. Does the progress of the electrical workers' unions look like such a fact is true?

If a local union does not hold intelligent meetings the entire fault lies with the officers, chairman principally. We cannot have government unless we have leadership. The International Constitution says that, "The local union president shall be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this constitution and the rules herein, and the local union by-laws. He shall be held personally liable and subject to penalty by the I. P. for failure to conduct orderly meetings and to carry out the responsibilities and duties imposed upon him herein."

This is law, yet practically all small and intermediate sized unions hold poorly conducted meetings. Too many local union presidents are incompetent for the job. When only 10 or 15 per cent of the eligible members will attend meetings there is something decidedly wrong with the meetings. There is lots of talk of fining lax members. This is the wrong attitude. The environment of the meeting hall should be built up. It should be considered a violation of constitutional rules for a local union president to call a meeting to order in a slovenly and poorly lighted hall, and without adequate furniture.

A Chamber of Commerce does not assemble in the back end of somebody's shop or in a spare room over a beer joint. Their meetings are orderly, and parliamentary rules are strictly adhered to. But in the union hall, oh! "Mr. Chairman, my integrity has been attacked and I ain't going to stand for it. I heard that them fellows that's working for Bullsckick ain't getting the scale and I'm sticking to it." "Point of order, Brother President; I got something to say on that too—." And the groggy chairman sits there until half of the members get bored to tears and then get up and lug out through the door.

It is a fact.

J. CLYDE STOUT.

Yakima Branch

Editor:

I looked into that proposition of a course in night school and found that there were so many good courses to choose from that I couldn't resist trying one, so from now until next spring it's two nights a week of school for me.

Our ever watchful financial secretary has got me in a corner on that statement that I made in last month's letter about incorporation of unions, so will have to spend a little time getting dope together to squash him. Squashing or squilching is something I have never been able to do to him yet, and when I do I'll ask you to run a special issue.

Seattle's transportation problem seems to have more lives than the proverbial cat and keeps coming back for more. The latest is that one of our leading citizens is rumored as on a trip east to try to get a deal with one of this country's leading car manufacturers to furnish Seattle with a complete system of gassing gasoline busses. What punishment our citizens take in the name of good business! (Politics?)

Well, at last the local has managed to get the position of state electrical inspector of safety and construction filled after a year or two of vacancy. Since the death of that hard worker, Jack Pegram, this job has been a will-o'-wisp to fill and we hope that it has not been too badly mused up for our good Brother, I. W. Marlow, to pick up the loose

ends and put in shape again. We pass on to him a lot of good wishes for a successful career as inspector.

Business Manager Mulkey reports the signing of another agreement, this time with the Pacific Power and Light Co., and as usual it means a good boost in wages for a lot of underpaid electrical workers in this state.

Brother Fred Tucker asks me to insert this request to anyone knowing Bill Drewren, a past member of Local No. 77 and last heard of in Montana. His dad, John Drewren, 2010 Westlake, No. Seattle, would like very much to get in touch with him.

To Brother Maunsell, of Local No. 429, that verse you had in last month's JOURNAL was a dandy and it should be reprinted in big type on a placard and hung in every union shop in the country.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Darn the old "dead line," anyway! The first of October crept up on the writer before he knew it, and what I want to tell about will be history by the time you read this.

On our regular meeting of September 24 a delegation from the American Labor Party asked for the courtesy of the floor and announced that they had drafted our business manager to run for the office of councilman-at-large for the city of Rochester. They told us that he refused to run, saying that he "thought the local union might not approve of it and that his duties as business manager and various other union activities took all of his time." The result of the A. L. P. meeting was that he would "leave it up to the local." The above mentioned delegation told us that the American Labor Party con-

sidered our business manager, Brother Art. Bruczicki, the "most outstanding labor leader in Rochester today," and that in the event of his election (and his chances are excellent), he would be able to help the electrical industry in Rochester greatly. Of course the local endorsed his nomination unanimously.

Unofficially the Democratic Party also is working for Brother Bruczicki, although there is a candidate running on their ticket for that office.

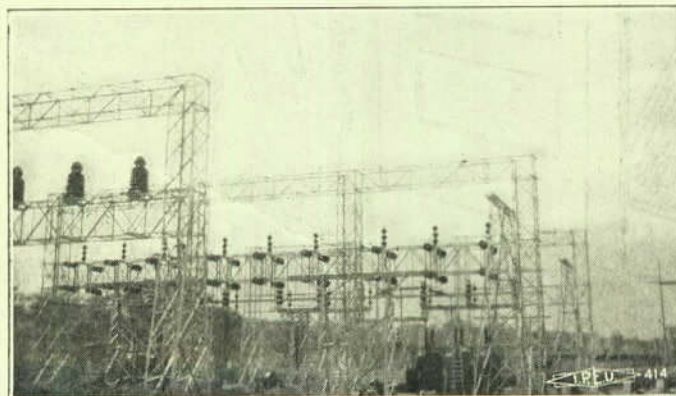
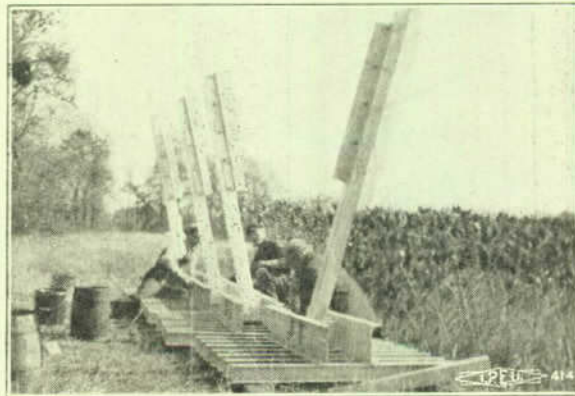
This Wednesday (the Wednesday before election) about 100 men are going to cover the city with pictures and posters of our candidate. This Saturday we are going to march in a body to the Eagles Hall where the A. L. P. are giving an entertainment and dance and their candidates will be there; also Monday evening (election eve) we expect to have a torchlight parade of 200 autos with banners and pictures of our candidate. When this is all over we can assure the people of Rochester they will know that Local No. 86 has a bunch of "live wires." We earnestly hope to be able to report in the December WORKER that Brother Art. Bruczicki is now councilman-at-large.

On September 25 Local No. 86 held its first "after-the-depression" clambake. It was held at Point Pleasant on beautiful Irondequoit Bay. Guests were invited from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Olean and Syracuse, and quite a number of them attended. We are enclosing a photograph of some of the boys which yours truly took.

Editor's Note: Sorry, your letter arrived too late to get a print and cut made.

All joking aside, the boys all had a good time, plenty of clams, chicken and beer. Speed boat rides on the bay. A ball game. Poker was played by some of the "oldsters"

ROCHESTER BROTHERS SHOW SKILL



Work of members of L. U. No. B-86 on the Lord Electric Co. job in Dresden, N. Y.

and a game that was played on a table with some little square things with dots on them intrigued quite a few. At 6:30 we had cube steak sandwiches, so we would not go home feeling empty. Everyone is waiting for next September.

Work is best (in Rochester) at present that it has been for a good many years. We still have a few men out of town and on P. W. A., but we hope to have all men working in the near future.

We have made great strides in organizing electrical workers here and at the present time we have the sign industry signed up, the motor and panelboard men also, and recently we organized the Samson-United Co., makers of electrical heating and cooking appliances.

We are going forward, as we have always striven to do, and in subsequent issues of the WORKER we hope to be able to tell you of other plans which this local expects to use for the betterment of the members.

We forgot to mention that the reason "Two Ticket" Epping wasn't in the picture was because we couldn't slow him down enough to register on the film. Should have brought along a Graflex.

CARLETON "RAG BAG" MEADE.

L. U. NO. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.

Editor:

Many issues of the WORKER have been delivered by the mailman since Local No. 96, of the Heart of the Commonwealth, reported its activities in said JOURNAL. At the last meeting the Brothers took more than usual interest in a matter that they thought should be brought to attention in the press so our president appointed yours truly press secretary. This same matter we want brought to the attention of all members and will be explained further on.

The following officers were installed, and we believe we have chosen wisely: William J. Smith, president; Francis LaBossiere, vice president; Charles Martineau, recording secretary; Samuel Donnelly, financial secretary and business manager. All our officers are experienced in the labor movement and our business manager has served in that capacity for the last 15 years, which speaks for itself. The local weathered the bad years and now we are enjoying our share of the better times. Much of the credit for the work we had during the lean years must go to our aggressive business manager. Through the efforts of our agreement committee we signed a new agreement with our contractors some weeks ago. We received an increase in wages and a 40-hour week. Although we have been operating on a 40-hour week for the past few years we had a clause in it regarding Saturday morning "emergency work" which developed into a headache between the contractors and ourselves. The new agreement gives us a straight 40-hour week. We have also been cleaning up the Neon sign industry, our business manager being successful in signing up some of the larger sign companies.

Some of the larger jobs completed or under construction during the past year are an addition to the city hospital, an addition and rewiring of the Telechron Clock Company, of Ashland, Mass. The Y. M. C. A. is building an addition, as is Clark University. When Radio Station WTAG moved to its new location the wiring was done by our members. There has been much remodeling of stores and the major oil companies have our contractors do their service station work.

Now we come to the matter which caused so much discussion at our last meeting. A new form of athletics has come into being in this country—that of night football. Al-

though in its infancy, it is growing rapidly, and one of the first major football broadcasts was a night game. In order to play these games the field has to be properly illuminated and there is where we enter the scene. Our city school committee decided to erect lights at the city athletic field for high school night games. They kept the matter secret and awarded the contract to the Giant Manufacturing Company, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Our business manager found out about it and communicated with our mayor to ascertain if proper procedure had been followed. It was discovered that the committee had not advertised for bids as required by law on jobs over \$500. The mayor then declared the contract null and void, and new bids were advertised. When the bids were received the contract was again awarded to the Giant Manufacturing Company. The mayor refused to sign this contract because of several reasons advanced by His Honor the mayor. The school committee then rented the lights from the Giant Manufacturing Company at \$250 per game.

We believe that this rental is a camouflage of the original contract because the rental from 12 games would pay for the lights at the original contract price. When the engineer from the Giant Manufacturing Company arrived to install these lights he claimed he was a member of the I. B. E. W. As he was always too busy to show his credentials the business manager wired the local at Omaha, Nebr., and the return wire said no such person was known. This company evaded the law and the prevailing rate of wages in their employment of labor on this job. They reclassified the labor and rated them as helpers and paid a wage of over 40 per cent less than the prevailing rate. They employed one journeyman from a local open shop and five helpers. The ratio in our local is three jour-

A JOB FOR A DEMOCRAT (small "d")



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y

neymen to one helper. They also worked the men nine and 10 hours a day. The local contractors who submitted bids included in their bids the using of lights manufactured by the Giant Manufacturing Company, as this type of reflector was specified. A very unfair condition exists when this company competes with its own customers and enters into the contracting field. However, the installation was completed.

The Worcester Central Labor Union and our local drew up a resolution condemning the action of the school committee but the local papers did not do it justice so a letter of protest was sent to the readers column in the three local papers. A questionnaire has been sent to all committee members as well as candidates to that office in the coming election to ascertain their stand on this matter. We want to know if they are in favor of future rentals and under what conditions the lights were rented, and who would be responsible in case of injury from the installation, the city or the Giant Manufacturing Company. Our mayor was heartily commended for his stand in this matter.

This is a warning to be on guard against this company which specializes in the manufacturing of flood-light reflectors. They may breeze into your locality next and do what they did here. We hope our experience will be of some help to other locals and will report our results in a future letter.

HAROLD E. MAGNUSON.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

Another broadcasting station joins the ranks of the I. B. E. W. Within the past few months the technicians of Radio Station WJAR, a basic red network station owned and operated by the Outlet Company, of Providence, R. I., have gone 100 per cent into membership in Local Union No. 99, I. B. E. W. Their affiliation with the Brotherhood has brought about the signing of a working agreement between the Outlet Company and the radio technicians. This agreement makes for much better working conditions, a 40-hour workweek, a substantial wage increase and a closed shop.

The efforts of Business Manager George Lord, of L. U. No. 99, and the arbitration committee have ironed out all difficulties and brought about practically ideal working conditions at this station. The results of this agreement are something to strive for among the men in the radio field and show what can be done when affiliated with the right labor union.

Seldom is it seen where the men in any organization join up 100 per cent, but here is one exception where "it can happen here" and did. Full credit for getting the boys together goes to Brother Lord, who worked untiringly, and sometimes until 3 a. m., signing up the men and making all preliminary arrangements.

A working agreement was drawn up between the technicians and the Outlet Company, owner and operator of WJAR, and presented to Colonel Samuels, president of the concern. The signing of this agreement makes possible a five day, 40-hour workweek, at \$1.15 per hour, double time for all overtime, regular store discount, two weeks' vacation with pay and improved working conditions all around.

The Outlet Company, which is the largest department store in Rhode Island, maintains studios and master control room in Providence and transmitter at Rumford, R. I., with Western Electric equipment in operation throughout.

There are many broadcasting station operators in the field who can profit im-

measurably by joining up with the I. B. E. W. through the local union in their vicinity.

Many of the boys at the station are old timers in radio with several of the operators dating back to 1912 when "spark" sets were in their prime as a means of "wireless" communication.

Any broadcast operators desiring any information or copies of our agreement can obtain same by writing Local Union No. 99, I. B. E. W., and we will oblige gladly.

A. W. HASKINS.

L. U. NO. 121, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The members of Local No. 121 are very much interested in a bill which was introduced in the United States House of Representatives by the American Federation of Labor which has its backing. The bill is known as H. R. 2698 and concerns the custodial service of the U. S. government.

In the custodial service are placed practically all of the mechanics except the ones in the Government Printing Office, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the navy yards. Also in this class are placed the laborers, janitors, charwomen and watchmen, thus having the skilled and unskilled labor in the same class. The object of this bill is to separate the skilled mechanics from the unskilled labor by placing them under a wage board such as the navy yards have. The bill is now in the hands of the civil service committee of the U. S. House of Representatives and it is the desire of Local No. 121 to have it come up for a hearing to give the American Federation of Labor an opportunity to explain to the civil service committee its need of passage.

It has been, and still is, the ambition of the members of Local No. 121 to make the government service more attractive to the electrical workers throughout the country and, to us, the best way this can be done is by having the mechanics placed in a class by themselves.

If this bill can be reported out of the committee and come before the House, we have hopes of its passage.

A. A. LUDWIG.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

In our last edition we wrote on how Brother Fuller died while playing in a game of soft ball at Pitman, N. J., but Brother Fuller had no idea that his name was up in front of the safety council, but at their last meeting it was voted that he should receive a medal for using artificial respiration. By his work he was instrumental in saving one of his buddies' life.

We only had the pleasure of having this Brother in our local a few months, but Local No. 210 is mighty proud of having this type of men. In the past six months this local has gotten some he men together, the kind that have a forward motion. More men like Brother Fuller is a slogan.

Brother Cassel asked your scribe to let up on him a little bit. Of course anyone who reads the WORKER understands we ask for help in trying to reduce the noise made by Brother Cassel, but there has been a remedy and many thanks to Mrs. Cassel. "Hot Wire" Jones told me Leon's wife read the WORKER and at the present writing Leon has lost some of his art. At our last meeting he was quiet as a mouse.

One of our Brothers has gone in for the real estate angle, none other than Brother Luccia.

Brother Gilbert was transferred up the country from Pleasantville, and owing to the fact that it was to be a permanent move was on the lookout for a suitable house.

While out with the line gang one day he came upon a place which was to his liking, so he mentioned the fact to Brother Luccia, who in turn spoke up and said he had the key, so they went in and looked the place over. Gilbert was more enthusiastic about the place, owing to the fact that the owner had furniture in the place. Brother Luccia said he had the authority to sell the stuff, so the line gang was brought in to buy the articles along with Gilbert, who wanted some odds and ends, and so Gilbert got in touch with his wife and told her how he got the home he wanted and also told her to get ready to move. The following day Luccia gave the joke away by telling Gilbert the house was his and he had no intention of moving. The way I get it, the gang was going to get Gilbert to move on up and be there to get the laugh when he arrived. I guess some linemen get that way from hitting steps and cross arms, etc. Nice way to receive a new man in the gang, isn't it? But then Brother Weber said that this was the first time that a city slicker was taken over by a rube.

Our local is having a party up in Williamstown November 5 and from what we can understand it is going to be some affair, so possibly next issue I can give you the slant on what happened and why.

One of our electricians, Brother George Lautenslager, and family were out in West Virginia and really had some trip. Must be beautiful country out that way. He also brought some of their fruit, pawpaws, and of course they were really good. The local should have known about it, as he is a regular fellow.

One of our new members is up for his examination in one of the correspondence schools for electrical engineering, and this local wishes Brother G. S. Law plenty of luck and may he go far in the electrical world.

SESS.

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

Editor:

All I know is what I read in the papers. Therefore, with "Bugs" on the A. F. of L. committee now meeting with the C. I. O., we should get far past first base. During the recent convention of the C. I. O. held here, I noted that Lewis has taken to calling his opponents names, harsh and otherwise, and that is a sign of weakness on the part of the caller. When a grown man resorts to such childish methods you can bet your last buck that he has exhausted all fair means of combat.

Another item in a recent paper: Lewis and cohorts have levied an assessment on all C. I. O. members regardless of the fact that they have not been paying their dues, and that little thing will do more harm than anything that the A. F. of L. could possibly think of towards "disorganizing" the present set-up. Another bit of food for thought: When the treasuries of the larger units of the insurgents have been drained, where is the dinero coming from to carry on either further organization plans or for maintenance of the present outfits?

Glad to see so many of the scribes advocating a boycott on all Jap goods, but why not go further and include all the foreign countries that are flooding our five and dimes with their cheap and inferior products? Also very glad to see the new comers in our guild, and for harmony's sake I hope that they abide by the requests of the Misses Doris and Edith. Hyyah, girls!

We recently spent 12 very pleasant days at Orkney Springs, Va., situated below the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the foothills of the Alleghenies, and in the heart of the famous

Well Done, Thou Faithful Servant!

The death of Brother Reid on October 7 came as a distinct shock to the members of Local No. 230 and will be felt with keen regret by many members of other locals, for, during his long tenure of office traveling cards from all up and down the Pacific Coast and across the Continent, passed through his hands, and to what extent his own private funds were depleted in keeping out of work members in good standing will never be known.

Brother Reid held the dual office of business manager and financial secretary for so many years that the thought never dawned upon our minds that some day he might be removed from our midst.

Brother Reid saw Local No. 230 make its start as a far-flung outpost of the International, and saw it muster up courage to approach the heads of utility companies with an agreement framed to abolish some of the evil conditions, which we early workers had to contend with before the International became a power in the land, and it certainly required courage in those days, for the answer to the first agreement presented was a prompt and decided refusal even to receive the delegation, but through the long and sometimes discouraging years that followed Brother Reid flung himself, heart and soul, into the fight for what had become his most cherished ambition, the success of Local No. 230, and with unflinching patience, tact and ability he followed up his life's ideal and succeeded in overcoming the antagonism, which too often exists between the opposing parties, and through a succession of signed-up agreements, which were only won by strenuous fighting, he was enabled to gain for Local No. 230 the enviable position she holds today. What a proud moment it must have been for him when he saw the heads of the utility companies join the members of Local No. 230, in a spirit of good fellowship, over the festal board in the grand banquet hall of the Hudson's Bay Co., last February, in honor of the local's thirty-fifth anniversary, a gathering which wound up by singing with enthusiasm a time-honored song in praise of Brother Reid.

His untimely death at the comparatively early age of 60 prevented the fulfillment of his plan to write a history of our local.

During the last few months Brother Reid knew that his days were numbered, but like the gallant gentleman he was, he carried on to the end without complaint and he faced death with the calm composure of one "who wraps the mantle of his couch around him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The heart-felt sympathy of all who knew him will go out to his wife and family in their night of sorrow.

F. SHAPLAND.

Shenandoah Valley, where the apples grow as big as your head and as luscious as nobody's business. The scenery was beautiful, although we did not take in the numerous caverns as the tax was too heavy and we may have a long cold winter ahead. The nights were cold and we slept under three quilts and a blanket but when the sun came out the weather and temperature were perfect. We were sure enough 12 o'clock fellers in a nine o'clock village, retiring about nine each night and arising at six to light the oil stove then jumping back in the hay until the room was warmed.

The cottage was of the vintage of 1912 and had no inside finish. Heated by a wood stove in the immense living room, and if you got five feet away you didn't even know the stove was there. Very reminiscent of the days I warmed by some jungle fire. Burning up on one side and freezing on the t'other. Open wiring that was taboo back in the dark ages but that did not prevent the use of many modern electrical appliances, including an immense ice box, a thoroughly modern laundry and radio. By golly! That just reminds me, we were listening to a broadcast from Baltimore when the announcer, for no good reason at all, sez, "This morning at eight o'clock the temperature outside the studio window was 67." And six feet away from the stove where I was in a huddle our thermometer read 41. And that was at 10 a. m.

With the single exception of too many hot-breads the food was excellent and we gained five pounds which was what the doctor ordered. The so-called Virginia baked ham was probably raised in Missouri or Jersey and the one tender piece I found turned out to be my tongue. No kiddin'. But the waffles and honey, fried chicken, squirrel, jellies and preserves more than made up for any meat discrepancies.

There was no running water in the house and with the Chic Sale's masterpiece, a two-holer, 75 feet up the mountainside, I learned how the Union army felt at Winchester with Sheridan 20 miles away.

The missus had me climbing them thar mountings and I now feel qualified to hire out as the twenty-sixth assistant to an Alpine climber. But that air was worth all the tired feeling and we were right sorry to come away.

The prevailing scale of wages for the non-union men in that section of the woods is pitiful, to say the least, and that is taking into consideration the lower prices of food and other living commodities. Good carpenters are plentiful at 30 cents an hour, while electricians receive 35 and 40 cents. All labor works a 10-hour day. The apple-knockers work on the piecework basis and right fast ones can earn two bucks in the 10 hours, but the average picker is lucky to get a dollar and a half. The corn cutters were then receiving two dollars a day but that was only because of the demand for them and the shortage thereof.

Don't know what the linemen are paid, but whatever it is, it ain't enough. We noted a three-wire primary lead running from Mt. Jackson to the Springs, 13 miles over the mountains and it was a No. 9 bare iron wire job, on a four pin arm with the pins not more than 10 inches apart. As if that was not bad enough the wires were on the two pole pins and one end pin, which left absolutely no climbing space. So I think that I'll still continue to do my line work from the recesses of the old Cogswell.

From Washington we journeyed southward by the Greyhound bus and thoroughly enjoyed the entire 120 miles, but the north bound trip was quite another story as the canine instinct asserted itself and that damn

"hound" stopped at every whitewashed post and telegraph pole. Never again on any bus for us.

When we got back to Washington we stayed over with our old amigo, "Washie" Washburn and damme if he hadn't went and got us a swell mess of cattles. What a fine memory that bimbo has and what a mighty fine dish to set before a hungry tourist!

Things are very quiet along the Atlantic right now and if you listened to some of these mourners you would think that the city should be returned to the Indians. They have forgotten that just a few short weeks ago the old burg was crowded with visitors who were spending, not much perhaps, but they all left some dough behind. On the surface there doesn't seem to be much new work contemplated, but only yesterday I learned from a contractor of our craft that he was bidding on quite a bit of work both old and new. So, who knows, we may have another good Christmas, and I fergit how many shopping days are left before that date.

The curtain on all large conventions was rung down for the 1937 season last Friday at 6 p. m., when the Metal Parts Show came to an end. It was the last of several heavy shows we have had in the big hall and was one of the heaviest in several years both mechanically and electrically speaking. The load was around 1,200 k. v. a. on the 24,000 volt primaries. The many large welding machines pulled a heavy load and as usual the Westinghouse and General Electric were out in front with modern machines, etcetera. The peak load for wiremen was 37 on a double-time day. All of which made a neat payroll, eh wot?

The authors of the various alphabet projects have seen fit to put on quite a few "new hands" in the last two weeks but with an election "just around the corner" the reason for so doing is obvious to all. However, the old employees who have been on these jobs since "away back when," are highly incensed over the late appointments as the financial allotment for December is being rapidly exhausted and they are wondering where the next month's payroll is coming from. We will have to "See Moretti."

Now for some statistics that will give you all an idea of the efficiency of our life saving corps. During the 1937 season they saved 2,015 bathers who have been carried beyond their depth and there was a grand total of 11,555 emergency cases treated at the tents where doctors are stationed. No drownings occurred at protected beaches and there were but two at unprotected ones. A mighty fine record, especially when one stops to think of the extra large week-end crowds when the beach is black with bathers.

From Operative 239, we learn that Ollie King, the Billiken of L. U. No. 28, got on the outside of one and a half fried chickens at the picnic, and that is sumpin. We were very sorry to have missed out on that occasion and know that the representation from this outfit would have been greater had we known the date. Better luck next time.

And while on the Baltimore trail, we want to thank Twiggie and Vince Toll for their kindly message delivered by "Termite" Schultz, of L. U. No. 211. We doubt that either said the extra things that the office boy reported and suggest that in the future they select a more trustworthy messenger. The Termite likes to twist his lines to suit his own particular purposes and is especially delighted if he has an audience. And furthermore, I reckon that Jim O'Malley and I were friends when Roseman was in three-cornered panties. Away back when Mt. Royal Avenue was the main thoroughfare of that section of Baltimore. Eh, Jimmie, you long-haired galoot?

And now the time has come to say "Hasta Luego," so with best personal regards to you

and that famed old sleuth up in Paterson, County Detective Jim Trueman, I'll call it a day.

BACHIE,

The Ol' Mountain Climber.

P.S.: Walt Cameron is still on the side lines but expects to have the cast off before this appears in print, if and when it does.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

While in the midst of an appreciative mood, brought about through our twice daily suburban trip where we viewed in wonderment the development in tree and shrubbery foliage produced by Mother Nature at this time of the year, we were suddenly slapped in the face by the first snow of the season. This occurred October 23 and while it was not of much consequence, it will still be recorded as our first snow and prompted many of us to check ourselves relative to our preparedness concerning the approaching few months which from many angles are more difficult to meet than the ones which we are now leaving behind.

Personally, I encountered this first snow in making my weekly visit to the eastern section of the "best governed city in the United States."

I, as well as many others, have waited patiently for development which would be a credit to the citizens who are forced to make this section their home. In previous issues of the WORKER I called the attention of several of our members who trail daily toward this part of the city of the possibility of it soon becoming a very despairing looking Stringtown on the Pike. At that time several sites were being cleared of buildings which was absolutely necessary to prevent their collapsing of their own accord. While some of these sites should be very desirable locations from an industrial point of view, you can find each and everyone of them at present occupied either by H. Richter & Co. or the Globe Wrecking Co. as a storage place for their old building material. Square after square over the main drag one can view old door and window frames, old lumber and plumbing material and second-hand brick by the thousand piled to the sidewalks.

Once more I ask Slim and Gus and others just what action the East End Improvement Association takes when their section of the city is littered up in such a manner? Why not repair the old broken down iron fence which covers many squares along the Narrows and is jointly the property of our "Beautiful City" and the L. & N. R. R.? Then our out-of-town visitors who must pass along this route to visit some of our real points of interest such as the airport, the water works, also Highland Public School with its beautiful playgrounds, would not experience such a nauseated feeling before reaching their destination.

A recent trip to California, Ohio, where an agreeable evening was spent with our good friend and Brother, Al Behrman, was certainly enjoyed by those involved. Brothers Foster, Liebenrood and myself, together with Al, proved conclusively that an entire evening could be carried out satisfactorily (luncheon and refreshments included) without the aid of the fair sex, as this was strictly a stag affair. The evening was spent in a freshly renovated, modernly furnished home, which in detail would bear up under the most rigid inspection. To think that a few months ago this same house was completely submerged with the exception of about six inches of the chimney top in the flood waters which caused so much disaster in this territory! To Al should go much credit for possessing what I call "real guts" in bringing back in such a presentable manner his home which re-

cently, to the average person, would have appeared to be a total loss.

Back in 1922, in the March issue of our official JOURNAL, we voiced our opinion concerning a certain Col. H. H. Denhardt, at that time the Colonel heading the Kentucky National Guard, held the controlling hand in our neighboring town, Newport, Ky., when it was declared under martial law due to a strike at the Newport Steel Mills. The methods used by him and his armed body in a futile effort to adjust this labor controversy are still only too well remembered by all in this vicinity. A few weeks ago the final chapter of Colonel Denhardt's life was written in his own blood. It is not for us to pass judgment in this very recent affair, but we can certainly have no quarrel with the Garr brothers and are forced to join the multitude in applauding the jury for their speedy and popular verdict of not guilty in the case.

I remain still watching and waiting for the light fixtures to be installed in the McMillan Street bridge.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

And now, gentlemen, I would like to bring to your attention a man who needs no introduction, a man who has served you all well, both on committee or individually. A man who placed himself at the disposal of the local, no matter the nature of service asked, his time has always been your time. This man's sincerity in his willingness to serve his fellow man has singled him out as a leader well respected by all who know him. Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to present Brother George Maiberger, our new recording secretary, and for your information in Washington, George's address is 3306 Stickney Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Please release me from any further obligation and excuse making by placing the name Harold A. Miller, of 57 Kreiger Dr., on your mailing list. Thank you so much!

And now I will look into the lamp department with no squint, no stoop, no squat. Every once in a while some one gets the idea of knocking down one of our overhead bridges with a Seagrave ladder. W. C. Callahan was the last to try it but the bridge still stands. And Callahan is well rested up for the hunting season for which he has bought a new hunting cap. Are you to let Oberdorf tell you where to hunt, W. C.?

The street lighting department is like Ivory Soap, 99 per cent pure. One man still worships individuality. Are you listening, John Swank?

Ed. Matzinger and Willis Albright, guns and dogs are all ready for the rabbit season. Josiah Murphy has already invited friends for supper for that night for a rabbit feast. (P.S.: Better stop on the way home, Josiah, and get some hamberger and beans, for there's a lot of rabbits that Ed and Willis have never shot.)

William Hennessey moved to his new home north of Lambertsville, Mich. Must be a large place for he has been hauling lumber home for several months.

When Vernon Fischer steps out to bowl these fine nights he don't mess with them pins at all. Captain Fischer to you. And does he lead his team? Yes, sir! Right in to the base hit. He breaks a lot of pins while practicing. Among the duck hunting experts in that department are listed such names as Nelson Swank, Leo Cole and George Gindele. The ducks all have learned to know Nelson in the Michigan marshes and know that he is fooling. But when Leo and George go after duck meat believe you me, it's duck meat they get. Their knowledge of marine navigating

in the fog spells success for them. On October 19, while an early morning fog lay heavy over the marshes of Maumee Bay, these boys sailed at daybreak from Willow Beach. While Leo kept the outboard running in true form, George did the steering. Skipper George set out straight east for his favorite marsh. One hour later the cry arose, "Land ho! Piers off our starboard!" And sure enough they discovered the old water logged piers of the old casino, 2,000 feet due south of where they started from. Score, no ducks. Then, George says, they went ashore and really made things foggy.

I expect a housewarming at M. Tucker's any time now in his new home purchased lately. Ray Spaulding has gone high hat on the boys; moved right over in the silk stocking district. All the nine votes cast for Landon at the last election came from the tenth ward. And to think that I knew him when he lived on Freeman Street! Ray, I mean, not Landon. I see a new face as I enter that department, that of George Higgs. Welcome, George! and make yourself at home. We expect a barrel of beer soon, furnished by Lawrence ("Fibber") Facker. His girl has a steady job now. And wedding bells will soon be jingling. Larry is preparing for the extra expense by selling jumpers to city firemen. You've got something there, Lawrence. After an extensive trip through Tennessee, Harry Brassell reports that they have the best corn in that state that he ever tasted. He should have picked some mint in Kentucky for a mint julep. J. H. McFarland, the night owl of the department, can be seen any night down town. The bright lights have him. Chester Spechala, while on a recent trip to New York, says that he swam in the same ocean with Henry L. Doherty, but Henry was in Florida.

Glen Corbett is still confined to a local hospital. Another six months will find him around again as fit as a fiddle. Ralph Landis told me upon my survey of that department for news and happenings, that nothing ever happened to him. And, with a half sigh, says, I never get my name in the news. Better luck next time, Ralph.

Another old veteran of that department is Martin Stockton. Twenty-two years ago he came as a visitor to our fair city. The bright lights of the town dazzled him and on the Valentine Building a large electric sign flashed the warning, "You will do better in Toledo." Being from Missouri, he decided to stick around and be shown. So he started as timekeeper in the line department, where his diligence and close application to work brought him the reward as chief clerk. And when the budget system was innovated Martin became the budget compiler, having jurisdiction over Sylvania as well as the Toledo line department. But a severe cold contracted while traveling from one city to the other caused incipient stomach trouble. The doctor advised a change of climate and the great outdoors. Martin is now driving a lamp truck and trimming lamps at 100 of our busy street intersections each day. In five years of this hazardous work Martin has never had an accident. He is now planning his annual pilgrimage into the Ozarks (Joplin City). Our president, O. W. Buchanan, and O. T. Rankin, of the line department, hail from that metropolis.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

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

Editor:

Well, the duck and pheasant hunting season has come and gone and from all reports quite a number of the Brothers of Local Union No. 292 got their limit in birds. Well equipped with dogs, boats, rubber boots and

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	New York City	W 4 B T T	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 4 C B J	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 4 C J Z	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B D A	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W 4 C Y L	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.
W 1 B F Q	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B L U	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 1 B S D	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W 4 D L X	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.
W 1 C N Z	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E L Q	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 4 E V I	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Mollouh	Dracut, Mass.	W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 K C H	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samaliohis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
W 2 B W Y	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 B Z L	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 F G F	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 5 F L F	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
W 2 J F S	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 J N Z	Richard M. Logue	Midland Beach, S.I., N.Y.	W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York City	W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W 3 F S I	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W 4 A A Q	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 A J Y	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B M F	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.
W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
			W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

bog shoes, they scattered out all over the state. With their "eagle eyes" oiled up they had no trouble at all getting their 2 cents' worth. Here's the low down on how come:

Sunday, September 19, Local Union No. 292 took over the shooting range at the North Minneapolis Gun Club, and what a day for the boys who turned out! The boys got out early, and while waiting for their turn to shoot, started swapping stories of past hunting trips. Oh, boy! What stories come from a hunting or fishing trip. It's too bad hunting season doesn't last all year. Paul Bunyan had nothing on some of the boys from No. 292.

The biggest event of the shoot was the cheering and bench coaching led by Brother Milt Christenson. Milt had been snipe shooting the night before and had his trigger finger all wrapped up. He told us that as he reached down to pick up a snipe someone stepped on his hand, and that was his story and he was going to stick to it. Of course, no one believed him, but he didn't shoot. I'm still wondering just why.

The boys started shooting straight away and when Brother Eddie Ackerman got two hits in a row the cheering section, led by Milt, let out a roar and gave Ed a hand that many a comedian would have paid real money for. The boys sure have a lot of respect for Ed. A few years ago they presented him with a beautiful hoot owl for his good sportsmanship—or something.

Next came the skeet shooting and the boys showed us some real shooting. I'm telling you there's no fun being a duck when that bunch of wire grabbers goes on a rampage. The comical event of the day was the monkey shoot, and again Ed stood out—or rather still. He was going great guns when without warning they shot out a bird with tail feathers flying and poor Ed could just stand there and look. He didn't dare, as he said later, take a shot at a lady bird. Of course, Milt and his gang gave him a real Bronx cheer and as Ed turned to take his bow he had a look on his face like that of the cat that just missed a mouse with all her kittens watching.

You Brothers who stayed away—well, I feel sorry for you; it sure was one big day and we all had fun. I even enjoyed myself, although I still think someone did me dirt and took the shot out of my shells and I was only shooting blanks. The first round I only hit two, but later I took another chance and got the big sum of seven. I still think that Brother Fritz Schultz, who was standing behind me, was doing the hitting and giving me the credit. Great guy, that Fritz; always has his helping hand out—and takes all things seriously—and never thinks of playing jokes on his pals on either hunting or fishing trips.

Brothers George Nelson and Art Ingebretdsen had their sons with them and they sure could shoot. Well, the boys know how much fun can be had on a hunting trip when you know how to shoot, and they deserve

a lot of credit for passing their information on to their sons so that they will know what to do on a trip and can really keep the family in meat.

Tony Shallbetter, the boy who makes our special cabinets and puts the knockouts in, was with us and did he ever put the knockouts on the birds! Come again, Tony.

Frank Brandt, proprietor of the North Minneapolis Gun Club, donated two duck calls for the best shots. Brothers Fritz Schultz and R. S. DesRosiers ("Rosie" to us) walked off with the honors. Thanks a lot, Frank, and I know you'll be seeing more of us. As for you, Fritz, and you, Rosie, don't let this go to your heads as we will have another shoot next year. Don't think for a minute that your birds can repeat, because already I've heard rumors that some of the boys are going to do a lot of practice and knock the pins right out from in under you—so hang on to your laurels while you have them—you won't have them long.

Sure wish I had some pictures to send along, but I guess Ed is the only one who has—or rather had—a camera. Seems to me he took it with him on a fishing trip with the gang this summer and unknown to Ed someone took a picture or two and busted it. Tough luck, but then it won't be long till Christmas, and maybe someone might get one.

I understand that some of the women are so fed up on birds that they couldn't look one in the eye. Oh, well, cheer up; it won't be long now till it's deer hunting time, and

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.	W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio
W 6 J D N	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.	W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio
W 6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.
W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.
W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.	W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.	W 9 E Z O	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E L F	Frank Potter	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.			
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.			
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio			
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.			
W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.			
W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio			
W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio			

Canada

VE 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
VE 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
VE 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
VE 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

from all reports from the North, the woods is full of them. Pack up your shooting rods, Brothers, and come up and get one.

I guess this is enough, so will name the boys who were at the trap shoot:

F. Schultz, R. DesRosiers, A. Ingebredtsen, Sr., A. Ingebredtsen, Jr., E. Schultz, P. Bartholoma, R. Young, E. Ackerman, C. Skeldon, C. Christianson, G. Nelson, D. Nelson, R. Segrin, W. Nessler, H. Taylor, R. Nelson, N. Nubson, C. Elstad, M. Thour, T. Shallbetter, W. Wallerius, G. Larson, E. Byrne, J. Rogers, L. Taurer, J. Falstad, M. Schultz, E. Eyrse, J. Holzinger, H. Wright, A. Harris, A. Westgard.

Thanks a lot, boys, for coming out, and I hope we'll have even a better shoot next year.

BILL NESSLER.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO.

Editor:

At the time this is being written we are going through the last few days of a municipal campaign. The contest is between the present Mayor Schroy, a Republican, and Judge Patterson, a Democrat with the C. I. O. Non-Partisan League support. This is the same Mayor Schroy that during the Goodyear strike was the hero of the hour by his refusal to call the National Guard to reopen the plants. Now he is pictured by his former champions (now the C. I. O. Non-Partisan League) as though he were the old devil himself. Here you have an example of how a man's opinion can be directed to serve a

selfish purpose. I will give you the results of this election in the next issue.

We have obtained a new agreement with the Bellows Claude Neon Co., effective November 1, for one year. The wage scale for journeymen electricians, both in manufacturing and outside work, including service, erection and construction, is \$1.22½ to April 1, 1938, then \$1.25 to November 1, 1938. The apprentice quota is one apprentice to each three journeymen employed. On construction work an apprentice has to be accompanied at all times by a journeyman.

Our local also controls the tube benders in this shop. The scale for journeymen tube benders is \$1.40 per hour and \$1.25 per hour for pumpers. The apprentice quota in this division is the same as for the electricians.

We have an eight-hour day from Monday to Friday. Overtime during these days is paid for at the rate of time and one-half. With the exception of emergency work on Saturday, all work performed on Saturday, Sunday and holidays is paid for at the rate of double time. Our minimum day is four hours.

The Bellows Co. also have agreements with the sheet metal workers and sign painters. Our agreement gives us control of the erection of all signs, which is not new, as we have erected all signs in the past. I feel that having control of the erection of signs is an important factor, as I can name any number of locals where they make no effort to control their rightful work, the erection of all signs and tubing. When you take the above scale of hourly wages (not piece work

wages) into consideration. I can truthfully assure you that they are the highest hourly wages paid in manufacturing work in Akron, which is purported to be a high wage manufacturing city.

The Bellows Co. does a national business and their signs carry all the necessary labels that guarantee that they are made under union conditions.

C. W. MURRAY.

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

Editor:

Well, well, they swing through the air with the greatest of ease, where they will land next nobody knows, for our business manager, Brother Trantham, assisted by the "old war horse" O. A. Walker, brung home the bacon with the ink just dry on a brand new contract between the Shreveport Railway Company and Local No. 329, covering all the line and overhead work done by the company. And say, what's this? With just two men on the job doing temporary work with cards, none of the regular men with a card, and still they get a signed agreement. (The regular men have agreed to come in now, and who wouldn't?)

Doggone, I was going to say lots of good luck to those two flying artists, but aw shucks, you have got all of it now, but anyway we do wish the Shreveport Railway Company lots of good luck. This agreement makes them 100 per cent union as they have a contract with the motormen.

In thumbing through the pages of an electrical magazine the other day, I found a great masterpiece by some unknown great. First he says when utility employees strike that they strike against, not only the management, but against the communities to the greater degree; of course he who has not sinned may cast the first stone? Did you ever see Mr. John Public get a meter until he has paid out the long green? Just try to get one without the five spot. Oh, sure! That's business. Sure, sure! But so is the strike business to us, Mister, when there is a gang of high-priced word-twisters (lawyers) standing between us and the management.

Still on he goes with: While labor might complain that utility management is unreasonable and unwilling to bargain, we have only to look at the record of the industry in maintaining uninterrupted service to feel that management will do everything within reason to uphold that record. He goes on to say that they cannot accede to every demand nor accept the dictates of labor, but they are willing to bargain collectively with employees. Now he has found out that organized labor is rapidly growing in power. Unless labor can enforce discipline within its ranks, can make its agreements binding upon its members, then he says we must have a law in this country that will regulate organized labor. So, Mister, you never heard of the I. B. E. W. or the union shop? Well, look them up some time for there is all the law you will need for your employees.

While stumbling around through life did you ever run into that little thing known as the blacklist? Sure, it's against the law, but it is being heard of and just the other day, too. First time I had heard of it since one time "way out home in Texas." My old uncle (Uncle Dan) wanted a certain price for his goats and the buyer wouldn't pay it and was blacklisting my old Uncle Dan with the other buyers. Well, sir, Uncle Dan just got down his old 30-30, yes sir! He sold his goats, and at his price, too.

L. L. HARMAN.

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

Editor:

In my opinion, nothing causes organized labor more grief and set-backs than adverse newspaper publicity. Just when we think we are making progress and gaining public confidence, the newspapers publish some damaging article against labor union racketeering, etc. Thousands of local unions may conduct themselves and their affairs in a clean, honest manner, improving conditions and making theirs a better community in which to live, without a single line of favorable comment or encouragement from the press. But just let one local step on the wrong "big shot's" toes and the good they have done is overlooked and they are accused of racketeering and "high handed" methods.

Of course the reading public likes this type of publicity because it is sensational. The newspapers build it up by gross exaggeration regardless of the ill effect it has on the union. The enemies of organized labor enjoy this and go out of their way to spread this sort of publicity maliciously. We have experienced this time and again in Miami.

C. O. GRIMM.

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

Editor:

Since our press secretary has been working in Windsor the members here have missed his monthly contributions to the JOURNAL and so our president, Brother Jack Nutland, who never fails to notice details, decided at the last meeting of the executive board that a letter must be in the JOURNAL from L. U. No.

353 for November. After looking over the various candidates and by the process of elimination he narrowed the field down to the business manager and himself and then decided gracefully to step aside and grant the business manager the honor and privilege of again exhibiting his doubtful literary ability.

Since everything is peaceful and quiet in the vicinity of the office, after the turmoil of the past seven years, I will attempt to give our out-of-town members and a number of our members whom we rarely see what has transpired of interest to this local in the past few weeks.

May we first take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the officers and members of Local Union No. 773, of Windsor, in looking after a number of our members, which has certainly helped us out a great deal with our unemployment problem, and we hope, within the not too distant future, we may be in a position to reciprocate. From all reports we learn our members are being treated in big league style by Local No. 773.

Although we have had the best summer and fall in a number of years we do not feel that the depression is entirely conquered as there is only one large job underway at present in this city, that of the Mail and Globe building. There are prospects of other work coming on, but we have learned through bitter experience you cannot live on prospects. However, since there is a great deal of optimism, not alone amidst our members but being radiated through our contractors, we hope it is justified and that the depression is definitely a thing of the past and we may look ahead at a straight run of prosperity.

During the past several weeks we have been negotiating for a new agreement under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act. It was not our intention to revive this act this year but to go ahead with an agreement without it, but after a meeting with the contractors who felt it would be better to secure an agreement under the Industrial Standards Act, we decided to go along with them and secure one if possible. On commencing negotiations we learned the government was appointing a new Industrial and Labor Board and it would be necessary to allow the members of this board time to become acquainted with their duties. Although we have had several meetings with this board and appeared to be making progress, during the past week we were confronted with the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who seem to have very definite ideas on the subject. However, we are still carrying on negotiations and hope to reach a final satisfactory settlement in the very near future.

We could go on indefinitely but will consider the Editor and the readers by signing off.

CECIL M. SHAW.

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

Editor:

The chilly days of fall are about to give way to the cold days of winter and with that, as you all know, comes the period of slack work and the loss of time. We, here in Nashville, have been very fortunate this summer. Everybody has been working steadily, getting a little overtime, and quite a few travelers have been through here and gotten some work. Truly we all have something to be thankful for, quite a bit in fact. Now it is soon time we must expect the fat to care for the lean. The Carbon job at Columbia is done, the County Court building is done, the Supreme Court building is hanging fixtures, the white housing project is down to clean ups, the Pearl High and West End High are in use, the Fisk University job of underground and distribution remodeling will be finished as you read this. In fact

most of our work will be history then. That leaves us very few jobs and few in prospect. Prospects are nice but they don't pay the butcher, the baker, etc.

The Third National Bank job is still rat and the Building Trades Council is still 100 per cent together on it. Pickets have been placed on this job and another job of Nile E. Yearwood. Some of the locals are losing a member or so but some men are always lost in battle.

We are about to put on our first social event, you pray it is a huge success and if we live through it we will report on it later. The committee has chartered a night club and asked all the boys to be on their best behavior and be a gentleman, be it ever so painful. It is the hope of the promoters of this party that everybody will enter into the spirit of Brotherhood and show the wives and sweethearts that we are not such a bad bunch. If we make this a success by doing our part we will have strengthened our organization, but if some member mars the event it will only hurt him, and reflect on us all. The main event of the evening will be the presentation of a watch to our esteemed and honored financial secretary for the past 20 years, Brother Wilber B. Doss. As the committee collected the donations of the Brothers and the permit men it was a genuine pleasure to see and hear the whole heartedness with which each and every one gave his share. Some have known Brother Doss for many years and some hardly know him, but one and all were eager to have a part in showing the gratitude we feel for so many favors and acts of Brotherhood he has put out in such a fair and unbiased manner. I read a story once of a class reunion at which a president, a banker, a manufacturer and big men of the sort were present. Also a bookkeeper of moderate means. When the vote was read as to who was the most successful, the bookkeeper was far in the lead because, the chairman declared, he had raised a respected family in his old home town and gained and held the respect and trust of everybody in town. If that is not success—just what would you call it?

Brothers O. A. Walker and Wright of the I. O. were in town, and Brother Wright is to be back to open a campaign to organize the utility workers of this district. Business Manager Loftis and myself have been assisting wherever we can. We hope we can report some progress later.

We have received some encouraging letters from old friends for which we are grateful. Also from a new friend, Brother Frank Ormsby, of Salem, N. J. Thanks, Brother Ormsby, your idea is good, maybe other crafts will benefit by your printing the poem.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

P. S. The party was a big success so far as we can tell from this angle. Everybody present appeared to be enjoying themselves and there was a goodly share of the members and their families there. More as time goes on.

C. M.

L. U. NO. B-476, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Editor:

We of Local B-476, having received our charter August 26, feel we would like to introduce ourselves to the Brotherhood and say hello to our Brothers in this section.

It was with many regrets that we electrical workers of Local B-476 had to break our ties with Local 909, of Pittsfield, and organize our own local in order to facilitate the organization of the gas workers in our company. We now have nearly all electrical and gas workers organized and hope to have the

others in the very near future. We wish to thank the boys of Local No. 909 for the fine manner in which they accepted us as orphans into their local a year ago and also for the co-operation and help they gave to us during our membership in L. U. No. 909. So we of Local No. B-476 say good luck to you, Local No. 909!

We wish to go on record at this time as being 100 per cent behind our Brothers in eastern Massachusetts in supporting and working for the passage of our utility licensing bill. We will be with you through thick and thin in our coming fight for this licensing bill. Let's put this bill through this year without fail.

We owe a vote of thanks to our conscientious business manager, Charlie Isherwood, for the swell way he has handled our negotiations during the past year. It is very gratifying to know we have such a faithful Brother working for our best interests. In appreciation of Brother Isherwood's faithful service, we feel it is our duty to include an article written about another of Charlie's fine achievements:

Life Saver

"Although John McCann has a very excellent safety story elsewhere in this magazine, we think the best safety story of the month is the intelligent application of a northern Berkshire employee to the rules of safety, while under great mental stress and strain. Charles Isherwood, Jr., on July 8, 1934, saved a life at Daub's Pond, in North Adams, by reviving a man, apparently a victim of drowning. Almost three years to the day, July 11, of this year, Charles again gave evidence of his complete mastery of the fundamentals of artificial resuscitation—this time by working desperately and reviving a North Adams child, who when the prone pressure was started, was limp, black in the face, and without pulse movement.

"For saving the first life Charles received the President's Medal of the National Safety Council. We hope he receives similar recognition for his latest effort, but whether or not he does, the inner feelings of Mr. Isherwood, the knowledge of contributing to prolonging the most important thing on earth—human life—is something that no material award can displace or minimize. Most of us would be satisfied to be able to look back at one occasion when we saved a human life. This case of double service makes our worldly efforts pale with insignificance. A job well done by this man and the men responsible for our safety policies who trained him so assiduously!"

We were very glad to see our Brothers, Dave Dorey, Jack Sturgeon, Benny Bunoski and Art Perreault at our last monthly meeting. We hope you will attend many more meetings, fellows, as we can use your support during our infancy.

Thanks, L. U. No. 909, for a swell time at your recent clam-bake. You surely know how to have a good time.

GEORGE E. MARTIN.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

In only one way can the C. I. O. be likened to the A. F. of L., in the attempt to become a federated structure, the base in the chartered unions to which individual members belong and pay initiation fees and monthly dues, and from these moneys are paid the per capita the headquarters of the C. I. O. demands.

But from there on the resemblance ceases. What the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. represent are exactly opposite.

The one, the A. F. of L., is trades unionism for the direct attainment of economic ends, higher wages, shorter hours, better living and working conditions, a progressive division with labor of the increasing product of wealth, all within the existing wage system.

The other, the C. I. O., is mass organization of all labor, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, in order to gain control and power over industry, capital, and profit, to wreck the old, honorable craft unions and bring about social and political revolution.

The A. F. of L. represents more than one-half of the organized wage earners in this country, not counting the railroad brotherhoods, and is a voluntary association of unions to deal with economic problems.

For more than 50 years the A. F. of L. has led the labor movement and never has it sought to control labor other than by sincere democratic deliberations until a unanimous decision has been reached.

The A. F. of L. is organized labor, and organized labor is the A. F. of L. In other words labor controlling itself.

The C. I. O. is the Marxian ideal, and added to these are the ideals of Lenin and Stalin.

In the language of the Communist, dictatorship over the worker and to break up the existing craft trades unions from within their own ranks. To quote from the Communist International, Chapter 6, part 2, "It is particularly important for the purpose of winning over a majority of the proletariat to capture the trades unions."

And to quote again from the same organ of 1935, "It is the duty of the Communist to work actively in trades unions, to consolidate them, to recruit the unorganized."

Communist Browder made the statement, "We must emphasize that all success extending the Communist movement among the youth, the farmers, the city middle classes, has been the result of, and depending on, in the first place, our success in uniting the trades unions and firmly rooting our Communists among them."

The C. I. O. stands for mass organization and not craft unionism, in other words, mass unionism versus craft unionism.

The Communist Party supports the C. I. O., the C. I. O. supports the New Deal and the New Deal supports mass organization as has been proved by the actions of the National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board.

While it has not been proved that Lewis is a Communist Party member, it is nevertheless true that he has accepted the support of the Communist Party and has the active collaboration of known individual Communists, and does approve of Communist methods and tactics of which one of the major points is the seizure of all craft and trade unions by a process of sabotage from within and conversion of all craft trades unions into single units within an industry.

All Communists are for mass organization of labor, for to them craft unions are the aristocrats of labor, and for that reason are to be done away with if possible.

If all labor were organized according to C. I. O. lines and had the power the C. I. O. would like to have, where would labor be?

Labor itself would not conduct industry, there would have to be some controlling authority, and under the C. I. O. and Lewis, would amount to dictatorship and the ruin of labor.

The standing of the A. F. of L. for the past 50 years gives us some idea of the practical side of craft unions and while the A. F. of L. has not been as active in organizing the unskilled workers as it might have been it has given the skilled workers the best and strongest organized labor movement in the world.

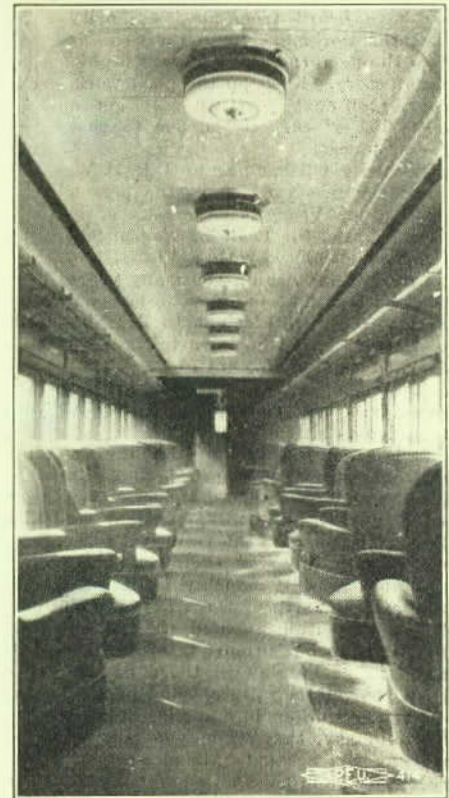
We should not stand idly by and see this great organization wrecked by such as Lewis and his Communist allies.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Now that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convention is over and various resolutions for the betterment of the international trade union movement in Canada were adopted, we, the rank and file of the international trade union movement, sin-



A comfortable lounge car recently air conditioned by the boys of Local No. 561. Note outlet for air contained in upper section of lighting fixture.

cerely hope that those resolutions will not end at the conference table where they were presented, but will be the start of some real organizing in Canada.

One has only to scan the trade union membership in Montreal with its population of our 1,000,000 people, where, for instance, exclusive of the railways, there are approximately 75 electrical workers organized in the I. B. E. W. and about 50 of these belong to one public utility corporation. It is quite evident that some international "good, peppy, go-getter" organizer as suggested by "Tete" of 911, Windsor, Ont., for his province, is sorely needed right here in the Province of Quebec to get these unorganized electrical workers into the fold before Mr. Lewis and his C. I. O. organizers come in and beat us to it. The member can do his part, 'tis true, but a situation such as this requires action from the big shots of the organization.

As far as the railways are concerned we are able to report progress in organizing. Our latest attempt was successful when all the electrical workers of the Montreal and Southern County's Electric Railway were brought into Local No. 561 by General Chairman McEwan, of the Canadian National Railway, and after long negotiations an agreement was signed with management which gives to hourly paid men an increase

in pay of approximately 4½ cents per hour and to monthly men of \$10 per month, as well as time and one-half for overtime and legal holidays, and one week's holiday with pay. This is the first agreement ever signed on the M. and S. C. Ry., and the men are quite pleased with the results obtained.

C. P. R. General Chairman Russell was called to Mac Adam Junction, N. B., recently and was quite successful in adjusting matters there.

The 1937 program of air conditioning of passenger cars in the Montreal C. N. R. shops is about completed, and we have heard from good authority that the workmanship in the cars, as also the performance, has been highly satisfactory. Keep up the good work, boys, and next year we may get a large list of cars to do, due to past performances.

Local No. 561 has now an I. B. E. W. pensioner in its ranks in the person of Brother Vesey, who has recently been granted the I. B. E. W. pension. Congratulations, Brother Vesey, and we all join in wishing you many years of good health to enjoy your pension. Also our congratulations to Brothers Todd and Hutchison, who have taken wives unto themselves, and also not forgetting Brothers MacCormick and Cairns, who performed the same trick not so long ago. May all your troubles be little ones, boys.

It is gratifying to note that the Canadian railways, through the Canadian Railways Association, are now taking an active interest in the ship-by-rail movement, and also that they consider the railway trade unions worth soliciting for their support. They are now issuing monthly bulletins to the general chairman of the various crafts outlining the situation, and we can only say that it is to our utmost interest to support them in every way in these endeavors to keep the public railway conscious. To the electrical worker in Canada, in particular, I would say, that when you patronize the railway you are patronizing a concern that recognizes and pays union wages; but when you patronize a trucking outfit you do, in by far the majority of cases, give your money to an outfit that not only pays non-union wages, but in many cases not much better than a mere existence.

In regard to Brother Williams', of L. U. No. 409, Winnipeg, letter last month, I can assure him that we are all in most hearty accord with him that the railway electrical workers should have a higher basic rate and would add that the basic rate of all railway workers, coming under Division 4, should be higher. Our last attempt at wage negotiations was more or less of a flop when you consider that with the rise in the cost of living, and also the increased earnings of the railways, we are still working on a 5 per cent deduction in wages. The opinion of the writer is that while the rank and file of railway labor are willing to sit back and not take an active interest in their respective trade union, so will our leaders continue to take it easy and not go out in earnest after better conditions for us. Let each and every one of us get behind our own local union, and let our leaders know that just as we were the ones who put them into office, so are we the ones that will put them out of office if they don't deliver the goods.

It is really surprising how many fellows pay their dues regularly each month and yet don't care a hoot where it goes or how the money is spent, so long as things run smooth in the shop, that's all that matters, and yet, if the "Missus" was to ask for an extra \$3 one month there would be all kinds of questions asked. To our own boys I



The car department gang of Montreal Shops, Canadian National Railway, all members of L. U. No. 561. Front row: Bill Weaver, Bill Morley, Charles Weaver. Second row: O. Lalonde, G. Todd, Mel Alexander, R. Glaude, Jim Miller, "Pop" Higgins. Back row: Frank O'Brien, Bill Lunham, Andy Anderson, Tom Hindley, "Dud" Pace, and "The Cat," A. Dufresne, George Webber, Max Cormier, and "Big Chief" L. McEwen.

would say, come up to your local union meeting each month and see what it is all about. Help with your presence those faithful few who have to undertake the responsibility of running your local, and see that you get what you joined for. Don't forget the first Thursday of each month, and if the hall won't hold you all we can darn soon get one that will.

H. W. WORRAKER.

L. U. NO. 624, PANAMA CITY, FLA.

Editor:

A young local is bursting into print upon these pages for the first time. After many visits by our good friend and advisor, G. X. Barker, Local Union No. 624 was organized. The charter was secured May 13, 1937. We have been expanding and progressing very nicely. This union is a mixed local and includes Panama City and vicinity. Our membership numbers about 60, of which the majority are employees of the Southern Kraft Corporation and the balance from the Gulf Power Co., and local inside men.

On June 11, 1937, an election of officers was held with the following men being elected: President, W. A. Cooper; vice president, Fred Gainer; recording secretary, H. O. Freeman; financial secretary, T. B. Young. At a later date, George Panhorst was elected treasurer. The executive board is composed of the following members: W. H. Parker, Burt D. Gaillard, Clifton Gainer, Gordon Hill and D. A. Harmon.

The members from the Gulf Power Co. secured a satisfactory agreement with their company officials about four months ago when these members belonged to the Pensacola, Fla., local. The members who are employees of the Southern Kraft Corporation are negotiating with the company officials for an agreement and are hoping that at an early date it will be all settled and signatures on the dotted line.

The St. Joe Paper Co. is constructing a paper mill at Port St. Joe, Fla., 35 miles from Panama City. We have been interested in this work and are happy to relate that many of the electrical workers hold cards. Now, Brothers, this is no invitation for all of you to come south as the geese do in winter or to write this local concerning working conditions on this job. This section of land has plenty of men out of work and these are being placed as the work progresses and they are needed. The above goes for Panama City conditions, also. We have been flooded with letters lately from Brothers concerning work

in this section and this is a good method of informing all readers of conditions way down here in Florida, the land of the 'gators.

B. C. GAILLARD.

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

Editor:

Attention; you boys in the railroad local, I know by now that you have received your increase, and I know most of you were glad to receive it without any lost time. Our loyal officers stand ready and willing at all times to serve us as best they can, and you can take a tip from me they did a swell job of this, considering the boys in the organization, and the ones that are out.

We read quite a bit about John Lewis the first and the C. I. O. association. May I add just another line to this ever-increasing condemnation: Here in dear old Atlanta, under the auspices of the C. I. O., the Southern Spring Bed Company has been closed many weeks due to their bungling. Just how long this will go on nobody seems to know. But the general opinion is that they are on their last leg here.

Men, our work has just begun. We have very, very much unfinished business. How many railroad boys in your town are not in the greatest union in the world? Well, here is your cue. How much money do you think you will be making five years from today? My friend, it is going to be entirely up to you as to how much time you will donate to the organization in bringing them in as compared to dollars and cents you will receive in compensation for your work. There are thousands outside today who should be in, and it is up to you and me to bring them in if we expect to expand and demand.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON AND MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Editor:

Building has been delayed in Hamilton the past three weeks due to a strike brought about when the lumber dealers refused to sign an agreement with the truck drivers and millworkers.

A short time ago the coal, lumber, excavating and building material drivers, chauffeurs and helpers Local No. 100 organized the truck drivers of the lumber companies. At the same time the Carpenters Local No. 637 was getting the applications of the millworkers. Each organization drafted its agreement and presented it at about the same time. The Hamilton Association of Lumber Yards not only refused to sign, but refused to even consider these agreements. A strike was the result. The carpenters refused to use materials delivered by non-union drivers. Contractors began to haul their own material so it became necessary for the carpenters to strike. This did not have any marked effect so the Building Trades stepped into action and stopped all building. This lasted about a week and a half.

With the aid of their national officers and the co-operation of the Labor Relations Board, an agreement was finally reached. Both the carpenters and the truck drivers gained recognition, a wage increase and improved conditions but lost a closed shop. Truck drivers who previously earned a minimum of 35 cents per hour and a maximum of 50 cents are now receiving 60 cents per hour for their services. Millworkers' wages were increased from 65 to 80 cents per hour.

We are interested in this principally because the Building Trades, of which we are a part, helped to bring about a speedy settle-

ment. They had an opportunity to show their strength and they did it. Our business agent, F. Vidourek, was also of valuable assistance in bringing about the agreement.

Our union is the only weapon we have with which to fight for a higher standard of living, for "In unity there is strength."

CARL FUERST.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Danville Branch

Editor:

Since my last writing we have obtained a closed shop contract with the Illinois Iowa Power Co., successor to the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, and outside of the usual monkey-business that goes along with operation in this territory, are getting along pretty good.

With the building of a lot of rural lines here our distribution pay roll has been increased and we now have about 85 men working in our department. Several of our members have never been classified properly as yet, but I think with Brother Eugene E. Scott pressing for an adjustment we will have those things straightened out very soon.

We now have 40 hours a week in most departments and are getting nearer to our real goal, which, I believe, is nearly reached, and that is, a group of good employees getting good wages, receiving fair treatment and doing the kind of work satisfied employees put out. No employer ever lost a thing in having a satisfied employee, for a satisfied customer sells his labor at a fair price and the quality is the best.

I feel certain that at the next writing I can report that our bus operators have their contract that they deserve and that everything is hunky dory.

H. L. HUGHES.

Springfield Branch

Editor:

It has been quite some time since this local has had an article in the JOURNAL. But many things have kept your correspondent busy.

As everyone knows election of officers has been held, and Local No. 702, Springfield, is again piloted by old "Salty," T. L. Cline; "Shiek," C. H. McVey, replaced Carl George as vice chairman; E. J. Brunner and Herman Kuntzman retained their offices of financial secretary and secretary, respectively. Yours truly is still making a feeble attempt as press secretary.

Since last hearing from the Springfield division of Local No. 702, we have lost two valuable friends and co-workers in the sudden deaths of T. E. Richardson and William H. Sponsler.

"Tommy," as he was known to everyone, met his untimely death while on storm-trouble duty. We will never know just what prompted him to do what caused his death, but he contacted a live 7,500 volt line.

In the passing of "Tommy," we not only lost a valuable member, but we lost a good friend to everyone. Everyone knew him and liked him for what he was. A clean-cut, honest, hard-working man. We surely miss him.

William Sponsler's death came as a surprise to most of us. His was the misfortune to have a weak heart, and after a period of illness he left us to go beyond.

Everyone knew Bill as a jovial, hard-working man. A man who could out-work three or four other good men. One who was full of fun at all times and a dancer at times. Remember, fellows, the night we initiated the last group of men. Bill and Herman did a dance for us.

After quite some few weeks of negotiations the I. B. E. W. and Local No. 702

signed a contract with the Central Illinois Light Company. A contract embracing several departments, namely: Gas service, gas meter, gas plant, storeroom men, garage men, steam-heat department, and the meter readers as a whole. Everyone was well satisfied with the working conditions and the wage scale agreed upon. Some men received almost a 50 per cent increase in salary. And you can believe me they're very happy about it.

Since the last item from No. 702 the electric department has had two serious injuries to our men besides one fatal injury.

John Graves, lineman, was operated upon for hernia received during the course of work. Except for a brief period of rest John was mighty quick about getting back on the job.

D. J. Neilson also received a hernia while he was helping to load a transformer on a truck. But "D. J." didn't fare quite so well. It seems as though he developed pneumonia right after the operation, and for several days we didn't know what to expect next. At last we can say he has gone home to rest and the danger is over. We're mighty glad to hear it and hope he will soon be back with us. A quick recovery, D. J.

HAROLD M. HANON.

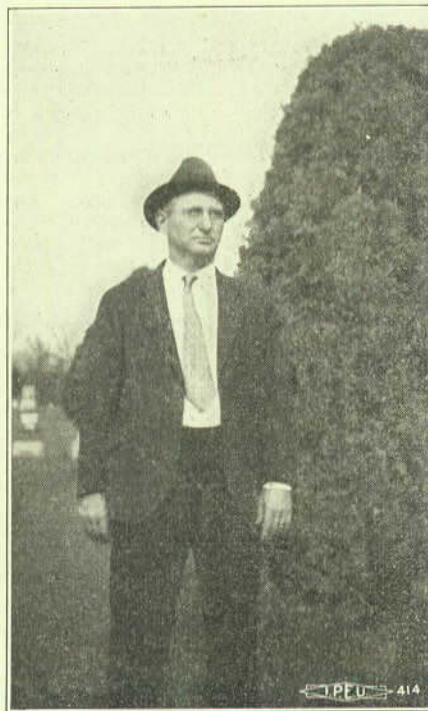
L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

It is pleasing to note the large attendance at our meetings recently. We hope it is due to a growing interest in union affairs and not to the frosty night air that drives our Brothers inside.

Local No. 723 held a very successful meeting Tuesday evening, September 28. At that time 18 candidates were obligated by our past president, Brother Frank Chzran. With five new members from the previous meeting this gives us a total of 23 new members for the month, and more to follow in October. John Lewis, take warning!

Our delegate to the Indiana State Federation of Labor convention, Brother T. C. Shoulders, was unable to make his report of the annual gathering due to his absence from the meeting. We have been informed that Tom was out sleuthing around for a pony of



Treasurer of 25 years' service, Brother Sam Evans, honored by L. U. No. 723.

beer which was unaccounted for at inventory time after our annual picnic Saturday, September 4. The poor fellow who took the beer, no doubt, was unaware that Tom is regarded as one of the best deputy sheriffs in North-eastern Indiana and sooner or later he must be prepared to answer to the charge.

One of the highlights of our last meeting was the presentation by Past President Harry Pickett to our worthy treasurer, Brother Sam Evans, of an attractive pen set in honor of Sam's 25 years' service as treasurer of our local. It is hoped that Brother Evans' record will be an incentive to some of the younger Brothers in our organization. Local No. 723 can well be proud of the record established by Sam Evans.

We thank Brother West, of Local No. 538, Danville, Ill., for the big favor of Tuesday afternoon, September 14. Come up and see us sometime, Brother West.

Listen for the school bell!

Flash: An empty beer keg was found early this morning in the front yard of Brother T. C. Shoulders.

AARON SCHARLACH.

L. U. NO. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

The old man, on his many trips up and down this old Tennessee River, comes to see and hear many things. It recently occurred to him that perhaps many of the readers of this JOURNAL would be interested in hearing just what the old man does see and hear on his trips up and down stream.

He passes by all of the hydro plants of the TVA system. Quite naturally, he gets to know pretty well the boys who operate these plants. He knows all about their problems, their jobs, their hard luck and their good luck, their joys and their sorrows. After all, they are his kinsfolk—the boys who run his river.

The old man and all his boys want to declare once and for all that they are solidly behind this TVA project and the administration's plan of making it the yardstick for all future projects of the same nature. He knows and realizes the magnitude of such a problem, of all the kinks and entanglements that are bound to come up and will have to be straightened out before this TVA can ever be presented to the people of this nation as a yardstick that will work, no matter where it is applied.

It has been a long established fact that the primary requisite of any efficient organization is the harmonious relationship between those who direct and those who work. This has been so since the beginning of time. The old man thinks that he is safe in saying that there never has been nor ever will be an organization that at some time or other has not experienced strained relationships and differences of opinion between employer and employees. This is inevitable, but it is through these differences that harmonious relationships are established. This TVA of ours, although it has been pretty good, is no different from any of the rest. But, where it does differ from most others, is that the employees have an intense desire, almost fanatic, to see this TVA succeed and become the yardstick for the nation.

Well, sir, the TVA has been signing up so many big contracts lately that the old transmission lines are beginning to hum; and that is music to any operating man's ear. A contract for five years was signed with the Arkansas Power and Light Company. A 20-year contract has been signed with the Chattanooga Electric Power Board. And a very big contract has been signed with the Aluminum Company of America. If these big contracts keep coming in the way they have been, it won't be long until TVA's present generating capacity will be up to the limit.

I wonder what will happen then to the power companies down here that are now tied in to TVA's lines, having the use of their equipment and operating services for stand-by purposes and power interchange. It surely looks bad for those boys—especially when the low water season comes around for they'll sure enough have something to squawk about then. In previous years the TVA has been able to sell the power companies all the power they needed when the low water season came, but it really looks as if they'll be up a tree mighty soon. You all know how much fuss these power companies have been making about the government's going into the business; but you never hear them say a word about how their kilowatt output has hit an all-time peak since the TVA has started down here in the South. Now the old man wonders if that's just a coincidence, but what do you think?

The construction work on all the new dams is coming along nicely. Both the Pickwick and the Guntersville dams are really taking shape now, and the Chickamauga and Hiwassee dams are making rapid progress. Just a few more years now and this TVA of ours will be really going "to town."

Well, folks, the old man is going to tie up for the night, as he's had a long hot day on the river and he's plenty tired. Now you all come down to see us sometime. We've got a grand river and many beautiful lakes. And the fishing! Well, now, this old river is the place that fishermen dream about; and if I told you the size of some of the fish that are caught here every day, you'd just say that it was another fish story. But if you come down here and visit, you'll be able to see them and catch some of them yourself. Well, good-bye for now. I'll be writing to you again next month.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 799, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

After being reminded by Brother J. E. Horne of L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles, Calif., we regret we haven't given the JOURNAL an article in quite a while. Thanks, Brother Horne, for remembering to remind us.

We have been organized less than one year and in looking around we find ourselves without a press secretary, and each Brother is depending on the other to attend to this. That is perhaps the only excuse we have to offer at this time, and I am taking this opportunity to offer an apology, and hope it will be accepted. Also request the president of Bridge Operators' Local Union 195, of Milwaukee, Wis., to write to us down here in Florida and give us an outline on the conditions there and all other news he has, such as suggestions or advice, and I can assure him we will appreciate all the information he will give us.

We are very much awake down here but have been very busy trying to improve conditions, and I am glad to advise we have been able to make some improvements in our working conditions, and have very favorable prospects of further improvements in the near future. We hope so anyway.

D. M. GODWIN.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Being appointed press agent for the Railroad L. U. No. 862 at Jacksonville, Fla., I will try to give you a few highlights of our recent activities. At a somewhat debated election we arrived at a mixed set of officers, some from the S. A. L. R. R. and some from the Jacksonville Terminal Co. This lodge is formed of all S. A. L. R. R. electrical workers belonging in this district, and some Terminal Co. electrical workers, being that they have not yet a closed shop agreement, and we have. We are wishing those

newly-elected officers a very successful term, and hoping for a closed shop agreement between the Terminal boys and their management soon, as there is no better time to organize than now.

S. A. L. R. R. System Council No. 39 on October 18, 19 and 20, had their convention here in Jacksonville, Fla., where some resolutions were drawn up which will make it a mighty active two years to come. Brother W. F. Hartzheim, the International Representative of the Railroad I. B. E. W., gave several splendid talks, and everyone spoke well of his qualifications and personality; not alone the electrical workers but delegates of all other shop crafts. It sure made the boys feel good to have a man of that type and calibre belong to us, the I. B. E. W.

Florida East Coast Railroad electrical workers received their charter and Mr. Hartzheim went to St. Augustine October 22 to install the officers. We all wish those boys good luck in their undertaking, and if any should read this from down there I herewith make our excuse for not being there as it was our regular meeting night.

Preceding the System Council No. 39 convention the S. A. L. R. R. District Council No. 1 of electrical workers met for business transactions and election, and our local committeeman, Brother J. E. Ross, has been elected general chairman of all the electrical workers belonging to the S. A. L. R. R. System for the next two years. We all know Jim Ross to be a hard worker for the betterment of conditions and the welfare of the working people, as he holds several honored positions, including the State Welfare Board, and spends most of his spare time for these causes. I, for one, and knowing the rest of the boys over the system will join me, with from the bottom of my heart wish him all success, and pledge our full co-operation.

Good luck, Jim!

In closing I just want to say that I hold an amateur radio ticket—W4CBJ—and if it does not hurt too bad to squeeze me in on the "Fraternity of the Air" sheet, seeing it grow is a pleasure.

HENRY STAHL.

L. U. NO. B-1048, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

Our union, Local No. B-1048, is now eight months old, and I want to say we have a real bunch of membership workers. They are coming in fast and furious. We have complete co-operation with management. We have had a few difficulties with them but they were ironed out satisfactorily to both parties.

We recently had election of the following officers: President, Burl Tucker; financial secretary, Harley Neuman; treasurer, John Haly, and executive board of seven members. A shop committeeman in each department who meet each month to discuss membership and delinquents and arrears. Things are going so fast we may have to have a business manager. We are sure that R. C. A. is getting better co-operation here than they did in Camden.

Let's go, I. B. E. W.!

We have an object to shoot at. They have none. We have gained more here in eight months than C. I. O. did in three years in a similar plant. (P. R. Mallory and Co.)

STANLEY NEUMAN.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Here we are again with news from that new baby, Local Union No. B-1061.

Our dance, which we told you about in the last issue, was one of the finest social affairs ever given by a labor organization in this vicinity. The music of Art Morgan's orchestra was superb and the outstanding floor show, with Mary Paxton, the sweet and alluring star of WLW, as an added attraction has everyone still talking about it. The door prize, a handsome 13-tube console radio, was won by Miss Helen Bieker, of the Crosley office force. "Smiling Jimmy" Leonard handled the broadcast in his usual efficient manner.

We had quite a number of guests from other locals who were loud in their praise of the way this affair was put on, and everyone went home with a feeling of having met and known his fellow worker as the kind of a good fellow he really is and more ready than ever to help him in his daily task. Mingling with their cheery "good nights" was the question, "How soon are we going to have another one?"

Our sincere thanks are extended to the Hotel Gibson management for their hearty and efficient co-operation in making this affair a success and to the Crosley Radio Corporation for their donation of the door prize and hearty co-operation.

We had a splendid attendance at our meeting last Thursday and from all appearances it is doubtful as to whether we will have enough chairs to hold them all at our next meeting.

In answer to an appeal from the laundry workers' local, who are on a strike, we voted unanimously to donate them \$100.

We have also enlarged our office quarters to add a conference room which will seat about 50 people.

An audit of our books and accounts by an accountant revealed them to be accurately and excellently kept. More credit to our capable financial secretary, Brother Ed. Denton.

So far as we can see, Local Union No. B-1061 is on its way to become a real credit to the I. B. E. W. and organized labor in general. Cheerio!

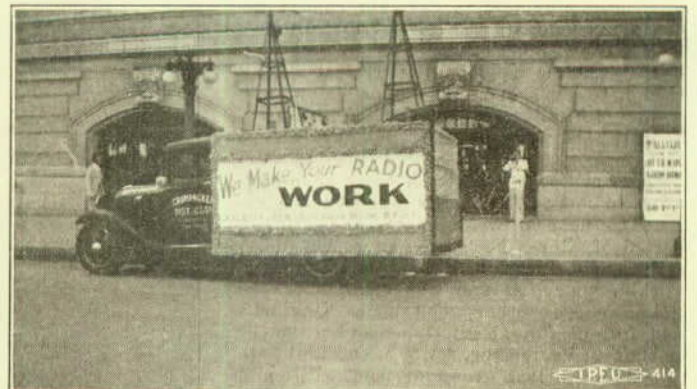
AL. RETZSCH.

L. U. NO. B-1064, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

I am enclosing herewith a snapshot of the float this local union had in the Labor Day parade here in Houston. If you are able to use this snap in your publication you herewith have the permission of this local.

For your information, with the help of Brother W. L. Ingram, of Texas, we organized the radio service mechanics of this city in April of this year. To date we have about 50 paid-up member journeymen, and a few paid up apprentices.



A bit of practical advertising in the Labor Day parade. The float of L. U. No. B-1064, Houston, Texas.

I am very happy to say that our group is moving forward in splendid fashion, and that already we have secured recognition from several wholesale houses, two contracting firms on sound installation, and have up to this time completed to the entire satisfaction of every person concerned, nine nice sound installation jobs. The co-operation given us by the Brothers in Local No. 716 and by their business agent, Don Kennard, had been much more and better than we had any reason to expect. May I, with the consent of the union, Local No. B-1064, say that as each day passes we understand more and more what being affiliated with the I. B. E. W. and the A. F. of L. means to us.

We wish you and your publication the continued success you have enjoyed in the past and that you deserve in the future. JOHN WILEY, JR.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

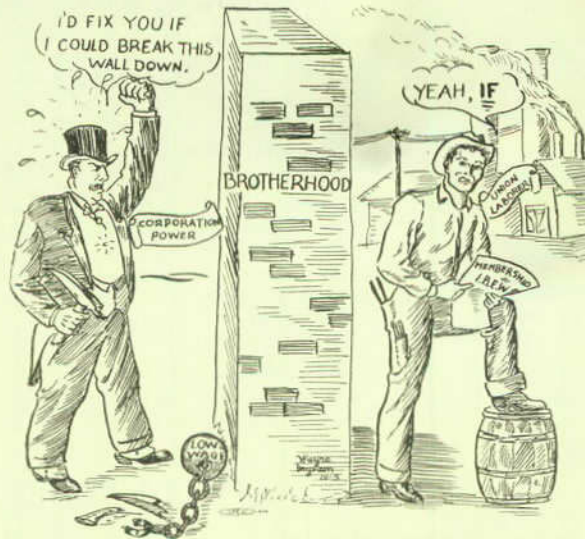
Greed. A little word of five letters. It has been with mankind since Adam and Eve coveted the fruit tree. Down through the ages it has caused neighbors to slay each other. Strong nations to destroy the weak. Seventy-five thousand of our boys were sacrificed to make the world safe for democracy (or for the debts that Europe wiped off the slate). Yet look what greed did to Ethiopia and is doing to Spain and China today.

It causes capital to want labor to work for a mere pittance. But whoa! Down go wages, and whom do they intend to sell their products to? Surely not the farmer, as he must first sell his products to the wage earners at a profit, in order to buy the things he may need. Perhaps they would sell to each other. Picture Mr. Morgan driving a thousand automobiles, Mr. Rockefeller wearing all of the clothing out of a store, and the railroads hauling nothing but the personal needs of Mr. Ford.

A doctor once told me that he was for the wage earners in their striving for a better standard of living. Said he, "The rich go to the Mayos or some other well-known hospital, the poor down and outers are mostly charity cases, but you wage earners are the folks that spend the money with me." The time has come when he and other medical men had better lend a helping hand to the wage earners and down and outers in their efforts to gain a better livelihood or they will have to turn to socialized medicine in order to make a living.

Last year the state legislature enacted a minimum wage and maximum hour law. They created the Industrial Welfare Commission to put this act into effect. This commission is composed of the governor, labor commissioner, and chairman of the Industrial Commission (compensation court), the labor commissioner being director. This Welfare Commission holds public hearings so that any interested party may give testimony showing that a hearing should be held for a particular industry. If the commission decides that the wages are too low or the hours too long, they then select a conference committee which recommends to the commission minimum wages and maximum hours for that industry. The commission may accept or reject the recommendation. In case of disapproval, they then turn the matter back to the committee or select a new one. These minimum wages, as we all know, will be the maximum wage for the worker who does not belong to a union. In case he is getting more than the minimum wage his pay will be cut and what

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR!



Drawn for Electrical Workers' Journal by Wayne Ingram, Fort Worth, Texas.

chance will he have with the employer by himself?

The Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Oklahoma have hollered to high heaven that the commission is packing these committees against the employers. Which is so much rot. Anyway they have imported out-of-state speakers to speak to any gathering or anyone who will listen to them. One of these men, a preacher from Houston (who claims to be a Christian), is telling the public that it is communistic, fantastic and very unchristian for the employees to have their wages regulated, even from a minimum standpoint. He states that each person should work out his or her problems without outside influence. Yes, that would be all right if we were all as perfect as our maker and that little word greed wasn't in front of the employer.

The big hypocrite doesn't tell his audience or the poor unorganized serf that the employers have their associations or unions so they can regulate the prices and get theirs. I suppose to his way of thinking it is O. K. with our Creator for the employers to have their pay regulated through their organizations, and speaking of organizations, the bankers', manufacturers', merchants', doctors', and lawyers' associations are nothing more than unions and they all have by-laws, rules and dues the same as our union or the next.

Only last night 200 taxi drivers in this city struck and asked the Central Trades Council for a man to organize them into an A. F. of L. union. Their conditions were deplorable, getting from \$1.50 to \$2 for 12 hours work, and this on a commission basis.

Yes, boys, labor is on the march and the chambers of commerce with all their hobgoblins can't stop it. TOM M. RUSHING.

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

As I scan through the columns of the WORKER it seems to build up some enthusiasm, so I guess I had better get busy, with a few words from away out West, the land of the sunset and the home of lemons, prunes, and nuts. And the latest report from Local No. 1154, is progress.

From all reports of the western slopes organized labor is steadily gaining momentum all along the line.

I read in the WORKER an article subscribed by Brother Lee, of Local No. 276, Superior,

Wis., that there is only one C. I. O. in his city and that is the scrap iron local. Too bad, for in many other local jurisdictions they seem to be overrun with scrap iron.

While the stage has been set for a peace conference between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. it looks like another black out. While I am writing this I hear an announcement over the radio that the Pacific Electric R. R., interurban and local car system, one of the largest systems in the United States, including their bus systems also, has been ordered out on strike to take place on Tuesday, November 2. If the walk takes effect it will probably affect from three to five thousand employees. I can recall some years back when the Pacific Electric employees tried to organize and partially did the job, and went out on strike, and we, the shipyard workers, played in sympathy with them and stayed off the cars when the only means of transportation to shipyards at the harbor was the red cars. The yards run three shifts, about 4,000 men to the shift. In

our determined efforts to help the boys win this tussle we used any and all means of transportation. Some walked, some rode mule carts, bicycles, old Model T Fords. I saw one old two-seated Ford with 14 in it. How they ever hung on would have one guessing. There were as many on top of it as there were in the seats, some on the sides, and one fellow on the rear riding on the spare tire rack. Those were the days when the youth of our country were being sacrificed to satisfy the wishes of a few. The strike was lost.

A judge issued an injunction and that was curtains. So we had to go back and ride the cushions again with about five deputy sheriffs on every car to keep us fellows from throwing the scab crew off the train and running it ourselves, which we did on several occasions. One amateur motorman ran us through a block signal and that was the last of him. The fact of the matter was that Los Angeles County about ran out of deputies before they got things quieted down. This time it looks like the Pacific Electric boys have a better setup.

Well all this time I have been writing to the WORKER and have just found out that Edith and Doris have been reading my letters. Well, Edith, old dear, and Doris, most gorgeous, as long as the fair ladies are giving the o. k. we scribes had better brush up a bit on our vocabulary, because—you know.

Yes, we heard Alf Landon's speech the other night and it appears that he has been all of this valuable time trying to find a few weak spots to heap back on the present administration. That speech! What a colossal sham!

Then next here comes Herby, the guy that had all of those invisible chickens dropping in everybody's household. He also told us what was wrong with everything but didn't tell us how to fix anything.

Sour notes won't help any country to progress. If this particular clique of politicians are so progressive and such good Americans why is it that they can't work with the administration that the voters called for? Mr. Hoover, Mr. Landon and Mr. John Hamilton have the right to submit constructive and co-operative legislation to the people and would be credited for it by all conservative citizens regardless of political affiliations. It appears to the average layman that the opposing forces are trying to tear down at every turn

of the road. Progress was never made by traveling in the same old rut.

Changes in our governmental functions are necessary from time to time to meet new demands and advanced progress. It seems that our President is one who tries to progress as conditions demand and every time a change is recommended out comes some demagogue blowing a cracked horn. The far-sighted citizen of today always welcomes constructive criticism to add to the cause. But no, every change is denounced. It appears that knockers if given enough rope will in time knock themselves clear out of the picture. I believe the time has come or will come when elections will be won by votes instead of dollars. Anyhow our last election proved a few things.

And there are more of them to come. Voters of today vote more intelligently than a few years ago. A foreman on the job would walk around on the job and advise a few hundred men how to vote if they want to hold their jobs and still retain good conditions. The past depression may have put lots of people on their last resources but it did cause a lot of them to dig down into the fundamental principles and learn more of who is who in handling the destiny of our government.

The other night our business manager handed me a benefit ticket to a smoker and athletic show sponsored by the A. A. A. of A. It appears to be the American Amusement Association of America. We have plenty of amusement and concession men on the West Coast up and down the line from San Francisco to San Diego, and quite a field to work from. Yes, everybody is going to town on the West Coast in the labor movement. The last reports from our business agent we had a few men on our waiting list, so to the traveling Brothers, please be advised that you are always welcome and our unexcelled climate is free. A Brother coming into our district and panning the shops might as well dig his own grave, because the business manager will stop him for good. So in coming in this district make it your business to first contact the business agent for smooth sledding.

That's all!

O. B. THOMAS.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 507)

barons who fill their coffers with the soul money of their employees.

It is to be hoped that the men will welcome this assistance and accept this wonderful weapon wielded by the hands of courageous women, guiding them out of their vast storehouse of knowledge gained by many experiences of the past 56 years, for by so doing progress will be made at much less expense to themselves as individuals and to the labor movement as a whole.

There are other avenues opened up when the women begin their participation. Many women not associated with the labor movement are just waiting for an invitation to assist in this battle for betterment of women in industry. Those women, guided by the leaders in the women's labor groups, will greatly assist in the work. This has been demonstrated many times all over the country and it is the duty of every wife and mother to acquaint themselves with the problems facing the American workers, and affiliate themselves with groups where their services can be properly used.

And may we make again the humble plea to the women folk of our electrical workers, affiliated with the powerful I. B. E. W., to get your organizations in readiness for action and then join hands with the hordes

marching forward toward the goal of economic freedom for America's workers.

I am very happy over the splendid efforts of the fine women and men in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to form auxiliaries where local unions exist. Again I ask that you write letters to the JOURNAL telling your progress and giving encouragement to others to follow your lead. We will lend every assistance when called upon.

CORA VALENTINE,
President.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

Editor:

Old Mother Nature moves on, and with it comes that short interval between seasons known to us in this north country as Indian summer. We are in the midst of it right now. Beautiful sunshine with woods and countryside displaying such a gorgeous array of colors and tints helps to make up this wonderful in between season in our state of 10,000 lakes.

It has been some time since a letter from our auxiliary has appeared in this column, but nevertheless we are still going strong. However, since my last writing our membership has increased considerably, due to the amalgamation of the utility local, L. U. No. 160. With our new members I can see progress for our auxiliary and I think that many thanks are due our members who worked so hard to accomplish such splendid results.

Due to the fact that things in general have been much as usual for the past few months, I have neglected my news items in the JOURNAL. Now, with vacations over, our membership at the last meeting was approximately 100 per cent. Everyone was on hand with plenty of vim and vigor and that old feeling of good fellowship is more noticeable now than it has been for many a month. That spirit of enthusiasm alone is an asset to any organization.

If you want to see an honest to goodness committee of real go-getters come up and see our ways and means committee. They are making every possible effort to meet this coming social season in a manner that will reflect credit upon our auxiliary, not only locally but nationally. This committee marks the beginning of a season of social activities with a Hallowe'en dance to be given October 29. Every effort is being put forward by this committee toward making it a success. A good deal of praise is due our local union for their co-operation and assistance in everything we do. In their Brotherhood we feel we have a solid background on which to work. If our men and women continue to interest themselves in our organization we feel sure our future undertakings will prove to be successful.

The active members are the ones who roll up success, and the more active members we have the more gains will be achieved. Let's all attend meetings regularly and see what's going on and learn to know each other better.

Hats off to the women's auxiliary of Sheffield and Florence, Ala., who have just organized a full fledged auxiliary and are ready to do their bit for organized labor

generally. They want information on how to proceed and I understand they are doing exceptionally well. In behalf of our auxiliary I wish you all the success in the world, and if we can be of any assistance at any time don't hesitate to call on us. We, too, are always anxious to get new ideas on ways and means of keeping our auxiliary alive and interested. Let us have another report real soon as to how you are progressing.

We wish all our sister auxiliaries a happy social season and hope to hear from more of you in this column next month.

Mrs. GEORGE NELSON,
President.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

Since our last article our ladies' branch of the Electrical Workers' Civic Association has been increasing their membership, not only by a larger attendance of our members and their families, but other women have joined.

It is interesting to note how our women look forward to the monthly meetings. We find that they are not only anxious to attend but seem to take great pride in helping to make our civic association an outstanding one.

Our organization is being recognized by both the Democratic and Republican parties as a body of men and women who are to be reckoned with, considering the splendid showing we made in the primaries. They were anxious for our co-operation.

Our chairman, Brother M. Gordan, has specifically stated that our organization would not sponsor any man who would fail to keep the pledges he made which would benefit labor and the people of Pittsburgh as a whole.

The nominees were well aware of the fact that should they fail in keeping their pledges we would remember them and give them no further assistance. They are also aware of the fact that our organization is getting stronger all the time. Other civic bodies of women have asked to join our organization, which in itself shows how well we are thought of.

Although I made mention of our auxiliary becoming union conscious in my previous articles, I again wish to emphasize the attitude our women are taking towards the buying of union made products and patronizing union stores and restaurants. They are asking for American goods only, and in that way they are promoting progress for our people.

We sincerely hope all union men and their families do likewise so unionism will reign supreme.

A number of our women belong to the Union Buyers' League. This organization enables one to keep posted as to union activities and places we should patronize. When any particular A. F. of L. union is striking, we immediately tell our friends and neighbors not to buy that company or store's products. We note this method has helped quite a bit toward gaining their point.

A number of firms, who are unionized, have extended invitations to the members of the Union Buyers' League to visit their plants so that they may see just how the different products are made. Several plants have been visited recently. This is very interesting as well as educational.

Our civic organization held their monthly meeting on October 14, 1937.

There were some interesting discussions and a buffet lunch was served. One of the candidates for the mayoralty nomination addressed our meeting. All in all, a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. MORRIS JACOBS.



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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

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CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.
NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

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THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

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STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

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EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 103 Park Ave., New York City.

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COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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- ROBBIE ART CO., 573 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- S. & J. ROLES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFELD CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEO. ROSS CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROS., 122 Centre St., New York City.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ, 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBURNE, 108 East 16th St., New York City.
- SILK-CRAFTERS, 25 West 31st St., New York City.
- SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- STERN, 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- SUNBEAM LAMP, 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- SUNRISE LAMP, 632 Broadway, New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- URELITE, 132 West 22nd St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CO., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WARREN KESSLER, INC., 137 West 23rd St., New York City.
- WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
- WINDSOR LAMP, 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.



ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave.,
New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard
St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th
Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar-
clay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING
CO., INC., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, New
York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR COMPANY,
5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR
CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland,
Ohio.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford,
Conn.

COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT
CO., Chicago, Ill.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester,
N. Y.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO.,
Matawan, N. J.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY,
Irvington, N. J.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St.,
Newark, N. J.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES,
INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

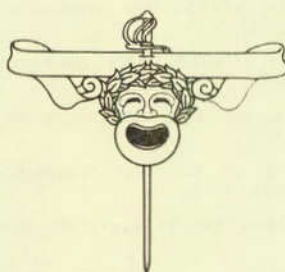
UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION,
New York City.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New
York City.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY,
New York City.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New
York City.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. COR-
PORATION, New York City.





IN MEMORIAM


Victor Linquist, L. U. No. B-124*Initiated June 26, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-124, record the passing of Brother Victor Linquist; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. B-124 expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; 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 spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

C. A. ERICKSON,
ELMER THOMPSON,
W. R. STALLINS,
Committee.

John Nashold, L. U. No. 212*Initiated December 9, 1910*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 212 record the passing from our midst, on October 7, 1937, of our former member, Brother John Nashold, who for some time past had his card deposited in the I. O.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to the I. O. for publication in our official Journal.

E. W. SIMONTON,
Press Secretary.

O. L. Newton, L. U. No. 77*Initiated May 14, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, mourn the passing of Brother O. L. Newton; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

DONALD STRAUD,
C. E. TOMLINSON,
O. GRASS,
Committee.

William Reid, L. U. No. 230*Initiated July 31, 1905*

Whereas through the death of Brother William Reid Local Union No. 230 has been deprived of the services of an indefatigable and loyal officer whose integrity and judgment have been of inestimable value in the administration of this local union during the past 32 years; and

Whereas the absence, from his accustomed place of one whose life has been spent in the service of his fellow members, draws to our attention more emphatically those sterling qualities he possessed which commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him and will preserve his memory in the hearts of his associates in the trade union movement; and

Whereas we, who knew him and deplore his passing as a calamity, can in some degree appreciate the greater calamity and sorrow that has befallen his loved ones to whom we desire to convey our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their time of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved wife and family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent for publication in our official Journal.

R. D. LEMMAX,
DAN TONMAN,
D. LALONDE,
I. F. SMITH,
Committee.

Joseph Schramm, L. U. No. 195*Initiated January 17, 1919*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 195, mourn the passing of Brother Joseph Schramm; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

PAUL LUECK,
Recording Secretary.

Gregory J. Schwall, L. U. No. 591*Initiated February 2, 1931*

It is with extreme sorrow we mourn the passing of our Brother, Gregory J. Schwall, of Local Union No. 591, of Stockton, Calif., who departed this life October 2, 1937.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 591, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother; also that a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Editor of the Journal for publication.

W. R. GREGORY,
JOHN S. SCHULDIT,
CHARLES S. ROSE,
Committee.

Lawrence Ford, L. U. No. 259*Initiated May 1, 1913*

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local Union No. 259, regret and mourn the loss of one of our Brothers, Lawrence Ford, while in the performance of his work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and regret to his wife and family, and a copy of these resolutions be sent them; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, that a copy also be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROY W. CANNEY,
RICHARD FISHER,
GEORGE BURKHART,
Committee.

Charles E. Sherfick, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated July 1, 1936*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles E. Sherfick; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Sherfick Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Sherfick and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; 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. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

O. V. McGarvey, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated November 13, 1917*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, O. V. McGarvey; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McGarvey Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother McGarvey and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; 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. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William C. Rider, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated September 1, 1936*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William C. Rider; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Rider Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Rider and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; 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. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

George E. Gillis, L. U. No. 522*Initiated September 9, 1913*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 522, record the passing of Brother George E. Gillis; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Gillis; 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 McDRURY,
JAMES H. MERRICK,
E. FRANK SEARLE,
Committee.

Helen Mathews, L. U. No. B-921*Initiated July, 1937*

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we, members of the Electrical Workers Union, Local No. B-921, I. B. E. W., record the death of our beloved Sister, Helen Mathews; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory and loyalty by expressing our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-921 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Sister, and that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. B-921.

Sydney S. Smith, L. U. No. 18

Initiated July 9, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret we record the passing of Brother Sydney S. Smith.
Resolved, That our local stand for one minute in silent prayer to his memory;
Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 90 days as a tribute to his loyalty;
Resolved, That our sympathies be extended to his bereaved family;
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to our Journal for publication, a copy shall be sent to his family, and a copy shall be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 18.

G. A. EVANS,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
J. E. HORNE,
Committee.

Frank B. Turley, L. U. No. 1086

Initiated June 26, 1918

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 1086 record the accident and death of our worthy Brother, Frank B. Turley, on September 21, 1937.
We share in the sorrow of his bereaved family, and extend to them our fraternal and heartfelt sympathy, for we shall miss him who has been one of us for so long a time.
In memory of Brother Turley our charter shall be draped for a suitable period of time, and a copy of this tribute shall be recorded in the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the family of Brother Turley, and to our Journal for publication.

C. V. WINTERMUTE,
President.
W. I. SHIPLETT,
Secretary.

William D. Seamon, L. U. No. 139

Initiated February 11, 1924

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 139, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, William D. Seamon; 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 be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

STEPHEN BEDNAREK,
FLOYD BAUMAN,
W. A. WOOD,
Committee.

Norman Dahl, L. U. No. 77

Initiated December 3, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., record the untimely death of Brother Norman Dahl; 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 a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further
Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

RALPH GARDNER,
GLEN SMITH,
JACK McLEOD,
Committee.

J. A. Fegles, L. U. No. 125

Initiated September 10, 1917

In recording the passing onward of Brother J. A. Fegles, Local Union No. 125 realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.
The sincere sympathy of the entire local union is extended to the loved ones left behind, for, knowing him as we did, we in no small measure share their loss.
The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Fegles and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,
C. H. LOUDERBACH,
B. A. ROACH,
Committee.

Adopted in regular meeting held October 22, 1937.

John C. Livengood, L. U. No. 36

Initiated January 13, 1921

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 36, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on August 27, 1937, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John C. Livengood; and

Whereas our local union has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members of its organization in the passing of Brother Livengood, who was president of our local at time he was stricken with illness over a year ago; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 36, pay tribute to the sterling character of our beloved Brother, a valued member, a loyal friend and a good citizen, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 36 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. A. BARR,
J. L. FRYE,
R. T. SCHLADEMAN,
Committee.

William E. Deadrick, L. U. No. 2

Initiated March 22, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 2, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother William E. Deadrick from our fellowship; and

Whereas in his death Local Union No. 2 has lost the association and counsel of a loyal and active member; 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 a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

D. E. LUND,
H. N. ATCHISON,
SIDNEY WEISE,
CHARLES E. FOGG,
Committee.

Edward Held, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 9, 1916

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Held; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Held Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Held and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CHARLES J. CONLEY,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John N. Wilson, L. U. No. 349

Initiated November 25, 1913

We pause to record the loss of another valued member, Brother John N. Wilson, who has passed onward before us. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family, for he was a friend and Brother esteemed by us all, and we share his loss.

This tribute to his memory shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and our charter shall be draped for 30 days in his memory.

FRED HOAGLAND,
FRANK GOLDSBERRY,
CLARENCE O. GRIMM,
Committee.

Elmer C. Hughes, L. U. No. 617

Initiated May 5, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 617, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Elmer C. Hughes, who died September 23, 1937, as the result of an accident while working, caused by the explosion of a fire extinguisher.

Whereas the absence of his friendly fellowship and cheerful nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him, leaving behind him an epitaph which could be written as: "A more sincere and truer friend no man ever had"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and daughters our sorrow at the loss of a devoted husband and a loving father; 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 upon the minutes of Local Union No. 617.

J. J. BROWN,
Recording Secretary.

Frank Udally, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated December 12, 1933

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Udally; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Udally one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CHARLES J. CONLEY,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

George H. Cummins, L. U. No. 333

Initiated September 12, 1916

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 333, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, George H. Cummins;

Whereas Local Union No. 333, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

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

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

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

PAUL P. CONROY,
JOHN P. DIMROY,
Committee.

Kate Stubblefield Stultz, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated December 13, 1929

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Kate Stubblefield Stultz.

Whereas in the death of Kate Stubblefield Stultz our local union has lost one of our most sincere supporters and devoted members, it is more than the customary feeling of sympathy and regret that we extend to Sister Stultz's family, for we, too, have lost a true and loyal friend and sorrow with them; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 60 days, that copies of this tribute be sent to her family, to our Journal and be spread upon our minutes.

ELVERA DICENZO,
CHESTER BURDZINSKI,
LILLIAN GOLANT,
Committee.

Hugh W. Olinger, L. U. No. 68

Initiated January 19, 1925

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 68 record the sudden passing from our midst of our dear friend and Brother, Hugh W. Olinger. Life is such a feeble light, burning brightly today, then of a sudden it is gone. May we let our light so shine before men that its memory will guide the way ever to the right; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved widow, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Journal for official publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. C. HUNTER,
WILLIAM J. WOOD, SR.,
E. O. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1937

L.U. No.	Name	Amount
58	John A. Hanway	\$1,000.00
125	James A. Fegles	1,000.00
38	J. E. Tennant	1,000.00
77	N. Dahl	300.00
1086	B. F. Turley	1,000.00
36	J. C. Livengood	1,000.00
758	H. C. Annan	475.00
2	William E. Deadrick	1,000.00
I. O.	James L. Reese	1,000.00
494	F. Ihde	650.00
I. O.	E. Held	1,000.00
I. O.	J. J. F. Nashold	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
98	D. J. Lynch	1,000.00
I. O.	R. T. Boothroyd	1,000.00
I. O.	E. E. Briggs	1,000.00
I. O.	R. Duncan	1,000.00
164	F. P. Ackerman	1,000.00
I. O.	J. L. Boscoe	1,000.00
196	G. E. Skoglund	1,000.00
593	E. Crimens	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph Hutson	1,000.00
I. O.	George H. Cummings	1,000.00
50	D. Cerruti	650.00
663	James Peroutka	650.00
134	L. S. Marsh	1,000.00
865	W. W. Krouse	300.00
48	C. W. Hays	1,000.00
104	G. D. Carman	1,000.00
3	J. W. Reilly	1,000.00
134	H. C. Lewerenz	1,000.00
9	F. Udally	650.00
130	F. G. Cochrane	1,000.00
349	John N. Wilson	1,000.00
68	H. W. Olinger	1,000.00
3	James McQuilken	1,000.00
200	E. N. Ewing	1,000.00
5	A. K. Kerr	1,000.00
494	Joseph F. Sebeny	650.00
I. O.	W. R. Irving	1,000.00
3	F. E. McGee	1,000.00
230	William Reid	1,000.00
Total		\$37,339.58

NATIONAL LABOR BOARD VS. DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 495)

duty under the statute is plain. It is to protect the workers in their right to belong to a union of their own choosing.

"Whether it is intentional or not, this is a piece of intellectual trickery. The chairman of the board admits that the act was not drawn to cover the present situation in the American labor move-

ment, but he says the duty of the board is plain, which is purely a subjective and partisan attitude. He cannot attach any legal word, phrase, or clause in the act to support his contention that the duty of the board is plain.

"Mr. Chairman, this is a serious situation. It has wrapped up in it the whole future of the relationship of the government to labor. With this condition it may wreck the whole New Deal; the gains of the last five years can be shattered upon this extra-legal policy of the National Labor Relations Board.

"Two legal courses were open to the National Labor Relations Board just prior to its embarking upon its extra-legal policies. First, it could have gone to Congress and frankly stated the act did not cover the present situation. This would have been the democratic course. Or, it could have stated that the board had no legal right to settle jurisdictional disputes, and thus stayed out of such a controversy. Statesmen and democrats would have followed either one of these two courses. But, pushed on by the blind partisans that make up the working force of the National Labor Relations Board, the board was forced over into its policy of madness. If the board had not been bent upon acting as judge, jury and prosecutor, it would have heeded results. It would have taken a realistic and social view of its work.

"Senator Wagner said in his speech in the Senate before referred to:

"This bill is designed to promote industrial peace. The bitterness and the heavy cost of economic conflicts between employers and workers in this country constitute a long and tragic story. This toll of private warfare cannot be measured by statistics alone, for it places the taint of hatred and the stain of blood-shed across the pathway to amicable and profitable business dealings. Nor can we be satisfied to allow these troubles to proceed unchecked to their bitter conclusion."

"This type of warfare has been transferred from the plant itself to the streets outside the plant where militant dual unionists attack workers who would go about their business and do their daily job. The board's policy has aggravated this situation a thousand-fold.

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is prepared to support any action of this convention that will look to the proper amendment of the Wagner Act which will correct these abuses and force the National Labor Relations Board to obey the law."

President D. W. Tracy said, in part:

"In the city of New York we have had a large number of cases brought to the regional director, Mrs. Herrick, of the National Labor Relations Board. She has not only written to employers, she has called employers by telephone and requested them to come to her office. Some of them complied with that request, and we accompanied some of our employers there. Whom did we meet in the office of Mrs. Herrick? We met the representatives of the C. I. O. who were to meet the employers who were doing business with our organization.

"When we present a case to the regional director in New York, it is delayed. We can-

not get any service unless we go to the regional director and demand that we get service; but let the C. I. O. have 10 or 15 members in an industrial plant and they will immediately file charges against the employer and bring him before the regional board. They coerce and intimidate the employees of that particular plant to join the C. I. O. They make many promises to them and paint wonderful pictures to them as to what they can do for them.

"Just recently we have had a case in the state of New Jersey where we had a closed shop contract in a radio manufacturing industry. It had been in existence over five months. Seven weeks ago the C. I. O. filed charges against that employer and brought him into court before the regional board, which Mrs. Herrick directs. That case has been going on now for five weeks and the regional board attorney assaulted one of the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the court room that he might at least attempt to win his point by force.

"I have every respect for the legal profession. I have a very high regard for it. We employ them. This board is composed exclusively of legal minds, academic minds and socialistic minds. Now, it is my opinion that we as labor representatives having the background and experience, can compose and adjust differences between employers and employees far better, far more effectively than any legal mind or any academic mind or any socialistic mind.

"Every employee over there in the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, and in many of the regional boards, has taken the position and made the statement—and I can prove this statement—that the American Federation of Labor is controlled by the employers, that they are nothing more than a company union and that the day is not far off when the C. I. O. will supersede the American Federation of Labor as the bona fide labor movement in this country. These statements have been made by employees of the board.

"Now, the seriousness of this situation is the invalidation of legal contracts. There is no administration, or even Congress itself, outside of the National Labor Relations Board, that has ever assumed that responsibility. If that condition is continued I fear for all of us. At the present time the employers are hesitant to enter into any labor contract with us because of the fear of the legal entanglements they will be involved in because of the actions of the National Labor Relations Board.

"Statements have been made here as to the bias of the board. I say that it is the duty of that board to compose differences between employers and employees in the taking of the vote instead of confusing the issue between the employers and the employees, and nine acts out every 10 of theirs have been to confuse the issue because of this division in the labor movement.

"Just this past week there was an action taken, not directly by this board but indirectly by this board in the R. C. A. manufacturing plant at Camden, N. J. Over a year ago an election was held by direction of the board. The U. E. R. W. and the C. I. O. were defeated in that election. Later charges were again filed by the C. I. O. in the R. C. A. manufacturing plant and those charges were accepted in the face of the fact that the C. I. O. had been defeated in that election. The R. C. A. plant and management and their new industrial relations man entered into an agreement with the C. I. O. without ever calling a committee of those employees in that plant to meet and to confer upon what the contents of that agreement should be for the workers

of that plant, or if they wanted the C. I. O. to represent them.

"Now, then, the statement was made that the company based its action solely upon the law, the interpretations of the law and the decisions of the board itself, thereby shutting out everybody else that has a right in that plant and turning over recognition and a one year's agreement, with the statement in it that they will not bargain with any other organization during the period of that agreement, and they are trying to drive the employees of this plant into a C. I. O. affiliate.

"Well, I don't know what the employees of that plant are going to do about it, but I know what the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is going to do about it. Our position in regard to the action of the board in shutting out every other labor organization in that plant will be prosecuted to the full extent of our ability.

"Now, there is a complete case where the C. I. O., jointly with sympathetic friends, are forcing men into a C. I. O. affiliate. How much longer are we going to stand for this condition? The facts are here, the report of the resolutions committee is very plain. I heartily concur in the report of the committee, and I sincerely hope it will be adopted, and if it is adopted, that the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the executive council will take immediate action in compliance with the 'Resolve' in the resolution."

BONNEVILLE—STEP IN A NORTH-WEST "TVA"

(Continued from page 493)

tion of the Bonneville Dam and we believe it will be the best electrical exposition ever held."

Bonneville Dam, built where the river rushes tumultuously between the 3,000 foot crags of the Cascade Mountains, is primarily a water power and navigation project. Constructed by the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. War Department, it is ultimately to develop 580,000 hp. and will have the world's largest liftlocks. The river will be made navigable to ocean-going vessels up as far as the town of The Dalles, Oreg., about 40 miles inland from Portland. A cheap transportation outlet for agricultural, mineral and industrial products is important to the Northwest, since it exports about 75 per cent of all the goods it produces.

GRAND COULEE FORMS LINK

The main purpose of the dam at Grand Coulee, on the other hand, is irrigation. Here the river flows in a 600-foot-deep cut through a high, barren plateau—a plateau of fertile soil, lacking only water to transform its 1,200,000 acres into a garden spot for orchards, farms and pastures. This project, 72 miles west of Spokane, is being constructed by the Reclamation Bureau of the Department of the Interior.

The dam, which, when completed, will rise 550 feet above bed-rock, is said to be the largest structure ever attempted by man. It will be three times as massive as the largest Egyptian pyramid and will require three times as much masonry as Boulder Dam. Yet, because nature seems to deal in superlatives in this territory, many who see it for the first time fail to grasp its magnitude and are disappointed.

The Grand Coulee Dam will elevate the surface of the water 355 feet, backing up the river for 150 miles to the Canadian border and making the longest artificial lake ever created. About one-seventh of the river's normal flow will then be pumped vertically an additional 280 feet, into what is known as "the Grand Coulee," a 52-mile natural reservoir formed when great glaciers in ages past forced the Columbia to cut a temporary new course. From this high reservoir water will be dispensed through major east-west canals and lateral canals in what promises, at some distant day, to be the world's greatest irrigation system.

At the foot of the ancient reservoir lie the famous "dry falls"—a precipice dwarfing Niagara—over which the Columbia once tumbled in all its glory. But this time when the water is returned to its pre-historic channel, its cadence will be tamed, harnessed through a power plant where it will generate secondary power for pumping purposes.

To date, Congress has appropriated \$31,000,000 for the Bonneville project, which is now nearing completion, and \$63,000,000 for Grand Coulee, which will be completed in 1941. The Grand Coulee appropriation was expected to cover the cost of constructing the base of the dam to a height of about 175 feet, the erection of the main power plant, which is to form two symmetric units on either side of the spillway, and the making of necessary irrigation surveys for the project.

Due to the peculiar nature of the soil at the dam site, considerable difficulty was encountered in the form of serious, unavoidable landslides. The contractor finally had to electrically freeze entire embankments in order to stop the slides. Consequently it was necessary to alter the terms of the first contract, after it had been let, postponing the immediate construction of the power plant and calling for an expenditure of only \$60,000,000.

The first contract runs out on January 1, 1938, and it is expected that a second contract will be ready at that time, provided that funds are then available, in order that work on the project may continue uninterrupted. The contract was awarded on July 19, 1934, to the Mason-Walsh-Atkinson-Kier Co. (or MWAK Co.), an organization in which the Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., has invested a million dollars. The MWAK Co. was formed in 1934 by the combination of three large firms: Silas Mason, Inc., Walsh Construction Co. and Atkinson-Kier Co.

The MWAK Co. has set up the largest conveyor system in the world to transport crushed rock and aggregates from the government-owned deposits to the dam site. The main conveyor belt is five feet wide and over 6,000 feet long.

The government camp, situated on the west bank of the river, is made up chiefly of pre-fabricated court-type residences of four or five rooms each. Its school house serves as a church, library, gymnasium and general community center for the vicinity.

Across the river from Government Camp is Mason City, the modern construction camp of the MWAK Co. With a population of 3,000, Mason City has two schools—one for tiny tots in the first and second grades and one for high school students, children in the intervening grades attending the school at Government Camp. Mason City has both Catholic and Protestant churches, a hotel, a hospital, parks, girls' dormitories, bachelor cottages and family houses with green lawns and flower beds. Practically all of the buildings except the very largest in Mason City and Government Camp are

electrically heated. Mason City is known as "the city without chimneys."

Not far off is Grand Coulee City, with its population of 6,000 and several smaller "mushroom" towns including Electric City, Osborne, Elmerton and Delano. So rapidly have these towns grown that several of them find it necessary to operate their schools on double shift. The total population around the dam is now 15,000.

On July 29, 1937, at Mason City, T. J. Walsh, president of the MWAK Co., signed a closed shop agreement with a committee representing the building and construction trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The contract calls for a 40-hour week and the payment of prevailing wage rates. It provides machinery for the settlement of disputes. On behalf of labor the agreement was signed by R. Roy Smith, I. B. E. W. international representative, who hails from Tacoma, Wash., James A. Duncan, George W. Lish, O. W. Carter and Phillip S. Writer.

When the comprehensive program for the unified development of the Columbia River basin is completed, there will be 10 dams between the Canadian boundary and the Pacific Ocean to regulate the flow, develop and promote navigation and irrigation.

In its wanderings through Washington and Oregon the river experiences a total drop of 1,300 feet within 750 miles. It embraces 40 per cent of the potential water power resources of the United States. The comprehensive plan will require an ultimate expenditure of \$772,000,000 and will develop 92 per cent of the total available fall of the river in this country.

In this modern age in which society is so vitally dependent upon mechanical power it is the hope of all far-sighted Americans that the comprehensive plan for the Columbia will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

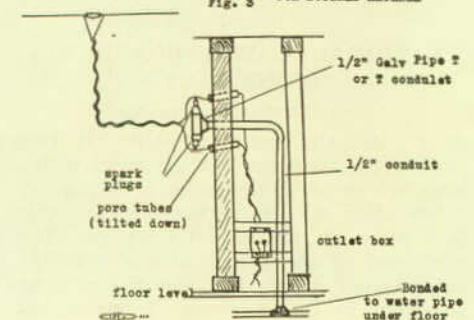
ANTENNAE INSTALLED TO OFFSET INTERFERENCE

(Continued from page 499)

the sky wave will travel 300 or 400 miles before being bent down again. So we see that there is a distance of about 300 miles in which no signals are heard. This in-between or silent zone is called the skip distance. In the course of the waves' propagation there may be several skip distances. See B wave.

It is possible for the transmitted wave to travel over more than one path between the transmitter and receiver, hence they may not arrive at the same identical instant at the receiver. When two or more signals strike the receiving antenna in the same phase the resultant signal will be loud. If the two arriving waves are 180 degrees out of phase they will tend to neutralize each other and the

SPARK PLUG LIGHTNING ARRESTER SYSTEM FOR DOUBLET ANTENNA



signal will drop greatly in intensity, or they may disappear entirely. This is the explanation why short waves fade in and out. When we use the word signals, we mean voice, broadcast and telegraph signals.

Another condition called selective fading affects all modulated signals (voice or broadcast). Modulated signals consist of a narrow band of frequencies which may cover as much as 15 kc. in width. As the changing signal neutrali-

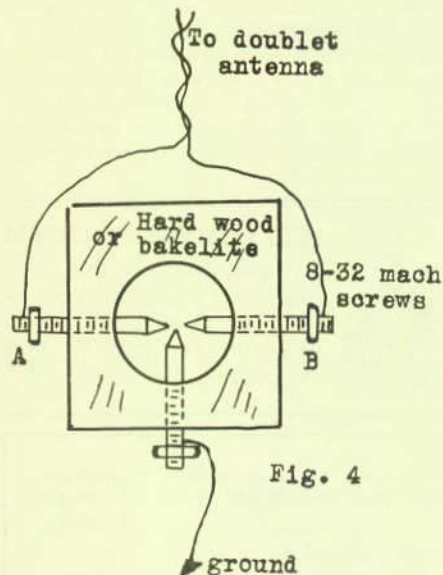


Fig. 4

zation caused by the waves arriving at different paths occurs, it is effective for only one frequency at a time; it will be seen that part of the band will be neutralized and other parts will not be. This causes a form of audio distortion in the receiver, which suppresses some audio frequencies and emphasizes others. This condition is known as selective fading.

Ordinary single wire antennae used on short wave receivers pick up so much static and "hash" that they are seldom used any more on a short wave installation. Static is defined as the noises produced in a receiver which are generated in the atmosphere, such as lightning, etc. The term "hash" is a new term used to denote man-made static caused from such devices as Neon signs (that leak), medical high frequency apparatus, sparking contactors of all kinds, high voltage line leaks, corona loss, etc. The latter form of interference is a serious thing for the man who lives in a large city. If he had a job tabulating automobile traffic on his street, all he would have to do is turn the set to the 20 meter band and jot down the number of cars going by, just by listening to the sparking in spark plugs, as each car passed the house.

CUTTING OUT THE HASH

The doublet antenna was developed to help cut out some of this hash, and although it does not obviate it entirely, it is a great improvement over the old single wire type antenna.

The antenna is broken in half and two feeders brought down to the receiver. See Fig. 5. Modern short-wave receivers (broadcast and short wave combined) generally have a coupling coil as shown, with no ground connection. If this coil were tuned

by a variable condenser it would be more effective, but receivers nowadays are built to sell at a price and it would be just one more control. They depend on the added sensitivity of the modern receiver to offset this non-tunable coil arrangement in the antenna circuit.

You will remember in the days of crystal receivers this antenna circuit was always tuned, because you had to get all the energy the antenna received in order to operate the crystal detector and head phones, whereas we now can make up for this by radio frequency amplification before the detector tube is reached. The feeder or transmission line from the doublet is not supposed to pick up any signals itself.

From the experimentation with short-wave antennae we have such types as the Doublet, Doble Doublet, Philco, G. E. "V" Doublet, RCA Spiderweb All Wave and many other types. Many of them have coupling and matching transformers, either installed at the junction of the antenna and feeder or at the receiver or both. For all wave reception it is obvious that the multiple type of doublet gives a greater response.

Where the feeder has no coupling or matching transformers it is obvious that the feeder must be a certain length to match the impedance of the flat top itself.

At a meeting of radio and service men recently here in Los Angeles the RCA recommended the following data for doublet antennae:

Doublet length in feet = .78 x wave length, in meters.
Transmission line length in feet = 1.837 x wave length in meters.

Meters	Doublet length	Transmission line length
20M.....	14,000 kc. 15.6' each side	37.7'
40M.....	7,000 kc. 31.2' each side	73.4'
80M.....	3,500 kc. 62.4' each side	146.8'
160M.....	1,750 kc. 124.8' each side	293.6'

In short-wave reception the 20 and 40 meter bands are used the most. Due to the relative high power and close proximity of broadcast stations, 550 to 1,500 kc., any of the short-wave antennae will respond to these longer waves, even if the natural frequency of the antenna does not match the broadcast frequency.

If we positively had to use the correct antenna length to receive a station on 547 meters (the low frequency end of the broadcast band), its flat top would have to be

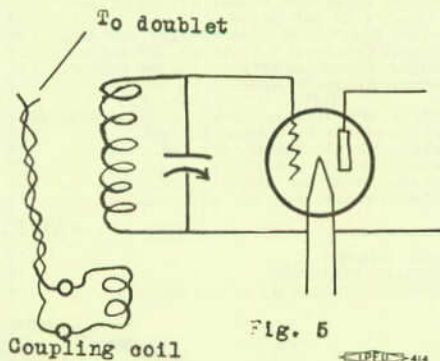


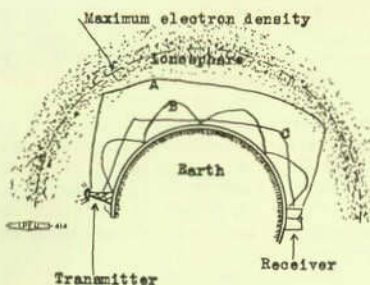
Fig. 5

426 feet long. In such a case the city dweller would have to buy the next eight 50-foot lots adjacent to his own. Our Brother in Miami says the contractors and architects object to outside antennae as being unsightly. They are, at that! He also would like to have an antenna outlet in each room. Two or more receivers attached to the same antenna are not very satisfactory, as they cause "cross talk,"

especially if they are tuned to stations whose frequencies are near each other. In this case we can install a "stud wall" antenna as shown in Fig. 1. This can be used effectively on ordinary broadcast. It will also respond fairly well on short wave, but of course is not as good as the doublet measured to a correct length.

The stud wall antenna in stucco houses should not be installed on outside walls, as the stucco reinforcing wire is generally grounded. It should be installed in inside

Fig. 6. Illustrating "Skip distance" of Short Waves between Earth's surface and the Kennelly-Heaviside Layer.



partition walls. The drawing is self explanatory. When the owner is around the wireman can sell him this idea on the job. All that is needed is a bunch of knobs, tubes, loom and loom boxes.

The short wave or all wave receiver will in most cases be installed in the living room. In the attic, whether on peaked roof or flat roof houses, space can be usually found for installation of a 20-meter doublet and the proper length transmission line brought down to a suitably placed outlet in the living room. The transmission line must not be cut short, even if the distance from antenna to outlet is less than the line length. The extra wire can be knobbed around the attic space and then brought down the stud wall to the outlet box. Another point is that enough line be left coiled up in the outlet box to reach up to the receiver terminals. Generally such transmission line feeders are of such light fabric and insulation that much hammering on the knob will be apt to pinch the wires together to such an extent they will be shorted. Tile roofs should have no appreciable effects on the wave reaching the antenna, but they must be kept away as far as possible from plumbing, metal lath, etc. Fig. 2.

The National Electric Code says that a lightning arrester shall be installed on all outside antennae used for receiving purposes. We wonder how many have them! The ordinary lightning arresters usually sold to be used with receiving antennae are mostly of a cheap construction and not very weatherproof over a period of time. The writer devised the "Spark Plug" arresters shown in Fig. 3, which are used on a doublet antenna. It is also obvious one single can be used for a single wire antenna. In this case instead of a T pipe fitting being used, we can screw the plug into the 1/2-inch pipe coupling. When installing such an installation the spark gap on the plug should be bent over so that the gap is not over 1/16-inch in width. It could be possibly bent closer.

For clearness the assembly is shown with the T in a vertical position. It should be mounted in a horizontal position. The porcelain tubes should be inserted on an upward slant for obvious reasons. On stucco jobs the whole assembly, of course, must be brought out enough from the metal lath so that plaster will not cover it up partially. Such an installation makes a very rigid and durable job and the spark plugs can

be readily removed and changed if they get too big a jolt of lightning charge. The conduit should be grounded to a water pipe whose path is not too long to ground.

Figure 4 shows a hardwood or bakelite arrester that would do for temporary installations. Or it could be mounted in a small metal cabinet and installed in the wall of a closet as near as practicable to the point of entrance of the antenna lead-in. The code says the arrester can be mounted inside or outside of the building, as long as it is not near any combustible material; which it wouldn't be if it were installed in a metal box.

Here in Southern California it would be a safe bet to say that not one receiving antenna in 2,000 is equipped with arresters. Of course we do not have practically any lightning on the coast, but the National Elect Code didn't say anything about California being the exception to their rule. We remember last winter when some freak lightning came up in a rainstorm of little sparks jumping back and forth between A and B of Fig. 4, which is installed on our transmitting antenna feeder here at W6IAH.

DRIVE FOR MANAGED ECONOMICS GOES ON

(Continued from page 489)

people is not likely to be exhausted during the next generation, nor is it likely that the people would be content with mere palliatives and false remedies.

The terrible effect of the 1929 depression injured irreparably so many fortunes, brought death and hardship to so many families, but the fact is that millions of Americans, hitherto illiterate as to what economics is, had their eyes opened. It is not likely that these Americans are going to turn back to the old day of shilly-shally, tom-tom beating and speculation.

IS THE AGE OF LABOR SPIES PASSING?

(Continued from page 497)

One of the most valuable points made by the investigation is the big sums corporations have been gulled into paying the detective agencies in situations which were at least partly framed by the agencies themselves. "To protect loyal employees from violence"—violence which did not start until the hired thugs arrived. One executive admitted that his company had paid an agency \$2,300 for one day's services of "guards" who couldn't even be used; they were so disreputable in character that the police refused to deputize them. In spite of the fact that the agency had promised to furnish so-called "state officers," which the company found out was misrepresentation, the bill was paid without argument. The same corporation then proceeded to hire another detective agency, to which it paid \$156,000 for three months' services, for which it did not even get an itemized bill until several months after the money had been paid. In comparison with the cost of a peaceful settlement with the labor organization, the cost to employers of fighting a strike may run to several hundred per cent; yet while a bill of office supplies would not be paid without being itemized, checked and justified, they toss thousands of dollars into the pot to fight their own

employees, blandly and blindly. "Spy Overhead" makes this observation:

"Again and again the record reveals that employers did not know for what they were handing out their money, on what basis they were being charged and what profit was being made out of their accounts. The swollen expense sheets; the built-up report, so edited that it would give the manager an inflated picture of conditions in his plant; the graft between finks; the lying of spy to agency; the police records of men brought in to act as police; the spying on clients for other clients and the likelihood, therefore, that one was himself paying for being spied upon. This was the bill of goods for which these same employers who would be considered derelict in their obligations to director and stockholder if they did not know to the last cent the weight and standard of the goods they were purchasing, not only paid for through the nose but—on unitemized accounts—sometimes paid the bill twice over."

This JOURNAL has frequently published articles on the labor spy racket. We have been listing for readers' reference the

titles of the published testimony in the La Follette committee investigation, so that those who wished to could get this material from the Government Printing Office. For those who want to get the meat of the investigation without going through all the mass of testimony, we recommend "Spy Overhead."

NEED FOR COLORS, MARKINGS AND IDENTIFICATION

(Continued from page 491)

cable, both before and after installation.

7. Under inspection procedure in government work, wire is installed prior to inspection and it is important that grades of wires should have a definite marking of the wire itself so as to be able to readily distinguish these grades to guide laboratory tests.



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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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RUSSIA GETS HARD KNOCKS FROM OLD FRIEND

(Continued from page 496)

for days at a time. An allowance of one cake of soap a month was made to a worker. It would disappear in one washing. It was that kind of soap. There was a terrible lack of clothes of any sort. If one was an udarnik—shock troop worker—he might with great effort secure a pair of shoes or a coat. The common worker got nothing. Every man and woman in the plant was surrounded by stool-pigeons, members of the G. P. U. and other secret agents. They would turn the worker in for the slightest grumbling against his lot, not to speak of an attempt to organize any resistance to it. Sometimes members of the Communist Party and even the privileged udarnik would act as spies upon the common worker, inform upon him and turn in even supposedly good friends either by reason of fear or in the hope of advancement and getting favors from the authorities. The only weapon the common Soviet worker has in his agonizing efforts to throw off the shackles of his master is the weapon of silent sabotage. The fear of getting shot or of starvation in exile threatens anyone who resorts to this means of protest. So inexorable is the terror that a strike among the Russian workers or a hunger march is almost inconceivable. Yet so extreme was the despair that all over Russia the workers were engaged in a great spontaneous campaign of silent sabotage."

He closed his book sadly. "I became convinced," he said, "that the road taken by Stalin to the goal of classless society is not the right road. It is advertised as a short cut. It has taken a terrible toll of life and has done something even more frightful to the living. The end is not in sight."

BEVIN BATTLES BELLIGERENT CLIQUE

(Continued from page 494)

ership by claiming that he is a traitor to socialism. Apparently British trade unionists think far differently of this leader and are rallying behind him.

The British trade union movement faced the question of industrial trade unionism some years ago. They debated it at the British Trades Union Congress over a period of three years. They refused to allow the issue to split the movement. There is a harmonious mingling of spokesmen for both craft and industrial unions at the British Trades Union Congress. The two types of union exist side by side, sometimes in the same industries such as iron, steel and transportation. There is keen rivalry between the two types in getting new members, but once a worker makes his choice he is protected from solicitation.

The official action of the Trades Union Congress on the question rested at the following base: "Trade unionists must recognize that the centralization of trade union effort would tend to diminish the freedom of activity of individual groups of workers, might lead to diminution in the number of strikes, might make it difficult for local initiative to display itself and would unquestionably develop the struggle with capitalism into broader and broader spheres of conflict."

The official action taken, therefore, was: "After very careful consideration of the problem, the general council has been forced to the conclusion that as it is impossible to define any fixed boundaries of industry, it is impracticable to formulate a scheme of organization by industry that can be made applicable to all industries."

Ernest Bevin will bear watching. He is the most forceful exponent of voluntary unionism in Great Britain today.

TERRY BECOMES A FARMER

(Continued from page 501)

I'm to slape in the ither wan.' I says, 'From this on, Willie, ferget the Mister an' call me Terry.' 'I'll call ye Terry if ye stop callin' me Willie. Willie is such a sissie name, so call me "Skin," will ye Terry?' 'Sure,' says I. 'From now on it 'ull be Skin an' Terry. But where did ye get that name?' 'That's what I get at school 'cos I'm so skinny. Me an' Jean is pals an' we can hold our own wid anny av the boys except wan big feller. He's a half a head taller than us an' he bullies us an' the ither kids a lot. Jean says that Louis tould the folks that ye was a great fighter so we want ye to tache us to box an' rassle so that we can hold our own wid the big feller.' 'Louis was dramin',' says I. 'Later on I'll see what I can do fer ye.'

"John an' I went out to the field wid the team an' started plowin'. I drove the team in the forenoon while he handled the plow an' showed me how to strike out the lands an' how to finish thim an' be quittin' time at night I was quite able to get along alone. The rest av the farm work come aisy. I kept the team movin' pretty good an' soon had that field plowed, harrowed an' seeded down wid spring wheat an' thin we got busy wid plantin' spuds an' ither garden stuff. John was anxious to get the work well ahead as he expected to be away a lot as agent fer some new farm implements that was jus' bein' brought out. He was not often away at night so he had time to lay out the work ahead fer me each day.

"Jus' afore he left wan mornin', he said, 'Ye'd better work aroun' in the garden near the house today, Terry. There's an escaped convict been seen in the woods near here the ither day an' Mary says she wud feel a lot safer if she knew ye were aroun' somewhere handy. It wuddn't be so bad if our house stood nearer the road.' 'All right,' says I. 'I won't be far away if Johnny Stripes shows up.' John drove away in a few minutes. I'd only been workin' about an hour whin I heard Mary scream.

"I jumped the fence, rushed through the back yard an' through the open door into the kitchen an' here was Mary tryin' to tear herself loose from a big, tough-lookin' hombre. She had John's gold watch in her hand an' he was tryin' to take it away from her. He let go av her an' turned aroun' as I rushed up, an' like a flash he pulled out a wicked-looking knife an' made a slash at me. I picked up a kitchen chair, but he was so close in that I cuddn't crack down on him wid it, but cud only fend him off. While he was busy tryin' to pull the chair away so as to reach me wid his knife Mary

slipped into the livin' rom an' come back wid the heavy, iron poker from the fire place in her hand. She raised it up over her head wid both hands an' brought it down wid all her might on that feller's bullet head, an' down he went in a heap, dead to the world, an' the knife flew out av his hand.

"Thin I moved quick. There was a piece av clothesline hangin' on the back porch. I gets that an' winds it aroun' him so many times that if he had had to unwind it himself he wud have been late fer the Day av Resurrection. Thin I sat him in a chair an' roped him fast to that wid another piece av rope. Thin Mary turned pale an' sunk down in a chair. I was afraid she was goin' to faint, so I started to laugh, an' says, 'Bedad, Mary! I'm mighty glad ye was here to perfect me. Whin Stripes finds out that it was an Irish lady that knocked him out he 'ull die av shame an' cheat the hangman.' 'Do ye think I've killed the poor man?' says she. 'Divil a bit,' says I. 'It ud take a pile driver to put a dent in that dome.'

"She got a basin av cold water an' starts to wash the blood away from the top av his head. Presently he come to. He stares out av his wicked-lookin' eyes fer a minute afore he can rightly size things up. It comes to him that the last he remembers was tryin' to puncture me epidermis wid his knife, an' all av sudden darkness overtook him, an' here he is now tied up wid a million strings like a fly in a spider's web."

"Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard, William, an' I hope the fate that overtook Stripes 'ull cause yuh to pause in yer wild career of vice an' vanity," said Slim. "Who, me? What have I been doin'?" "There yuh go again, William. Alluz buttin' in an' interruptin', right in the midst of the most excitin' part of the story. Don't pay any attention to him, Terry, but go ahead." "Well," said Terry. "Stripes was still a little hazy. All he knows is that he's got an awful headache. Presently he blurts out, 'How in h—l did I get here?' Mary was kinda glad to know she hadn't killed him an' we both laughed to see the puzzled look on Stripes' face. I says, says I, 'Ye come in here whin this lady was alone an' ye carried on in a way that ye niver was taught whin ye went to Sunday School. She happened to pick up the fire iron an' it must av slipped out av her hand an' hit ye on the top av yer head. Yer pable must be worried sick about ye bein' away so long, an' we'll let thim know ye're here safe an' they'll call fer ye.' He gives wan look at me an' lets out a string av oaths that wud have turned a mule driver green wid envy. 'Shut up,' says I, 'or I'll gag ye wid a rag that's as dirty as yer filthy tongue.' He shuts up an' Mary says, 'What 'ull we do wid him?' 'I'll tap the triangle an' get wan av the Dubois over an' they'll phone the gaol authorities to come an' take their Wanderin' Willie into the fold again where he'll be safe from the Irish.'

"I goes out an' puts a double tap on the triangle an' in a few minutes Louis comes rushin' in. He sees Stripes all trussed up an' he splutters out, 'Why, what's been happenin'?' 'This lad here,' says I, 'has strayed away from home. He took a fancy to Johnny's gold watch an' was bound to have it in spite av Mary's objectin', so she jus' up an' fanned him wid the fire iron, an' strange to say, now all he wants to do is get back home again.' 'See what he tried to murder Terry wid afore I hit him,' said Mary, pickin' up the knife. 'An' if Terry hadn't av kept him busy wid the chair he might have killed us both.' 'Mary,' said Louis, 'Ye're a brave woman. No wonder the Irish are the best fighters in the world.'

"Louis hurries back home an' thin on to

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the village an' phones up the gaol pable an' in a couple av hours a van an' three guards drove up. Whin they sees Snake Eyes all trussed up, an' learns that it was Mary put him to sleep they busts out laughin', an' says to Stripes, 'My what a fine story ye'll have to tell yer playmates whin ye get back home.' An' I'm blest if they didn't untie him from the chair an' take him all trussed as he was.

"Whin John got back an' heard the news he slapped me on the back and said, 'Well, I'm sure glad that nayther wan av ye got hurted, an' I sure have to thank ye, Terry, fer rushin' right in to perfect Mary.' 'An' I sure have to thank Mary fer rushin' right in an' layin' out Stripes afore he had time to knife me,' says I. 'An' afther this, when anny av thim wanderin', Weary Willies hears what happened to Stripes he'll sure kape clear av us.' Skin picked up the news at the Dubois on his way home from school an' come rushin' in wid his eyes almost burstin' out av his head, an' says, 'Ye must have hit him mighty hard on the head, Mither.' 'Yes,' says John, 'an' if ye don't be afther behavin' yerself that's jus' what ye'll be afther gettin'.'

"Skin snickered an' said, 'I'll bet Terry cud have licked him wid wan hand tied behind his back, cuddn't ye Terry?' 'I cud have kilt him entirely,' says I. 'I wud have got him chasin' me an' I wud have run so fast an' so far that he'd a died fer want av breath tryin' to catch me.'

"That night Barney an' the hull Dubois family come over an' me an' Mary had to tell the story all over again, which goes to show, said Barney, 'that the Irish are the salt av the earth.' Skin put on a fire in the cabin an' we all wint in there to celebrate. Barney had Joe an' me learnin' some more av the ould Irish dances, an' we wound up wid John an' Mrs. Dubois, Mr. Dubois an' Mary an' Joe an' me joinin' in wan grand hoe-down that shook the ould cabin from stem to stern, an' above all the noise ye cud hear that timber toe av Barney's kapin' time. We all finished up laughin' an' out av breath. I often wish, Slim, I cud live thim days over again. There was I, a green, awkward Irish lad, homesick an' alone in a strange land, an' they took me right into their homes an' gave me the best they had."

AMBRIDGE CONTINUES TO INSPIRE UNIONISTS

(Continued from page 502)

bled themselves in this case, that they wound themselves and started to tick—I tell you all this and you tell me that I am a fool because my story violates your reason and yet I point to a far more complicated mechanism than this, whose parts are planets and stars, suspended in unlimited space, moving in unvarying orbits, obeying scientific laws, and you tell me it just happened. This world of ours did not happen, neither did man. Call it Nature, call it Supreme Power, there is something directing it all."

Labor can carry on and reach its goal, not by lies and distortions and half truths, not by the violent overthrow of the government or the destroying of churches and the wiping out of the faith and the dictatorship of the proletariat, but by democracy—by the election to office of intelligent leadership to guide labor; not by the use of bitterness and bigotry and class against class, but by studying the market in which the em-

ployer operates and having laws passed compelling the employer, whether it be public or private work, to pay a living wage and fair working conditions.

We, as workers, do not have to worry about the export market, because the United States is self supporting, there is an abundance here for all. We can curtail and eliminate swollen fortunes by acts of the legislature, taxing them out of existence, for we must be concerned in leveling the fortunes of the few so that all may live in peace, comfort and security. This is real Americanism. This is real trades unionism. This means progress.

The C. I. O. has left nothing but misery and broken promises in its track across the country, and speaking of the C. I. O.—who is the C. I. O. The C. I. O. is the fake medicine men who promise to a deluded people more than they ever wished for, and these working men who are more to be pitied than censured, are following these false prophets to their sorrow. The leaders of the C. I. O. have broken every promise that is worthy of anyone who calls himself a man. The leaders are composed of a bunch of rogues, excommunicated ministers of the Gospel, thieving delegates that the A. F. of L. has thrown out of its ranks and out and out racketeers. What a stew these renegades would make for the devil's brew.

Who are the aiders and abettors of the C. I. O.? Comrades Browder and Foster, of the Communist Party. Is the memory of American trade unionism so short that they do not forget the dual union movement some years ago that was functioning in a vigorous manner, financed by the Communist Party? Why was this? Because the A. F. of L. had the courage and manliness to oust this element from the true trade union movement and let them go it alone with their alien ideas and their quack remedies of relief. Where are these preachers of revolution today?

On the executive board, and delegates and organizers of the C. I. O. Certainly politics makes strange bedfellows. How the Daily Worker (official Communist organization newspaper) some years ago condemned John L. Lewis . . . today they are in the vanguard of his support. Why? Because the initials C. I. O. means Communist International Organization, aided and abetted by Moscow. With all due respect to Russia and its people, they are an Asiatic and Slavic race, reared under the most terrible conditions for the past 300 years. They can live and work 12 to 14 hours a day on some black bread and water. A bum on the Bowery can get a better handout than the worker eats for his holiday meal there.

The Communists on Union Square who preach of the virtues of Russia, who condemn everyone who has accomplished anything, who have no initiative and no business ability, who could not run a coffee shop without going bankrupt (Note: Communist restaurant that was financed by the party in Union Square closed some years ago). How easy it is for these drones of the movement to condemn the doers. How long do you think that the New York Communists with their 365 demonstrations a year, who have condemned our government, our officials, our business men, our merchants and referred to the American as a sucker, would last in Russia? Is democracy there? Can you picket and demonstrate against the

Russian government? Have you the right of free assemblage and free speech there? Absolutely not! Stalin and his murderous band are dictators there! The state is supreme. We do not want this form of government here. Yet John L. Lewis is leading us towards that goal.

But there is yet time to save the ship. Let each member of the A. F. of L. unions constitute himself as a committee of one to preach real trade unionism and lead the followers of these false prophets back into the fold because the leaders of the C. I. O. are at present at each other's throats like a pack of hungry wolves, each wants to be boss, each wants the lion's share of the spoils. But now that these opportunity seekers have cast their lot with this Red element they are bound to go down to defeat in the next year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BECOMES ACTUALITY

(Continued from page 500)

sation fund; it can do this effectively only to the degree that it functions in relation to the entire labor market. But without an adequate unemployment compensation system, placement services alone are unable to aid the worker at the very time when he most needs protection.

Some concern has, for example, been expressed lest, under the state by state system, the solvency of unemployment compensation reserves may not be so well protected as under a national system with one common reserve. This danger is being carefully studied, and it is confidently expected that proper safeguards can be set up. Among other possibilities now being considered is that of re-insurance through a secondary reserve which could be drawn upon in the event that a state fund should be exhausted.

Another problem is how to afford protection to workers who are employed in more than one state, whether for the same employer or for different employers. This difficulty, however, has been over-emphasized and is not insuperable. A solution can and will be found through reciprocal arrangements between the states which may be facilitated through suitable federal action. The problem has been under continuous discussion between the Social Security Board and the various state unemployment compensation authorities, with a view to working out agreements which will be equitable and practical in application.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 506)

record and she can check this month against last month.

If you learn what mineral and vitamin elements are necessary, what amounts of food in terms of protein, carbohydrates, fats, sugars; and can translate that into so many pounds of potatoes, butter, flour, vegetables, etc., then you have a good standard to work to, and you can economize or be lavish, depending on the state of the family income, and never worry about your child becoming "skinny and listless" like the horrible examples in the advertising.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER 11 TO OCTOBER 10, 1937

Table with 10 columns: L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS. It lists various union members and their corresponding receipt numbers and amounts.

Table with columns L. U. and NUMBERS, listing numerical values from 347 to 474.

Table with columns L. U. and NUMBERS, listing numerical values from 474 to 594.

Table with columns L. U. and NUMBERS, listing numerical values from 595 to 701.

Table with columns L. U. and NUMBERS, listing numerical values from B-702 to 794.

Table with columns L. U. and NUMBERS, listing numerical values from 794 to B-876.

L. U.	NUMBERS
878	274357
878	488553
880	329101
880	518458
881	354463
882	218686
882	528301
882	767198
884	261924
884	322201
885	30724
885	522079
886	192800
886	375316
887	281032
887	448814
887	676720
889	161248
889	753124
891	323119
891	490254
892	174902 (Orig.)
892	959668
893	782602
894	321312
894	500426
895	226048
895	301852
896	276132
896	296069
897	171936
897	523284
899	308447
899	566460
900	4074
901	504600
901	598501
903	274661
903	490370
904	171678
904	501023
906	499832
909	234608
909	463068
910	1482
910	298531
910	462331
910	504001
911	399277
912	6281
912	404652
916	321906
916	501641
918	229623
919	923252
B-921	58501
B-921	123751
B-921	259801
B-921	260101
922	374598
923	174203
923	681028
B-929	231955
B-929	234639
930	427698
930	501913
932	11931
934	296422
934	460504
934	793043
B-936	236110
B-936	237614
B-936	320736
B-936	499509
937	68602
939	502239
940	117388
940	518002
948	314873
948	315611
948	520301
948	866401
B-949	245784
B-949	247268
B-949	292240
B-949	727418
B-949	885011
953	328635
953	853526
956	14491
958	242840
963	313925
968	232624
970	377525
972	492146
B-974	277203
B-974	277221
B-974	531024
979	530119
B-981	277801-277807 Mem.
B-981	277801-277810 App.
B-981	412651
B-981	531601

L. U.	NUMBERS
B-983	238211
B-983	239417
B-983	428871
B-983	504609
991	186558
991	302458
991	767324
996	793370
997	260217
B-1002	249321
B-1002	872251
B-1002	194402
B-1002	251734
B-1002	564639
B-1002	791811
B-1010	1770
B-1010	29168
B-1010	106501
B-1013	458508
B-1017	241808
B-1017	242081
B-1020	242146
B-1020	255924 (TriPLICATE)
B-1023	27977
1025	649781
B-1030	226981
B-1030	227151
B-1031	41499
B-1031	45568
B-1031	124666
B-1031	125251
B-1031	159001
B-1032	52217
B-1032	159988
1036	266903
1036	672054
B-1037	129899
B-1037	647261
B-1041	4301
B-1041	67501
B-1041	109431
B-1041	113251
B-1041	123001
B-1041	258901
B-1045	228687
B-1045	666770
B-1046	787211
1047	631569
B-1049	57311
B-1050	42927
B-1050	51537
B-1051	233341
B-1052	6042
B-1052	32331
1054	234856
1057	482988
1057	507301
B-1058	229801
B-1058	230401
B-1060	248229
B-1060	663924
B-1061	59320
B-1061	257405
B-1061	852228
B-1063	118038
B-1063	151930
B-1064	118551
B-1064	150809
B-1068	111821
B-1068	758101
B-1069	318788
B-1072	224042
B-1072	670601
B-1074	234901
B-1074	236426
B-1075	235335
B-1075	236777
B-1076	237641
B-1076	238891
B-1077	235841
B-1077	236431
B-1078	236701
B-1079	127759
B-1080	5304
B-1080	33238
B-1082	252465
B-1083	125251
B-1083	239296
B-1083	252800
1086	29434
1086	737271
B-1088	253659
B-1088	254859
1091	29975
B-1092	278701
B-1092	278717
B-1093	256213
B-1094	63884
B-1094	116251
B-1095	680258
B-1096	64501
B-1097	279601

L. U.	NUMBERS
B-1097	280201
B-1098	256801
B-1100	42483
1101	7977
1101	35403
1105	178658
1108	513834
1118	605294
1131	492654
1135	64372
1135	59665
1141	170165
1141	668761
1141	753781
1144	503930
1151	656419
1154	4762
1154	30985
1154	664622
1156	490

MISSING	
B-83	272468-470.
143	8815.
153	31250.
246	260579-580.
263	846773-777.
267	512841-843.
B-304	249393.
336	757910.
339	814520.
347	326135-140.
445	29680.
477	996454.
511	766555, 571, 581, 583.
591	604-605.
521	234446.
569	577858-860.
577	57399-400.
581	337281-290.
601	770339-340.
615	527437.
643	520907.
650	456299.
753	496352-360, 363, 365-368, 370-371.
B-821	324604-605.
B-828	233112-116.
B-832	16832-840, 94501.
833	226607-620.
838	208884-885, 887.
850	32735-736.
B-876	171404-405.
895	301850.
906	499840, 842-845.
934	793040-042.
B-949	885412-416.
953	328636-637.
B-1002	791806-810.
B-1049	57461-57490.
B-1076	237640.
B-1082	252506.
B-1094	116262, 264, 266, 281, 286, 295-296, 301, 307, 315, 322-323, 326-329, 332, 338-339, 341, 63881-883, 888, 899, 900-901, 906-909, 911, 914-915, 919, 924.

VOID	
2	867089.
B-3	BF 5080, 5085, 5127.
B-3	BM 14024.
B-3	BL 949, 1067-1068, 11230, 1315, 1530, 1728, 2522, 2525, 3356.
B-3	BM 12720, 15050.
B-3	BM 689.
B-3	AJ 47486, 47572, 47762, 47854, 48502, 49590, 49635, 49685, 50097, 50221, 50691, 50868, 51003, 51211.
B-3	4AP 1077-1079.
B-3	CJ 921.
B-3	EJ 373, 501.
B-3	OG 15482.
B-3	XA 73370, 74422, 6-146360.
B-9	163505, 245466, 328896, 379558, 832, 842677, 680.
18	861159.
25	391308.
28	329955, 764796-797.
35	310403.
36	273939.
38	187010.
B-39	273729, 735, 746, 750, 428251, 260, 273, 275, 277, 282, 287.

L. U.	NUMBERS
40	588465, 726580, 701, 711.
41	641193.
48	252095-103, 254149, 735002, 024, 075-076, 094, 141, 215.
52	694524, 526, 553.
59	128849.
60	744786.
66	179130-131, 654072, 121, 191, 209, 293, 311, 60-744786.
73	317019, 031 - 037, 584073, 916211.
76	729322.
82	634594.
83	24787, 272159, 187, 216, 218-219, 229, 332795, 811, 333056, 339276, 610, 625, 705-706, 525467, 608174, 214, 854838.

L. U.	NUMBERS
B-98	90687, 115541, 665456, 653, 851, 858.
100	148138.
104	826520, 539, 545, 565, 582, 621, 678.
110	291583.
122	22835, 843, 736569, 585, 668, 691-700, 814.
124	274527.
125	711591, 643.
130	672625, 682.
164	389945, 390000, 799501, 800736.
174	756358.
175	294243.
177	629061, 807201.
180	275105.
B-196	121602, 613, 619-620, 625-626, 638, 641, 643, 646, 654, 658-659, 682, 689, 693, 696, 711, 714, 717, 721, 726, 734, 744-747, 749, 762-763, 779, 787, 803, 818, 822, 887, 573777, 789, 797, 801, 811, 818, 823, 829, 831, 834-835, 838, 841, 848, 872, 913, 922, 935-936, 944, 952, 961, 971, 980, 574002, 006, 008, 046, 049, 074, 085, 090, 091, 101, 150, 157, 160, 174, 183, 217, 238-239, 245-246, 253, 285-286, 300, 306, 310, 344, 353, 356, 362, 403, 426-427, 448, 480, 156279, 313, 328.
B-196	123048.
B-196	156181.
238	760506.
245	630129, 182, 400, 246-612125, 131.
268	765924.
277	603571, 579, 673126, 168.
B-292	667880, 869144.
B-302	274217.
309	520682, 692.
323	600135.
326	608670, 677.
332	532839.
347	326136.
357	864782, 831, 313167, 407-20484.
415	143850, 514210, 214, 445-270569.
B-465	156949, 157001, 058, 094, 240, 250656, 676, 275712.
483	23849.
488	12254.
500	563995.
501	660686-688.
554	932175.
584	874678.
588	188404.
601	61561.
610	264612, 635531, 543.
613	302866, 683480.
650	456343.
665	149064.
674	365177-178.
688	603788.
692	327349.
695	527745.
703	476129.
716	332114.
728	829527-529.
761	250388, 415, 442, 452.
763	494078.
808	229259.

L. U.	NUMBERS
809	228767-768.
824	259687.
B-825	51378, 79228, 79512, 80141, 80286, 80434, 100271.
B-826	34404, 67375, 81812, 850.
B-828	100941, 987-988.
B-829	77378, 77467, 77846, 77934, 987, 82607, 620, 828, 930, 988, 83095, 233, 236, 579.
B-829	626, 635, 637, 728, 762, 772, 849.
B-832	52006, 94620, 667, 671-672, 676-677, 697-700, 94749, 94819, 876-877, 94906, 941.
B-839	44694, 44739, 96939, 940, 97211, 212, 218-220.
846	430172.
859	613194, 219.
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60	253004-005.
175	294200, 217, 243, 594873.
195	572759-809.
246	260577.



"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

IF any reader wants the job of being ambassador to Great Britain, or a guide in the Capitol Building at Washington, my advice is to try for the first-named position. The ambassador appointment will probably be the easiest to land. Not many people know it, but a Capitol Building guide job is one of the best positions in government service.

The guides are paid no salary. But every tourist they escort through the Capitol pays them a fee of 25 cents. The tour takes less than an hour, and the tourists are shown through the building in large parties—sometimes as many as a hundred at a time. There are days when the total runs into the thousands.

All fees are pooled and divided equally between the half dozen guides at the end of each day's work.

The jobs are not under civil service. Appointments are theoretically made by the sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House. There are never any vacancies, however, except those caused by the Grim Reaper or a sweeping political turnover in Congress.

ANNOUNCERS on the privately owned sight-seeing busses in Washington often make side money by ballyhooing some mediocre individual. For \$10 a week certain announcers, when their bus passes the home of the limelight seeker, will call attention to the place and mention the would-be celebrity's name. And, usually, the individual ballyhooed is the kind of a person who couldn't become famous if he crossed the Pacific Ocean on roller skates.

THOSE concerned don't like to talk about it, but United States Vice Presidents never pay rent to the hotels where they live in Washington. The hotels give them all the rooms they want—sometimes an entire floor—for the free advertising it brings to the establishment.

SEVERAL years ago, Congressman Tinkham, of Massachusetts, secured a life-time lease on his apartment in the old Arlington Hotel. Shortly after that the hotel had a chance to sell out to a fraternal order which wanted the building for a club house. Tinkham refused to give up his lease and the organization, in order to keep inviolate its rule of "members only," gave him a life membership.

The New Deal brought a crying need for more government office space and the government took over the building for the Resettlement Administration. Even Uncle Sam couldn't break Tinkham's lease, and Tinkham insisted on living in the building. He still lives there—an island of something or other, surrounded by a sea of typewriters and other office equipment.

ONLY a few generations are required to make the transition from liberalism to reaction in most families. A few weeks ago the federal government lodged tax fraud charges against Richard Cadwalader, Jr. One of his paternal ancestors was a flourishing Colonial business man when the Declaration of Independence was signed. He offered his life and his fortune to the Revolution.

The present day Cadwalader had his yacht—said to be the largest and most luxurious private craft in the world—built in Germany so as to take advantage of the lower wages that prevail there. The Cadwaladers then incorporated their yacht and deducted the cost of its upkeep from their income tax returns. They also beat the government out of a 30 per cent tariff by keeping the ship just outside of American waters. The government is trying to recover \$157,579, plus a 50 per cent penalty.

Another case concerns an official of the society of "The Descendants of Signers of the American Constitution." He was recently exposed as the "front" for a vigilante group formed to suppress the right of workers to organize.

A third instance is the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to continue the practice of renting their hall in Washington for labor conventions. A union official is said to have "criticized" the Supreme Court during a meeting inside of the Daughters' sacred hall. The "Daughters'" ancestors did their criticizing with guns.

THE character in one of Stephen Leacock's "Nonsense Novels," who "mounted his horse and rode madly away in all directions," has nothing on the record established by our 48 state legislatures in their enactment of laws pertaining to automobile house trailers.

According to a survey made recently by the National Highway Users' Conference, no two states have identical sets of provisions dealing with what the conference calls "homes that people drag behind them." To comply with the states' laws on lighting alone would require red, green, crystal, amber, yellow, white and blue lights in various combinations and numbers. Some states demand that as many as 10 lights be displayed when a trailer is moved at night.

JUST outside of the House of Representatives' wing of the Capitol Building stands a large elm tree that owes its life to an Act of Congress and cannot be removed except by an "act of God." A number of years ago the tree stood in the way of a sidewalk which was being built. Workmen had rigged ropes on the tree and were making preparations to cut it down. A Senator with a "woodman, spare that tree," complex stayed the axes by rushing into the Senate and pushing through a written-on-the-spot bill providing for the preservation of that particular elm so long as man could do so.

The sidewalk today makes a sharp half circle around the tree, and the old elm, braced by guy wires, bolstered by chains, and reinforced with a concrete interior, stands as untouchable as a Congressman's automobile parked in front of a fire hydrant.

PROSPERITY note, via the publicity bureau of the Association of American Railroads:

"The number of illegal train riders ejected from railroad property in the six months' period from March to August, inclusive, this year was approximately 80,000 below the same period in 1936."

SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT:

The true tail feathers of the marabout, a stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*, are concealed by an overgrowth of other feathers projecting from its back.

ANSWERS: To C. V., Saginaw, Mich.—Edwin and Donald Smith, two of the National Labor Relations Board's three members, are not related.

To S. S., Bedford, Ind.—The personnel of the Capitol police force is appointed by members of Congress.

To H. M., New Haven, Conn.—Only five states pay their governors more than the salary received by a member of Congress. Four pay the same salary—\$10,000 a year. States where governors get a bigger pay check are Illinois, \$12,000; New Jersey, \$20,000; New York, \$25,000; North Carolina, \$10,500, and Pennsylvania, \$18,000. States where gubernatorial and congressional salaries are equal are California, Massachusetts, Ohio and Virginia. South Dakota pays its governor the lowest, \$3,000.

"Results of Municipal Lighting Plants"

Under this title, "Results of Municipal Lighting Plants," the Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company have issued the 1937 or fifth edition of an electric rate book showing what 511 representative cities pay for electricity under public ownership.

The past year has brought about many drastic rate changes, both in private and municipal plants. The new book covers 511 cities—many more than the 1935 edition.

The volume of 230 pages is an unique and informative record of the rates, earnings, operating expenses, profits, kilowatt-hour production, valuation, and other information pertaining to the use and cost of electricity. City officials, operators and managers will find it indispensable. It is the only record available and published covering municipal plants and their recent rate changes.

The book may be procured at a cost of \$2, prepaid, by writing the authors, Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

I. B. E. W. RING The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

WHIZ Electric Tool
DRILLS, GRINDS, POLISHES, SHARPENS, SANDS, SAWS, CARVES — easily, quickly

A real, rugged, useful tool—equally efficient for power or precision work. Drills thru 1/4" iron plate in 42 seconds, grinds dies and molds, and does 1001 other jobs (often impossible with other tools). Eliminates hard labor. Handles any material: Metal—Woods—Alloys—Plastics—Glass—Steel, etc. Uses 50 different accessories, instantly interchangeable.

SPECIFICATIONS Powerful triple-gear motor, 110 volts, AC or DC. Ball-bearing thrust for smooth operation. Pistol grip with thumb switch. Self-enclosed cooling system. Universal Chuck 1/4" capacity. Die-cast alloy frame. Weighs 3 1/2 pounds. Ready to use.

FREE! Accessory outfit including set of drills, mounted 1 1/2" grinder, cutting wheels, sanding discs, mandrel, mounted brush, etc. (REGULAR VALUE \$2.00) FREE with each WHIZ. Entire outfit sent postpaid for \$2.95 on a 10 DAY MONEY BACK TRIAL GUARANTEE. Paramount Prods Co., Dept. EW, 245 Broadway, New York

ONLY 6.95 POSTPAID

10-DAY Money-Back TRIAL

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

THANKSGIVING, 1937

I

Let the knives and forks chime
The tune of a grand time—

At a great repast unequalled in scale;
Let's partake with delight
Of delicacies in sight,
And the spirit of Abundance shall prevail!

II

Fine chops and juicy steaks,
Delicious pastries 'n' cakes,
Roasted choice gobblers, extremely tender;
While enjoying our food,
In a hilarious mood,
Let's remember our solemn thanks to
render!

III

Our gratitude to express
For our outstanding success
In the great accomplishments we have
scored;
Let's hail at this season
Our newly-found Reason—
And that long-lost Conscience that's been
restored!

IV

Let's pray to the Good Lord
To keep our larders well stored—
That the beneficial boons may not cease;
Oh, grant the deserving
A generous serving—
And to greedy rodents: portions of cheese!
A BIT O' LUCK—ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.

* * *

An old-time Brother, who was first initiated in 1905 and has continuous good standing since 1918, says the following little poem was inspired by hearing "Mr. Langdon's address." We couldn't for the life of us think who Mr. Langdon might be. Finally figured it must be LANDON. Doesn't it beat all how easily that name slips back into obscurity?

Strong and steady blows the breeze
Across the mighty era. The captain of the
Ship of State
Sails with it blissfully
A course well mapped through safe sea lanes;
He cares not for the gales.
With backward glance he hides a smile,
While the wind in Kansas wails.
A greeting to my friends, north, east, south
and west.

W. C. PARROTT,
L. U. No. 145.

* * *

Let's all give a cheer! He exempted beer.

MY PLEDGE

A pledge I make, no wine to take,
Nor brandy red, that turns my head,
No whisky hot, that makes the sot,
Nor will I sin by drinking gin;
Hard cider, too, will never do.
To quench my thirst, I will always bring
Fresh water from some well or spring.
So now I pledge, I will perpetual hate
All that can intoxicate.

WILLIAM ZIMMER,
Local Union No. 723.

Now we hear from the truck driver who carts these romantic, poetical linemen around and takes care of their "trinkets."

YOUR SKINNER—THE TRUCK DRIVER

You linemen may holler, or cuss, or play,
But give a thought to your truck driver
today.

He takes you all where you have to go,
He takes you fast or he takes you slow.
He runs the hoist that pulls the poles,
He gets you your trinkets and helps dig
the holes,
Takes all your orders: Go haid, slack off,
or whoa!

Take 'er easy, going up, highball or go slow.

Does the best he can with the all-wheel
drive;

He knows first aid to keep you alive.
Hoists up your transformers above your
head,
(If he pulls the wrong lever, you sure would
be dead).

With levers and gears, and buttons and
brakes—
He must work them all proper with never
a fake.

He sings about "Mother Says to Mabel,"
Just to keep up your nerves, when he's able.

He fills the tank with gas and all the tires
with air,
While you linemen just stand around and
stare.

He keeps the truck in order, clean and
always neat,
He shines her up with polish, and even
shares his seat.

Yet he's just a driver, just a Skinner every
day;

So give a thought to your Skinner, and
you'll hear him say,
"That's what's the matter," boys, "That's
what's the matter!"

Ease up his duties with some friendly
chatter;

Make him feel at home, boys, "That's what's
the matter."

OREN ("STUBBY") BURNWORTH,
Local Union No. B-9.

* * *

Going through the file we found the following story. At the time it came in we couldn't quite figure it out but now we think we've got the answer.

UNNECESSARY QUESTION

The electrician was on an emergency job.
It was a hot night. He had been in the attic
and the cellar and his thirst was great by the
time he reached the kitchen. The owner
came into the room. "Do you drink beer?"
quoth he. The electrician revived. "I drink
anything that is wet," said he. The house-
holder placed two glasses on a tray, opened
the icebox and took out two bottles of beer,
then—took tray, bottles and glasses out into
the garden to his wife. The electrician went
home sadder budweiser.

MRS. FRED BERTRAM,
Tenafly, N. Y.

*Our guess is that the two bottles were all
the beer that was in the house.*

*Listen, Tippie, me bye! Ye've listened to
the radio, read the magazines, and now ye're
looking at the bill boards! When are ye
going to the movies?*

NEWS ITEMS—ROAD SIGNS—ADS

(Optimistic Dreams)

Welcome to our city! Park any place—
no restrictions or police interference.

Speed limit, 100 per; beat it if you can.
Drunken drivers' cars will be impounded
in first-class garage until driver is sober;
no charge, no fines. This town needs every-
body's business.

We wreck the wrecks and peddle the parts.
No, lady; no used tires for used baby
buggies.

Be sure you're hungry, then eat here:
a full nine-course dinner and plenty of it,
20 cents tax included.

New and used cars—all makes. A dollar
down and one a week; no interest; all extras
free.

Special! For Saturday only; ladies' beau-
tiful fur coats, values to \$998; all sizes, but
only a few hundred left; beat the winter to
it; your choice, \$6.95.

How foolish, Mother, to ask if Phil loves
me; see this engagement spark; \$1,200 it
cost; besides, Phil says he's in forever with
WPA.

Oh, Boy! Was I tricky in picking that
number? \$72,460 to the good. I'll sure
go for another Irish Sweepstakes certificate.
Pretty so!

Nudist Hotel; come naked or mosey else-
where. All baggage must be carried in cig-
arette or vanity case.

Curtain—alarm clock—another day's work
—more dreams.

TIP REYNOLDS,
Local Union No. 65.

* * *

YOU AND US, TOO!

The snow is piled deep,
The cold wind rages,
I wonder what happened
To last summer's wages?

I worked all the summer
With never a holler,
But all thru my jeans
I can't find a dollar.

I'd like to go South
And soak up some heat,
But I guess I'll stay here
Where I'm sure I can eat.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
Local Union No. 702.

* * *

MESSAGE TO A LADY

*Been wondering what became of Sleepy
Steve and his Missus and their big row.
They've disappeared like the Kilkenny cats,
not even a holler left in either of them. But
we're going to welcome the wife of another
Brother to this page. Leggo! You can't
see it till next month—it's a Christmas
greeting.*

GREETINGS



RINGING IN HEALTH...

and protection against tuberculosis



BUY and USE them

THE 1937 CHRISTMAS SEALS

THE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES